

2/1/19

Jan Morber
janmorberg@comcast.net
98332 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

A lifelong Washington resident, I strongly urge action to help our diminishing salmon population that supports our endangered orcas. We need to take action before it is too late for the orcas.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jan Morber

2/19/19

r taylor
rita.t8@gmail.com
90025 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

All of Nature's beautiful creatures must be protected from the inhumane, greedy and destructive corporations and human crooks on our precious Earth. Orcas must be protected at all cost, they and all others have every right to live in harmony on this precious Earth. We the People have the obligation to ensure that this is done, now.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
r taylor

2/19/19

marge dakouzlian
footstepsinthesand@hotmail.com
10301 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

All Our Relations....they have more right to be on Grandmother Earth than we humans at this point....it won't be long now folks

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
marge dakouzlian

2/19/19

Graciela Huth
pesceto@gmail.com
90045 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Any and all animals of other species are indispensable to keep the balance in nature that avoids humans from going themselves extinct. Ignorance is the worst enemy of humanity!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Graciela Huth

2/4/19

Susan Crampton
scrampton@methownet.com
98856 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a 72 year old born and raised in the Pacific NW, I definitely support Salmon Nation and salmon and orca recovery. Although there are multiple issues and no simple answer, we need to take responsibility and make change where we can.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Crampton

2/16/19

Don Watt
watt_me_worry@yahoo.com
98532 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a former Ecology employee I witnessed first-hand the devastating effects of warm Columbia River waters on salmon runs. During the hot dry summer of 2015 I worked for Ecology's Freshwater Monitoring Unit, measuring streamflows on small tributaries to the lower Columbia. The sight of overly stressed salmon trying to return to spawning beds was all too common in that draught year. The real tragedy was the high numbers of fish that never made it to those tributaries because of the lethally high water temps in the lower Columbia. You have the opportunity to improve water conditions for fish during the warm dry years yet to come. Please do the right thing for the Columbia, for the salmon, and for the Orcas. And thanks for the opportunity to work at one of the best jobs in the world, measuring streamflows in the State of Washington!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Don Watt

2/17/19

Daniel mckitrick
danielmckitrick@aol.com
87506 NM

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a former Pacific NW resident, who hopes to soon return, I deeply appreciate the importance of preserving natural cycles and processes of species native to the NW. One change in the natural order triggers untold other unintended and unwanted changes. Please act now! Thanks

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Daniel mckitrick

2/16/19

Betsy Ayres
bamfordayres@yahoo.com
97110 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a frequent visitor to the San Juan Islands, Washington's iconic orca whales are irreplaceable. Please do everything you can to protect them.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Betsy Ayres

2/1/19

Edward Wolf
edwardwolf@me.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a neighbor of the Salish Sea, I know the salmon our southern orcas depend on cannot flourish when river temperatures in the Columbia and Snake Rivers are too hot. Please take the actions available to you to help our waters flow cooler and help chinook and sockeye salmon runs recover.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Edward Wolf

2/19/19

Edward Wolf
edwardwolf@me.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a new resident of the Salish Sea area and former resident of the Columbia Basin, it matters to me that the State of Washington take whatever actions it can to protect and restore these powerfully interconnected and interdependent systems. The southern resident orcas and chinook salmon tell us plainly that these systems are in trouble. We must act to protect these great waters and the lives and livelihoods they sustain.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Edward Wolf

2/16/19

Linda Gannon
lindagannon@cox.net
97103 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a omeowner on the mighty Columbia, I urge you to protect our salmon runs.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Gannon

1/31/19

Thom Peters
voice4wild@aol.com
98290 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As a veteran, I'm sick and tired of the greed, narrow-mindedness, short-sightedness, and obviously not caring about our planet's future. The ones who don't want the damn Snake River dams removed are no different than passenger pigeon Hunters or bison Hunters. They're too damn greedy to give a shit about future Generations, and that doesn't just reference OUR species.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thom Peters

1/31/19

David & Ann Cordero
corderoa@teleport.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As residents of the Pacific Northwest, orcas and salmon are among our favorite species.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David & Ann Cordero

2/19/19

Sara Libby
sarabrynnne@yahoo.com
97203 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

As someone who grew up on the Columbia River, in Clatsop County, the Columbia River Salmon run is both personally and regionally important and significant to me.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sara Libby

2/16/19

Sandra Rudd
daleandsandy@yahoo.com
98136 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

AS the salmon go shall all of us follow. The earth isn't finite.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sandra Rudd

2/16/19

Rivers Sears
Rivers.sears@hotmail.com
90027 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Because the EARTH, and all of it's inhabitants matter!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rivers Sears

2/19/19

Ray Bustos
rbustos@fullcoll.edu
92832 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Because we must do everything possible, in order to ensure that future generations will be able to see & enjoy these creatures.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ray Bustos

2/17/19

Dale Query
dqfunhog@gmail.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Both salmon and orcas are indicator species that are telling us that there is something very wrong with the ecosystem. We have created this crisis and it is our responsibility to solve it. The solutions, though inconvenient and costly to some of us, must be pursued. We have ignored the deterioration of our environment for far too long.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dale Query

2/1/19

Jim Bernthal
jimbernthal@hotmail.com
98118 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Both the orcas and the Columbia River salmon runs are precious parts of our home environment in the Pacific Northwest. I want to do everything in my power to protect both from the threats of extinction and the suffering that they are already experiencing. I expect our elected representatives to do the same.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jim Bernthal

2/17/19

Sarah Prowell
sprowell@ix.netcom.com
97239 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Dear Governor Inslee, We need your continued leadership to protect healthy river temperatures and water quality to save salmon and orca populations. Please help our rivers and wildlife..

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sarah Prowell

2/16/19

Betsy Hauge
betsyhaug@icloud.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology, Please help our salmon and orcas by legislating that the many hydroelectric dams on our rivers be made to keep the water cool enough. We live in a beautiful, abundant part of the USA and need you who are in power, to help safeguard its wonders for us and for our children and grandchildren. I live along the Columbia River near White Salmon Washington, and know that even in my 60 years here, Salmon runs have decreased. We see that Orcas are dying because of lack of Salmon. Please be strong when it comes to opposing the federal government to protect our local resources... which will in the long run benefit all americans. Thank you.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Betsy Hauge

2/18/19

Deena Grossman
deenatgrossman@gmail.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Dear Governor Inslee, Please use WA authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to ensure federal dam operators address rising water temperatures. This time is a crucial time to act to save our salmon runs, our orcas and the climate of our world. Please act to protect our precious life on earth. Thank you. Deena T. Grossman

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Deena Grossman

2/16/19

Tom Bugas
bluebugtom@hevanet.com
97232 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Dear Governor Inslee, When I grew up in Hammond, Oregon at the mouth of the Columbia in the 1950s, the runs of salmon were still prolific. In the space of my lifetime the salmon have all but disappeared. Please take corrective action to protect and nurture what remains of these iconic fish. Their existence supports so many other animals and plants in their home waters. Thank you for taking action to protect our salmon.
Sincerely, Tom Bugas Portland, Oregon

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tom Bugas

2/19/19

Dennis Potter
dkpotter1234@msn.com
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Do the right thing..... it's not that hard and you sleep better.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dennis Potter

1/31/19

Steve Foster
siberman88@aol.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Do whatever you can to save orcas and restore salmon populations. Thank you.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve Foster

2/19/19

Jane Heisler
rroberts8001@msn.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Don't let southern orca extinction happen on our watch!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jane Heisler

2/16/19

Delaine Spilsbury
mssquaw@hotmail.com
89318 NV

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

During my lifetime, we once had salmon in Nevada's Bruneau River. I, an indigenous Native person, am appalled by our treatment of the Earth Mother.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Delaine Spilsbury

2/16/19

Virginia Lee
lee2sky@aol.com
84105 UT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Earth is already in the midst of its sixth mass extinction episode. <https://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1704949114> The article concludes: "...Earth's sixth mass extinction episode has proceeded further than most assume. ... (T)he proximate causes of population extinctions (are): habitat conversion, climate disruption, overexploitation, toxification, species invasion, disease, and (potentially) large-scale nuclear war ... (T)he ultimate drivers of those immediate causes of biotic destruction (are), namely, human overpopulation and continued population growth, and overconsumption, especially by the rich. ... All signs point to ever more powerful assaults on biodiversity in the next two decades, painting a dismal picture of the future of life, including human life." On October 8, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change warned there is only a dozen years for global warming to be kept to a maximum of 1.5C, beyond which even half a degree will significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat and heat-related deaths, poverty, water stress, food scarcity, forest fires, for hundreds of millions of people. Urgent, unprecedented, affordable and feasible changes within the laws of physics and chemistry are needed: reforestation, carbon capture and storage, and shifts to electric transport systems. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/oct/08/global-warming-must-not-exceed-...> On October 31, 2018, the journal Nature in "Quantification of ocean heat uptake from changes in atmospheric O2 and CO2" at <https://www.nature.com/articles/s241586-018-0651-8> provides "an independent estimate" based "on high-precision O2 measurements dating back to 1991" that "the ocean-warming effect that led to the outgassing of O2 and CO2 can be isolated from the direct effects of anthropogenic emissions and CO2 sinks. ... (O)cean warming is at the high end of previous estimates, with implications for policy-relevant measurements of the Earth response to climate change ..."

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, "under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon."

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Virginia Lee

2/19/19

Thom Peters
voice4wild@aol.com
98290 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Enough about greed and jobs! No doubt the Buffalo hunters and passenger pigeon Hunters expressed the same doubts and concerns about losing their jobs. How will our species end up after we have insidiously subtly wiped out everything else?

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thom Peters

2/1/19

Brian Davern
badavern@yahoo.com
98626 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

ESA listed populations of steelhead and salmon continue to shrink. Gulf of Alaska, off shore troll, but mostly gillnetting in the Columbia River are primarily responsible for poor returns. Recruitment of these fish must be followed by successful passage downstream. Increased flow will assist. Removal of Snake River dams (whose main benefit is some jobs for people working at them) would both speed outmigration and reduce four sites of mortality. I urge you to help reverse this negative trend in fish numbers.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brian Davern

2/16/19

Ruth MacGinitie
wrmac@rockisland.com
98250 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

For years, we have watched orcas traveling north in the waters along San Juan Island. They are magnificent creatures. There is just no need for humans to make it impossible for Columbia River salmon runs, and the orcas that depend on them, to survive.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ruth MacGinitie

2/16/19

Melda Montgomery
melda@twomontys.com
97148 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Global climate change is altering survival on this planet. We need to take all possible action to ensure the survival of all species.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Melda Montgomery

2/4/19

Jonathan Richardson
jonathanrichardson@outlook.com
98027 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology, Thank you for continued support of protecting Washington's most valuable resource, and all the inhabitants that call this area home. I urge you to continue joining us in the fight to protect our ecosystem, save our Orca and spawning fish, and reverse the negative impact we continue to have on Washington's streams, rivers, and open waters. Thank you for your consideration.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Richardson

2/1/19

Jeanette Kors
jkors1@comcast.net
98407 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Governor Inslee, I know you want to save the Orca whales and the salmon. I hope you can authorize ways to help keep the water cooler for the survival of the salmon on the Columbia river. Thank you, Jeanette Kors Tacoma Wa

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeanette Kors

2/19/19

Elizabeth Johnson
libbo@comcast.net
98648 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Help the orcas before it's too late!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Johnson

2/19/19

Drew Bradbury
drewbradbury@gmail.com
97221 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

How is this even up for discussion?

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Drew Bradbury

2/16/19

Dena Turner
denaturn62@gmail.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Humans must realize that they are a part of nature. Degrading our planet for orcas and salmon degrades our planet for humans and all living species. The planet and its life sustaining waters must be protected for generations to come. Put life above profits.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dena Turner

2/19/19

Daniel McGuire
drdmcguire@gmail.com
21601 MD

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I am an Oregon native who values the wonderful natural resources of the Pacific Northwest and want to preserve them

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Daniel McGuire

2/1/19

Segue Fischlin
seguef@citywidepnp.com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I am disappointed by the mismanagement of native salmon and trout in Washington State and hope that Gov. Inslee and our other representatives realize that we can't eat electricity, and neither can orcas. There are many ways to generate electricity besides dams, but there's really only one good way to generate more salmon. Studies have shown that fish ladders usually don't work. Pesticides and radioactive fallout don't belong in our rivers and polluters ought to be fined in order to cover cleanup costs. Time to get to work building a sustainable tomorrow. Thanks for your consideration.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Segue Fischlin

2/19/19

James Holt
jholt@confluencecenter.org
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I am protecting my treaty reserved fishing rights in the Snake River Basin.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Holt

2/19/19

Ellen Saunders
Ellen_L_Saunders@me.com
97125 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I am writing once again to express my desire to save our NW eco system and the fishing industries that depend on salmon recovery.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ellen Saunders

2/16/19

Richard Jaffe
rljaffe@gmail.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I appreciate your efforts to protect salmon and orcas, thank you, please continue.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Jaffe

2/16/19

Susan Temple Bolt
madelinetea@yahoo.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I born and raised on the banks of the Great Columbia River. I shared salmon with the Native Americans in the spring feasts. I urge you to protect our salmon heritage.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Temple Bolt

1/31/19

Kristie Neshyba
kneshyba@comcast.net
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I can't imagine the Salish Sea without the resident orca. It is up to us to stop wasting time and take decisive action. Thank you for the bold leadership we need to save our resident orca.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kristie Neshyba

2/19/19

Gret Rowe
Rowtoo@comcast.net
97703 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I care deeply about all marine wildlife and the ecological balance necessary to sustain them. The decrease in food for orcas may impact their increased attacks on immature whales, whose numbers are also diminishing. It's all tied together and really matters!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gret Rowe

2/19/19

Gret Rowe
Rowtoo@comcast.net
97703 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I care deeply about all marine wildlife and the ecological balance necessary to sustain them. The decrease in food for orcas may impact their increased attacks on immature whales, whose numbers are also diminishing. It's all tied together and really matters!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gret Rowe

2/13/19

Nora Nickum
noraferm@hotmail.com
98110 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I care deeply about ensuring that the endangered southern resident orcas are able to recover. They are critical to our ecosystem. I want my young daughter to be able to witness their beauty and share that with her children and grandchildren.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nora Nickum

2/19/19

Theron Brayman
theron@mailbox.org
97222 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I have a deep and abiding appreciation for the natural world going back to my youth as a Boy Scout and my career in environmental management. I believe we have an obligation to protect the natural resources we have inherited, including the species that help sustain us.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Theron Brayman

2/16/19

Darrel K Whipple
dwhipple@opusnet.com
97048 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I have been working to restore local salmon streams in Columbia County, Oregon, since 1990.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Darrel K Whipple

2/19/19

Deborah Woolley
deborah.woolley@me.com
98107 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I have lived all my life in the Pacific Northwest. Now, at 70, I see the ecosystem I grew up with collapsing. Saving the salmon runs is one place to start in reversing that collapse.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Deborah Woolley

2/16/19

Laurie Kerr
lauriekerr@pacifier.com
98604 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I have visited San Juan Island for many summers and had the pleasure of viewing the J pod of Orcas on the northeast side of the island as well as from my kayak for a number of years. It is a sad time when these beautiful whales become extinct. We have a responsibility to protect them and help them to recover. Water temperature and water quality are one part of a bigger picture. I advocate for breaching the 4 dams on the lower Snake river as well to restore salmon runs and help the starving Orcas. We can save these species if we act prudently and urgently. Thank you!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laurie Kerr

1/31/19

Christopher Buckley
christopher_buckley@alumni.stanford.edu
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I intend to make this place stronger through my presence, that my children will enjoy what we leave for them.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Christopher Buckley

2/17/19

Betsy Hauge
betsyhaug@icloud.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I live in White Salmon, Washington, above the Columbia River. I have been proud of our Pacific Northwest heritage of Wild Salmon and enjoyed the Orcas too. I would like my children and grandchildren to be able to see both of these species, and to have opportunities to eat Wild Salmon, not just farmed salmon which is not like the same fish at all. We benefit greatly, all of us, from the electricity coming from the dams, but it should not be at the cost of losing our precious resources like salmon and orca. Thank you for helping make the river environment safe again for the salmon, so that they and the orcas may continue to be with us. Betsy Hauge

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Betsy Hauge

2/1/19

Debby Jackson
debby.jackson@centurytel.net
98013 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I live on Vashon Island, where Orcas can periodically be seen from our shores--such iconic beasts! Please help them, and the salmon they need, to survive by ensuring that water in the Snake and Columbia is at or below the required 68 degrees. Thank-you!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Debby Jackson

1/31/19

Arlene Golladay
agolladay@comcast.net
98512 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I love the orcas! Even though I haven't met one personally! I believe they are beautiful and a very necessary species on the earth!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Arlene Golladay

2/19/19

John Kus
kustomizer9@gmail.com
99336 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I still have hope, but it's also my very sad belief that America has become a fatalistic society and have given up.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Kus

2/1/19

Laurie Kerr
lauriekerr@pacifier.com
98604 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I strongly support breaching the dams on the 4 LSRD in addition to cleaning up the water and water temperatures to help salmon recover which would also help orcas recover. The action is a necessary part of the recovery process. The dams on Elwa were removed and salmon quickly came back. We can do the same on the Columbia.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laurie Kerr

2/19/19

John Wood
unclebob@gorge.net
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I value the Orcas as a species and I value their population as an indicator of the health of the watershed which supplies our family's food for much of the year. Give the E. "P." A. a kick in the ass and tell 'em to stop doing what they are paid to do, which is to destroy habitat.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Wood

2/19/19

Mary Shaughnessy
mollyshocky@yahoo.com
46217 IN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

i visited my proud sister and her husband who had become wonder-struck Oregonians twenty and more years ago and learned all about the Columbia River and the salmon and the heroic migration up river they faced each year. It is a national treasure, and the chance to help two at-risk animal populations should compel you to take on this unique leadership opportunity.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Shaughnessy

2/16/19

Gail Snyder
aussiegail@gmail.com
97702 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I want all of our great, great grandchildren to inherit a healthy environment. We are connected to the salmon and orcas. If we save them, we save ourselves.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gail Snyder

2/9/19

Helen Wald
helena.wald@gmail.com
97217 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I want my grandchildren and all humans to learn about and visit these magnificent creatures as I did! And not just as another extinct species!!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Helen Wald

2/19/19

Carol Scherpenisse
southlac@att.net
49456 MI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I want these incredible creatures to not only survive, but prosper !

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Scherpenisse

2/1/19

Susan Saul
susan103saul@gmail.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I want to see healthy salmon and steelhead runs returned to the Columbia River basin, not only to help orcas survive, but also because they are a critical component of Pacific Northwest ecosystems and food for many other iconic species, including bald eagles. Salmon serve as nature's principal means of returning nutrients from the ocean to the land. They give life not only to their own progeny but also to a host of predators and other dependent species. Pacific salmon, once one of America's most bountiful natural resources, are fighting for survival. Salmon, orcas and all wildlife are my natural heritage that I want to see sustained for future generations.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Saul

2/1/19

Joseph Chasse
joetruck@gmail.com
98640 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I was raised on the Great River of The West. It is an integral and most important part of the greater ecosystem we enjoy as the thin green line at the edge of the great continent. Please, let us conserve and nurse these wonderful assets and neighbors back to health.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joseph Chasse

2/17/19

Bonnie New
bnew1@live.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

I'm excited we have this opportunity to finally be able to exert some control over the federal dams on the Columbia, which combined with climate change are having disastrous effects on salmon and their predators. Salmon are the basis of a significant slice of our economy, and are critical to the entire region's ecology. It is way past time to manage the destructive effect of the dams on salmon populations in our watershed.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bonnie New

2/16/19

Jill Riebesehl
riebes@gmail.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

If it's the water that is too warm for the salmon, why are we poisoning or otherwise killing double-crested cormorants at the mouth of the Columbia and aiming our sights on gulls and sea lions?

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Riebesehl

2/16/19

James Lichatowich
jalich@comcast.net
97018 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

If we are serious about saving the orcas and the salmon then the status quo is not an option. The state of the orcas and the salmon is the result of mismanagement that needs to change.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Lichatowich

2/19/19

Therese Schwenkler
thereseschwenkler@gmail.com
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

If we do not take care of the earth, the earth cannot take care of us. We depend upon the ecosystem and all its living creatures for our survival. We have a responsibility to rehabilitate the rivers and salmon populations and to restore orca populations.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Therese Schwenkler

2/16/19

Diana & Tom Gordon
tndgardens@comcast.net
98671 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

If we lose the salmon, we lose another link in our ecosystem that supports all life including us.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diana & Tom Gordon

2/16/19

Eric Bigler
ebigler@europa.com
97394 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Improvement in the catch-rates for recreational anglers will also be an economic benefit -- when salmon are plentiful, license sales and all the associated expenses anglers pay out go up and up. Too often the economic impact of recreational angling is discounted. And, heavens yes, please get Spring Chinook populations up to help feed the starving orcas.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Eric Bigler

2/18/19

Lisa Caine
lcaine530@gmail.com
97212 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It is human ignorance that is destroying these species. We must find the wisdom to save them.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lisa Caine

2/1/19

Denee Scribner
deneec@yahoo.com
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It is more important than we may know now to stop flora and fauna extinctions for many reasons. Most important are the right they have to their lives, the beauty and happiness they bring to human lives, and all the ways humans can and do benefit from them through food, medicines, etc.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Denee Scribner

2/16/19

Paul Sansone
psansone2@gmail.com
97117 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It is not just salmon and Orcas, as an indicator species, their fate and humans are inter-twined...we are next!!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Paul Sansone

1/31/19

Nancy Shaw
shaw2707@yahoo.com
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It is our obligation to do our best for these beautiful animals !

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Shaw

2/1/19

Frank Jackson
frankjackson@centurytel.net
98013 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It is time to act. Restore the Columbia and Snake Rivers to again be able to produce adequate Chinook salmon runs that can sustain the orcas. Orcas are on their way to extinction without strong measures.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Frank Jackson

2/4/19

Luan Pinson
pinwil4634@gmail.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It is way beyond the time to get something done to protect the Southern Orcas. Do something now!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Luan Pinson

2/10/19

Segue Fischlin
seguef@citywidepnp.com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

It's simply the right thing to do. Hydroelectric dam engineering needs to be reexamined from bottom to top. If electricity can't be generated without rendering salmon populations extinct, then alternative methods of electricity generation need to be examined. This issue should have been addressed a long time ago, not now, in the 11th hour.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Segue Fischlin

2/16/19

Elizabeth Sundermann
libisun@gmail.com
98506 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Keep our state, and all its creatures, safe and healthy.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Sundermann

1/31/19

Chris Slaton
slatonio@msn.com
98665 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Let Washington state be known as a leader in helping to preserve our planet.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chris Slaton

2/6/19

FREDERICK TOLMIE
gdtbrain@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Let's take this opportunity together to make a difference, thank you!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
FREDERICK TOLMIE

1/31/19

Sally Vogel
sallyvogel@comcast.net
98503 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Mankind has interfered too much with the natural order of things. We should put to right all we possibly can.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sally Vogel

2/6/19

Dennis Potter
dkpotter1234@msn.com
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Many groups have worked hard on the East Fork of the Lewis River to recover salmon populations. We need to do more.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dennis Potter

2/1/19

Allison Ciancibelli
newbelli@centurytel.net
98856 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

My children and I are working to reintroduce beaver on the Methow Valley, another keystone species. We are all interconnected, and restoring the our salmon runs is critical to all species, ourselves included. The dams on the Columbia climate change aside, are the biggest hurdle to overcome.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Allison Ciancibelli

2/3/19

Lys Burden
WPburden@aol.com
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

My family and I (4 voting adults) fully supporting the 4 Lower Snake River Dams as soon as possible, that means this year!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lys Burden

2/1/19

Bonnie Bingle
audubonnie@comcast.net
98665 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

My family has made a personal commitment to stop eating chinook salmon. Please do your part to help save the orcas

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Bingle

2/1/19

Lehman Holder
tripsguy@aol.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

My wife and I have been fortunate to see Orcas on the water near Vancouver Island. They are magnificent animals. We also live close to the Columbia River and understand how critical the river is to Orca recovery. Please do everything you can to sustain salmon runs and the Orcas they support.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lehman Holder

2/19/19

Peter Curia
pgeometro@gmail.com
85257 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Nature is precious and needs to be protected for the future.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Peter Curia

1/31/19

Jane Nicolai
jane.nicolai@gmail.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Nature is the life support system for the human race. We need salmon, orcas, clean water, and fresh air!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jane Nicolai

2/19/19

Jean Bryant
skinnybuttjean@gmail.com
97206 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Once they're gone, they're gone :(

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jean Bryant

2/17/19

Alan Crymes
aecrymes1@msn.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

One more very important link to help save our salmon. I urge Washington law makers to encourage Oregon's Governor Kate Smith to join in a like effort. The federal entities involved in the very important effort to save our priceless salmon have spent hundreds of millions to date. Lets not let their efforts go to naught. And now the plight of our Orca's is of concern. What next seals & sea lions? We must double down on our efforts. Thanks for your efforts to mitigate this troubling issue. Warm Regards, Alan Crymes

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Alan Crymes

2/19/19

Anna Lee Iarimore
annaleelarimore685@gmail.com
98614 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Orcas are a precious part of our circle of life.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Anna Lee Iarimore

1/31/19

Carolyn Treadway
cwt2014@planetcare.us
98503 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Orcas heal our souls. They need our help, and we need them. Act NOW!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Treadway

2/19/19

Deborah Brown
debarino07@gmail.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Orcas must be protected and I urge Governor Inslee to do whatever is necessary to ensure that they thrive.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Deborah Brown

2/19/19

Nancy Loeb
nancyloeb@yahoo.com
97205 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

our federal government under Trump is actively destroying protections in a cynical grab of resources by corporate interests.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Loeb

2/16/19

Mary Ferm
mmferm@gmail.com
98110 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Our state has the right to protect its clean water and the animals and people that depend on it!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Ferm

2/1/19

Brad Stiles
btsp@frontier.com
99352 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

OUR TASK: God spoke: "Let us make human beings in our image, make them reflecting our nature SO THEY CAN BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FISH IN THE SEA, THE BIRDS IN THE AIR, THE CATTLE, AND YES THE EARTH ITSELF, AND EVERY ANIMAL THAT MOVES ON THE FACE OF EARTH." - Genesis 1:26 (MSG) ----- WARNING FOR THOSE WHO IGNORE THE TASK: Let all their mean-mouthed arrogance catch up with them, Catch them out and bring them down —every muttered curse —every barefaced lie. - Psalms 59:12 (MSG)

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, "under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon."

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brad Stiles

2/1/19

Mary Lou Bennington
mlbnn9@aol.com
99203 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Part of our stewardship responsibilities to care for the needs of all living things, including rivers, and ecosystems. Salmon are one of Nature's most amazing gifts to us. We must nurture them in return for all they do to nurture us.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Lou Bennington

2/19/19

Lara Mulvaney
Mostofeverything@gmail.com
97228 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

PLEASE ACT TO SAVE OUR NATURAL WILDLIFE.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lara Mulvaney

2/16/19

Jeffrey Sher
jeffreydsher@hotmail.com
97239 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please do what you are able to do to protect the salmon and they are by protect the orca whales that are currently threatened by starvation. I appreciate deeply that you are taking a serious stand on environmental protection. Thank you!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Sher

2/19/19

Kathryn TenHoopen
lunamayah3@gmail.com
97212 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please do what you can to help!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathryn TenHoopen

2/16/19

Karen Grice
grice4373@comcast.net
98607 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please help save our precious wildlife in our oceans!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Grice

2/19/19

Carol Jurczewski
cjurczewski@sbcglobal.net
60546 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please help the struggling orcas!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Jurczewski

2/1/19

Jimmie Anne Keller
annekeller@yahoo.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please protect our clean water and do all you can to ensure the safety of the Orcas and salmon populations

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jimmie Anne Keller

2/1/19

joe paliani
jrjoerain@yahoo.com
98640 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

please save our fishery and environment

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
joe paliani

2/19/19

Ana Jamborcic
ajamborcic@gmail.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please support orcas in this area.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ana Jamborcic

2/16/19

Miriam Wingfield
merrywing@gmail.com
97232 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please take action to save these beautiful animals and the ecosystems which protect them.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Miriam Wingfield

2/19/19

Cynthia Gordon
Nyc2shop@gmail.com
33598 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please take decisive action and save the salmon and SRKW. They can't wait years for action. They are starving now.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cynthia Gordon

2/19/19

Marianne Corona
mjcorona@comcast.net
6455 CT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please think about what we are leaving for our children and future generations yet to come!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marianne Corona

1/31/19

Suzan & Bryan Heglin
windsof2@aol.com
98607 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please understand the Orca are a phenomenal species but also indicate the general health of the sound. Respect habitat, restore streams, and mind the pollutants in order to save the orca - and us.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Suzan & Bryan Heglin

2/19/19

Lou Ann Bennett
louannbennett@comcast.net
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Please use your power under the Clean Water Act to save the salmon and all that rely on these waterways for sustenance.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lou Ann Bennett

2/19/19

michael deangelis
deangelisstudio12@yahoo.com
1832 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

please we have to do everything we can to save them - and right now!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
michael deangelis

2/19/19

sharon lacy
earthhrt@gmail.com
95472 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

preserve, protect the innocent of the human insanity..

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
sharon lacy

2/16/19

Paulette Lichatowich
plich@comcast.net
97018 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Protect these iconic, keystone species.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Paulette Lichatowich

2/16/19

Casey Sundermann
csund5@msn.com
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Protecting the planet and all its inhabitants for the future.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Casey Sundermann

2/19/19

Maureen Knutsen
maureen.knutsen@gmail.com
99633 AK

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salmon and orcas are amazing creatures who share this planet with us. We are all poorer if we let our actions contribute to their disappearance from our world.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maureen Knutsen

2/1/19

Elly Claus-McGahan
dreilly@sound-decisions.org
98407 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salmon and orcas are icons of the PNW, and salmon are also income for many people. The world is changing with climate change, and that's exactly why we should take all reasonable measures to preserve what is good about our world.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elly Claus-McGahan

1/31/19

Marilyn Overton
marilyngoverton@gmail.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salmon are a staple, and must be protected, and the same is true for the orcas.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Overton

2/4/19

Weston Thayer
iflifewereamovie@gmail.com
97203 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salmon are essential to the Pacific Northwest. It's hard enough for them to survive with the dams in place, and warm water will only make it harder.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Weston Thayer

2/1/19

George F Vaughan
georgeandsusan92@comcast.net
98665 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salmon are the keystone species for the Columbia River System. Please help maintain their survival by holding the BPA and the Bureau of Reclamation accountable for their responsibility in the survival of salmon, orcas and all of the species that rely on a healthy Columbia River System.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
George F Vaughan

2/1/19

Dean Fanara
dmfanara@outlook.com
99009 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salmon is good for our health! Orcas are nice creatures!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dean Fanara

2/19/19

Malyory Arbelaez Salas
malyarbe@gmail.com
1090 ot

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Salven por favor a las Orcas y al Salmón

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Malyory Arbelaez Salas

1/31/19

Liz Terhaar
liz@columbiariverkeeper.org
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Save the orcas, they deserve better!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liz Terhaar

2/19/19

George Hague
gbhague@gmail.com
97103 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Seeing pictures of the historic Salmon runs and the Native American's who relied on them as well as many species, it is a crime what we have allowed to happen to the Columbia River and its tributaries by turning it into a series of hot lakes which kill the Salmon.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
George Hague

1/31/19

Glen Anderson
glenanderson@integra.net
98503 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Stop "non-point" pollution that SERIOUSLY POLLUTES Puget Sound and hurts salmon and orcas.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Glen Anderson

2/1/19

Jeanne Deller
Jkdeller@gmail.com
98006 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Stop the pollution! Shut down Hanford and no Kalama Chinese production!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Deller

2/16/19

Teresa Flynn
Tflynn70@gmail.com
98625 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Stop The Proposed Kalama Methanol Refinery

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Teresa Flynn

1/31/19

Kathlene Croasdale
kthln_croasdale@yahoo.com
98052 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Struggling orcas need all the help they can get to recover their numbers. Residents in the Pacific Northwest need to be a part of the solution, not the problem and before it's too late.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathlene Croasdale

2/1/19

Meryle A. Korn
meryle.korn@gmail.com
98226 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Taking out the 4 Snake River dams would be a giant step forward in saving both salmon and orcas!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meryle A. Korn

1/31/19

Leslie Spurling
Lesliespurling@yahoo.com
98133 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Thank you for the steps you take and for caring for the Orcas!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Leslie Spurling

2/3/19

Carolyn Waldow
coyote.blue62@gmail.com
98136 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Thank you for your strong leadership on the environment. It is past time to take action to save our Southern Resident orca's who deserve our best efforts to provide them with a habitable environment. Otherwise they will die out. I support you and all people who advocate REMOVING DAMS from the Snake River. It is about time! And possibly our best and last hope to save our Chinook Salmon, Orca Whales and the industries and jobs they support. Please let me know how I can help.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Waldow

1/31/19

k. eggers
lullabyguy@yahoo.com
99101 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Thank You!!!!!!!!!!!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
k. eggers

2/19/19

Amy Swenson
gagliano31@hotmail.com
COA 1B0 PE

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Columbia River has a very important resource for both orcas and humans, and the salmon runs should be preserved and protected in perpetuity.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Amy Swenson

2/19/19

Brian Holmes
bhcontinentaldrift@gmail.com
60647 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Columbia River is one of the most beautiful places in the world and Washington State is taking the lead in the struggle to preserve biodiversity and the cultural diversity it sustains. I support this effort with all my powers and all my heart.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brian Holmes

2/19/19

Bob & Joyce Foster
joycelfost@aol.com
90024 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Columbia River is our livelihood...Please stop this insanity!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bob & Joyce Foster

2/1/19

Fred Greef
fredgreef@gmail.com
98501 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The hydro dams on the upper Columbia are not cost effective in terms of cost benefit analysis for tax payers they are very expensive to maintain and build and only last so long before too much sediment builds up behind them. They interfere with fish passage and make the water too warm for fish survival. A full cost/benefit analysis must be run before any are recertified to prove that tax payers are not on the hook for the benefit of powerful corporations. Off-channel water canals can pipe water into hydro power generators without killing the fish and making the water warm. These are much cheaper to build and maintain and do not disrupt the environment much as long as enough water is left in the main river channel. These systems could still produce much hydro power. Some of the dams need to be removed. Please look at all the options and all the cost/benefits. Please abide by the intent of the Clean Water Act and do what is mandated even if you are not fond of fish and Orcas.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Fred Greef

2/1/19

Twila Slind
twislind@gmail.com
98335 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The more we learn about orcas the more we realize they are sentient beings who harm us in no way, yet are harmed by what human beings do. They are starving now, because we have not taken care of our beloved Salish Sea ecosystem. The Chinook are dwindling and endangered as well. Our orcas must eat the salmon to survive. Life is a circle in balance. Without this balance life will be lost, several species at a time until it is us. We cannot destroy our ecosystems without ultimately destroying ourselves. In the mean time, our are growing up with diminishing wildlife, fresh air, and clean water to enjoy. This is not who we want to be, is it?

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Twila Slind

2/2/19

Sigrid Asmus
essay@nwlinc.com
98199 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Orca deaths are harbingers of what we will face in twenty years or less if massive action is not taken now to at least mitigate global climate breakdown. This means planting trees, and banning the use of glyphosate-based and similar herbicides/pesticides that are making our environment unlivable for insects and contaminating our fresh water right now. Failure to act to reverse climate-denying corporate interests is not acceptable.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sigrid Asmus

2/16/19

Ellen Saunders
Ellen_L_Saunders@me.com
97125 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Orcas are not the only ones eating Salmon. Our entire fishing industry depends on cold and pure water in the Columbia River. Between Handford pollution, dam interference and chemical run off into the river the life blood of the NW is being damaged. Please restore our most precious water resource!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ellen Saunders

2/16/19

Rick Damitio
charickd@yahoo.com
98612 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Pacific Northwest offers to the world orcas and salmon. It would be a terrible tragedy to lose these creatures that offer not only beauty but health benefits to mankind.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rick Damitio

2/16/19

Wendy Tsien
wglobetsien@gmail.com
97405 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The salmon and orcas are magnificent animals and our companion species. For their sake and for ours they deserve full and permanent protection!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Wendy Tsien

2/19/19

Diane Chavez
bennyanddiane@gmail.com
97301 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The Southern Resident Orca have long been near and dear to my heart. Please protect them for my grandchildren and all generations to come.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diane Chavez

2/19/19

Kate Derie
katederie@comcast.net
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The thought of a mother orca carrying her dead baby for 17 days makes me cry. Please help keep orcas alive!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kate Derie

2/2/19

Ellen Murphy
ellenkavanagh@yahoo.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The time for mitigation is over. I support this, but the dams have to go, do they not?

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ellen Murphy

2/16/19

Ken Humke
xkalbr@aol.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

The top of the food chain -- meaning we the people -- is by definition dependent for its continued sustenance on all the layers below. If we don't protect and sustain all of the species we depend on the salmon's and orcas' dire situation today will be ours tomorrow. This is PERSONAL for all of us. Idiocracy will be fatal to humanity if it's allowed to prevail. We all have to stand up against it NOW, and this issue is a perfect opportunity to do just that. All the generations to come will thank us for standing in solidarity with both our human and our wild family today -- and curse us until they die out if we don't.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ken Humke

2/1/19

Barb Drake
drake4worldpeace@gmail.com
98133 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

There is an ancient Indigenous prophecy. When the "black fish" becomes extinct, humans are next.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, "under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon."

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barb Drake

2/19/19

carol jagiello
cjags91@optonline.net
7403 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

There is no time to waste. Immediate insure the all is being done without excuse As our ecosystems and species die before our very eyes there is no excuse. Since the 1970's we have LOST out large mammals and fish, our amphibians and insects in massive amounts. They will not recover unless immediate deliberate and serious descisions are made. We are killing our very planets and allowing the food chain to collapse for what exactly? No more short term thinking. No more kicking the can. Act now.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
carol jagiello

2/4/19

Ellen Thayer
squeekerlynx@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

These creatures were here well before the dams. Give them a chance.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ellen Thayer

2/1/19

Sue Luther
lutherrachel@aol.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

These mammals are not just a commodity that doesn't matter if they come or go, live or die, these are a living example of the amazing world we live in- it is our duty to protect them!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sue Luther

2/1/19

Elizabeth Verbeck
lizverbeck@hotmail.com
98660 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

This could be a 5 in 1 win: by increasing salmon we could save the orcas as well as the sea lions and now seagulls while keeping hydro power.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Verbeck

2/17/19

Ron Ennis
ronfennis@gmail.com
97213 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

This is critical to our environmental future. We also need to find the best path to minimize, if not eliminate, the fish destruction caused by the infestation of sea lions!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ron Ennis

1/31/19

John Ballard
johnballard@hotmail.com
98072 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

This is pretty huge. I grew up fishing for salmon with my dad in the 60s and 70s. The Puget Sound is more like a water desert these days.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Ballard

2/1/19

Julie Glover
julieg@whidbey.com
98236 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

THIS IS SOMETHING REALLY GOOD THAT YOU COULD DO, SOMETHING THAT IS CLOSE TO THE HEARTS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE PACIFIC NW. PLEASE DO THIS!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Julie Glover

2/16/19

Jane Heisler
rroberts8001@msn.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

This top-of-the-food chain predator, is integral to the ocean ecosystem and must be saved!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jane Heisler

2/19/19

Grace Neff
Graceswallow@aol.com
97322 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

This type of catastrophe is happening all over the world due to lakes and rivers warming due to climate change which no one in command in Washington believes in.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Grace Neff

2/6/19

FREDERICK TOLMIE
gdtbrain@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

This will help the eagles too!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
FREDERICK TOLMIE

1/31/19

Paul Moyer
essmoy@gorge.net
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Time for action today and considering more of the same for tomorrow. Its all we as an earth inhabiting species have time for.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Paul Moyer

2/19/19

Brenda Michaels
brenda@conscioustalk.net
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

To allow both salmon runs and Orcas to struggle like they have been, when we can actually help, is a moral crime and absolutely inhumane!!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brenda Michaels

2/19/19

wolfgang burger
blackdiamondsband@yahoo.com
1832 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

top priority to do everhting we can immediately to help all marine and land animals on the brink of extinction

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
wolfgang burger

1/31/19

Patricia Jerrells
trisha7of9@hotmail.com
98584 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Washington State is known for their salmon and orcas. Witnessing them in the wild, and witnessing their struggles to survive is heartbreaking. It also impacts our economy, however we do need to protect them from harassment, however well meaning.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Patricia Jerrells

2/16/19

Laree Johnson
laree@lareejohnson.com
97103 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We all need to help Mother Nature, and the life force she is working to sustain.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laree Johnson

2/19/19

Virgene Link
linkerwan@yahoo.com
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We all rely on salmon as a food of choice—natural, free, wild returning salmon. We must save them for ourselves and posterity. Thank you.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Virgene Link

2/16/19

John Wood
unclebob@gorge.net
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We are dependant upon the web of life. Let's repair it starting with salmon recovery.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Wood

2/4/19

Jess LaPrade
jessicalaprade@gmail.com
97286 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We can't afford to waste any more time in providing the utmost protection for our areas integral salmon and orca populations!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jess LaPrade

2/1/19

marianne Tompkins
marianned.tompkins@gmail.com
98502 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We do not have a choice but to protect our Orcas now. It's too late---we're at a tipping point. I would love to see homes along the Puget Sound held to environmental protection standards. I know there are far too many that are not in compliance.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
marianne Tompkins

1/31/19

Robert Lindberg
buddhaseeker3@yahoo.com
98662 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We do not have the luxury to wait on decisive action in this matter and I am urging you to use the power of your office to help.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Lindberg

2/19/19

Natalie DaSilva
ndasilva2716@gmail.com
97219 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We don't have infinite opportunities to save these endangered animals. Act now.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Natalie DaSilva

1/31/19

Linda Carroll
lindalouise701184951@yahoo.com
99205 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We have brought our unique regional species to the brink of extinction with the damage we have inflicted on the environment and we must accept our responsibility to do everything necessary to bring them back.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Carroll

2/1/19

Mary Ferm
mmferm@gmail.com
98110 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We have enjoyed the local resident pods from our place on the west side of San Juan Island for the past 60 years. We love their sociability and language.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Ferm

2/19/19

Kathleen O'Reilly
oreilly@up.edu
97206 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We have interfered so much already with salmon runs and orca habitat. These are two of the most iconic species in the Pacific NW and serve a critical role in the ecosystem. Orca are top predators and salmon bring in nutrients from the ocean to inland aquatic (and indirectly terrestrial) communities. We can't afford to lose either of these species.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathleen O'Reilly

2/2/19

Kim McDonald
macke496@hotmail.com
98271 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We have to do all we can to save these amazing animals. They deserve better. We can do better.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kim McDonald

2/16/19

Susan McRae
smcrae@earthlink.net
98506 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We ignore the loss of critical species at our own peril.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan McRae

2/19/19

Howard Wade
hwade@howardwade.com
97267 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We must do everything in our power to protect our rivers, the salmon and the orcas. It is our moral imperative. To fail to do so is to relinquish our responsibility to our planet and give in to the forces of greed.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Howard Wade

2/19/19

Diane Luck
dianeluck@mac.com
97212 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We must protect the Columbia River salmon runs!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diane Luck

2/19/19

Shauna Flanigan
smcflani@gmail.com
97219 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We must respect and take care of the Earth.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Shauna Flanigan

2/1/19

Laura Goldberg
dickandlaura@peoplepc.com
98223 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We must save our environment! "We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children." Wendell Berry

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, "under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon."

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laura Goldberg

2/16/19

Valerie Eisman
valeisman@gmail.com
97223 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We must sustain salmon for orcas and humans if possible.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Valerie Eisman

2/19/19

Joan Chodorow
loujoan@mac.com
94930 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need an enforceable law to require the EPA to do what it was created to do: PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Chodorow

2/19/19

Elizabeth Roberts
robertsliz9@gmail.com
60618 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need nature more than it needs us. We need to curb our birth rate and clean up the planet.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Roberts

2/16/19

Joan Smith
sydjoans@gmail.com
97018 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need to address all aspects of climate change and its impact.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Smith

2/17/19

Kima Garrison
kimasuegarrison@gmail.com
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need to do everything possible to maintain healthy salmon runs, including taking out dams.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kima Garrison

2/1/19

Dani Maron-Oliver
monkeysRmonkeys@yahoo.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need to save our fish, save our environment obtaining these water quality certifications. PLEASE do it NOW!!!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dani Maron-Oliver

1/31/19

Don Worley
mzee.worley@gmail.com
99141 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need to stop losing our planet's precious inhabitants.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Don Worley

2/19/19

Ellen Bailey
ellen361@gmail.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We need to take action on things we can control to lower the Columbia River temperature. Thank you for helping.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ellen Bailey

2/4/19

Brenda Michaels
brenda@conscioustalk.net
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We simply must save these magnificent Orcas. They are valuable to our eco-system and deserve to be here!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brenda Michaels

2/16/19

David & Ann Cordero
corderoa@teleport.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We view salmon and orcas as essential, important, and vital species in the Northwest.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David & Ann Cordero

2/19/19

virginia Feldman
feldmanvi@gmail.com
97219 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We visit Puget Sound & San Juan Islands frequently. Both the Orcas & the salmon are a big draw. Please save them.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
virginia Feldman

2/17/19

Kirsten Comish
K2comish@gmail.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

We were given a beautiful world to sustain ALL life, not just ours.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kirsten Comish

2/19/19

Lisa Ramaci
l.ramaci@hotmail.com
10009 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

What is an ocean without orcas? What is a river without salmon? They must not disappear!

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification of the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lisa Ramaci

2/1/19

Denise Harnly
Denise@harnly.net
98144 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

When we first moved to Seattle the Orcas and salmon were thriving. We must take action to restore the struggling salmon and orca populations.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Denise Harnly

2/19/19

BrendaLee Lennick
mrs.sapience@gmail.com
32301 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

When we learn we are all connected, we can save humanity.

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
BrendaLee Lennick

2/19/19

Teresa DeLorenzo
tde@teleport.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Without a healthy salmon runs, we don't have healthy orcas, and without a healthy river, we don't have salmon--and we all suffer

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Teresa DeLorenzo

1/31/19

Liza Martin
Lizajama@hotmail.com
98008 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liza Martin

1/31/19

Lela Perkins
Lelaperkins@comcast.net
98208 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lela Perkins

1/31/19

Michael and Barbara Hill
theElbeHills@gmail.com
98355 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Michael and Barbara Hill

1/31/19

Maradel Gale
mkgale@uoregon.edu
98110 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maradel Gale

1/31/19

Tika Bordelon
tikab1@gmail.com
98101 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tika Bordelon

1/31/19

Karen Pickering
karenpickering@mac.com
98682 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Pickering

1/31/19

Tiffany Dodge
tiff@hedgendary.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tiffany Dodge

1/31/19

Caro Boudreau
carolsb@mac.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Caro Boudreau

1/31/19

Jerry Kessinger
jerrykessinger@me.com
98087 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jerry Kessinger

1/31/19

Dianna MacLeod
dmacleod@msn.com
98260 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dianna MacLeod

1/31/19

Richard Johnson
jazzpacnw@yahoo.com
98227 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Johnson

1/31/19

Den Mark Wichar
deedub@webtv.net
98660 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Den Mark Wichar

1/31/19

Karen Stansbery
karenstansbery@gmail.com
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Stansbery

1/31/19

Eleanor Dowson
eleanordowson@comcast.net
98012 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Eleanor Dowson

1/31/19

Barbara McKee
barbaramckee@comcast.net
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barbara McKee

1/31/19

Sara King
sara.king@pobox.com
98092 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sara King

1/31/19

Kerry Kovarik
kerrykovarik@comcast.net
98133 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kerry Kovarik

1/31/19

Kevin Gallagher
kevingal@uw.edu
98155 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kevin Gallagher

1/31/19

Lori Stefano
lorilstefano@gmail.com
98597 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lori Stefano

1/31/19

Shelby Trusty
shelbylm1996@yahoo.com
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Shelby Trusty

1/31/19

Erik LaRue
pacific2626@gmail.com
98233 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erik LaRue

1/31/19

Gill Fahrenwald
anvilman@orcalink.com
98507 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gill Fahrenwald

1/31/19

Irene Bensinger
irene@trilliumwoods.com
98328 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Irene Bensinger

1/31/19

karen Fisher
kfisheresl@aol.com
98248 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
karen Fisher

1/31/19

kathryn alexandra
kalexandra@comcast.net
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
kathryn alexandra

1/31/19

Peter Feichtmeir
petercf@comcast.net
98119 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Peter Feichtmeir

1/31/19

Brian Baltin
bbaltin@earthlink.net
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brian Baltin

1/31/19

George Keefe
georgewanc@gmail.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
George Keefe

1/31/19

Barbara Wos
bwelle1@gmail.com
99181 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barbara Wos

1/31/19

Tim Durnell
tdurnell@centurytel.net
99167 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tim Durnell

1/31/19

Judith Schwab
jkschwab40@msn.com
98040 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judith Schwab

1/31/19

Curtis Cawley
cawley_21@hotmail.com
98199 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Curtis Cawley

1/31/19

Lauren Tozzi
teacherlauren350@gmail.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lauren Tozzi

1/31/19

Edward Colley
elcolley@gmail.com
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Edward Colley

1/31/19

Kathryn Ellis
daybreak.tech@gmail.com
99027 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Ellis

1/31/19

Sammy Low
cougarcreek7@gmail.com
98292 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sammy Low

1/31/19

Jan Thorne
janusthorne@gmail.com
99201 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jan Thorne

1/31/19

Nancy McMahon
n.mcmahon1@icloud.com
98501 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy McMahon

1/31/19

Adina Parsley
dickandpat3@gmail.com
98292 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Adina Parsley

1/31/19

Brian Gott
bgott22@gmail.com
98901 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brian Gott

1/31/19

Shary B
shary50@yahoo.com
98101 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Shary B

1/31/19

PAt Rasmussen
Patr@crcwnet.com
98508 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
PAt Rasmussen

1/31/19

Christopher marrs
chrismarrs157@gmail.com
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Christopher marrs

1/31/19

Robert Brown
larkbrown@comcast.net
98466 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Brown

1/31/19

Peter martin
peter.martin@whidbey.net
98260 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Peter martin

1/31/19

Joseph A. Yencich
jyencich@gmail.com
98011 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joseph A. Yencich

1/31/19

Mary Jo Wilkins
maryjo.wilkins@gmail.com
99337 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Jo Wilkins

1/31/19

James Mulcare
xsecretsx@cableone.net
99403 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Mulcare

1/31/19

Mary Neptune
seagoddess75@hotmail.com
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Neptune

1/31/19

Ryan Moore
rypmoore@gmail.com
98409 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ryan Moore

1/31/19

Meg Casey
mlbc13@aol.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meg Casey

1/31/19

Nick Szumlas
Szumlasnl@yahoo.com
98380 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nick Szumlas

1/31/19

Julie Anderson
julia98290@yahoo.com
98648 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Julie Anderson

1/31/19

Nanci Chartier
Nanci.chartier@gmail.com
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nanci Chartier

1/31/19

Carol Else
l.else@comcast.net
98498 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Else

1/31/19

Jill Hamilton
jckress@yahoo.com
98311 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Hamilton

1/31/19

Ronelle Heyes
karunaheart1@gmail.com
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ronelle Heyes

1/31/19

Walther Soeldner
waltsoe@gmail.com
99036 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Walther Soeldner

1/31/19

John S
jleestim@aol.com
98133 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John S

1/31/19

Virgene Link
linkerwan@yahoo.com
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Virgene Link

1/31/19

Kathleen Lee
kathyjlee60@hotmail.com
98503 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Lee

1/31/19

Beth O'Brien
beobrien25@gmail.com
98002 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Beth O'Brien

1/31/19

Greg Goodwin
anandashik7@gmail.com
98125 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Greg Goodwin

1/31/19

Maxine Clark
maxclark90@gmail.com
98310 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maxine Clark

1/31/19

Gregory Fite
greg.fite@gmail.com
98011 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gregory Fite

1/31/19

Robert Schnelle
gray_schnelle@fairpoint.net
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Schnelle

1/31/19

Bridgette Bashaw
blhratt@hotmail.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bridgette Bashaw

1/31/19

Judy VanderMaten & Chris Holmes
vanho@centurytel.net
98612 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judy VanderMaten & Chris Holmes

1/31/19

Roland Mayer
mayerr49@comcast.net
98012 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Roland Mayer

1/31/19

Chris Guillory
chris_no51@yahoo.com
98362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chris Guillory

1/31/19

Kristin Lee
Kplee@centurylink.net
97219 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kristin Lee

1/31/19

Laurie Dils
ldils@comcast.net
98506 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laurie Dils

1/31/19

Jennifer Westra
jlff404@yahoo.com
99202 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Westra

1/31/19

Nolen Scott
nolenscott@gmail.com
98362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nolen Scott

1/31/19

Brad Cummings
cbrad78@yahoo.com
98671 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brad Cummings

1/31/19

Madeleine Sosin-Rocha
madeleinesosin@hotmail.com
98136 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Madeleine Sosin-Rocha

1/31/19

Jo Harvey
cailinfili@yahoo.com
98047 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jo Harvey

1/31/19

Madeleine Sosin-Rocha
madeleinesosin@hotmail.com
98136 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Madeleine Sosin-Rocha

1/31/19

elyette Weinstein
elyette_w@yahoo.com
98501 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
elyette Weinstein

1/31/19

Sandra Davis
abernathyfarm@q.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sandra Davis

1/31/19

dave popoff
douks77@yahoo.ca
99114 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
dave popoff

1/31/19

Miguel Ramos
mantecax@gmail.com
98248 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Miguel Ramos

1/31/19

Andrew Friedman
Adfriedman@gmail.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Andrew Friedman

1/31/19

Joe Nichols
machias123@yahoo.com
98290 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joe Nichols

1/31/19

Forest Shomer
inspass@whidbey.net
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Forest Shomer

1/31/19

Janet Wynne
jmarwy@msn.com
98229 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Janet Wynne

1/31/19

Kevin Hughes
anevolver@gmail.com
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kevin Hughes

1/31/19

Sharon Fasnacht
fasnacht@comcast.net
98512 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sharon Fasnacht

1/31/19

Kalama Reuter
kalama@embarqmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kalama Reuter

1/31/19

Teresa Lyman
Teresalyman@gmail.com
98042 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Teresa Lyman

1/31/19

Randi Fitch
rfitch@centurylink.net
98650 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Randi Fitch

1/31/19

Anne Hepfer
anneoverseas@yahoo.com
98112 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Anne Hepfer

1/31/19

Susan Kiplinger
susankip@comcast.net
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Kiplinger

1/31/19

Steve Erickson
steveerickson720@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve Erickson

1/31/19

Tina McKim
tinamckim@yahoo.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tina McKim

1/31/19

Scott Species
sspecies@yahoo.com
98101 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Scott Species

1/31/19

debbie thorn
thorndebbie@comcast.net
98033 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
debbie thorn

1/31/19

Brian Ferguson
sky_king49@SweetKeys.ca
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brian Ferguson

1/31/19

Diane Sullivan
dianealida@mac.com
98277 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diane Sullivan

1/31/19

Valerie Krull
vkrull@hotmail.com
98502 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Valerie Krull

1/31/19

Liisa Wale
tumeric1969@gmail.com
98226 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liisa Wale

2/1/19

Mike Rummerfield
mikerumm@gmail.com
98570 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mike Rummerfield

2/1/19

Jack Stansfield
jstansfield8981@gmail.com
98292 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jack Stansfield

2/1/19

Jen Smoose
jennifer.smoose@gmail.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jen Smoose

2/1/19

Richard Bergner
fidalgowildlifehabitat@gmail.com
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Bergner

2/1/19

Joe Wiederhold
jwiederhold47@gmail.com
98229 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joe Wiederhold

2/1/19

Jill Reifschneider
global_roamers@yahoo.com
98070 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Reifschneider

2/1/19

judith cohen
jctcohen@yahoo.com
98112 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
judith cohen

2/1/19

WENDY BOWMAN
wbowman17@msn.com
98503 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
WENDY BOWMAN

2/1/19

Elena Rumiantseva
coficat24@yahoo.com
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elena Rumiantseva

2/1/19

Doris (Jody) Wilson
jodyhere24doris@comcast.net
98034 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Doris (Jody) Wilson

2/1/19

Randall Collins
rancol23@yahoo.com
98119 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Randall Collins

2/1/19

p perron
patriciaperron@hotmail.com
98117 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
p perron

2/1/19

Barb Scavezze
barb@scavezze.com
98501 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barb Scavezze

2/1/19

Debby Mumm Felnagle
tomdebbyfelnagle@harbornet.com
98465 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Debby Mumm Felnagle

2/1/19

Nancy White
nancypendletonwhite@comcast.net
99216 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy White

2/1/19

Tracy Ouellette
tracyjouellette@gmail.com
98232 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tracy Ouellette

2/1/19

Mary Jo Coblentz
Mjcb Lentz@gmail.com
99354 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Jo Coblentz

2/1/19

Robert Kaminski
robert.kaminski91@gmail.com
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Kaminski

2/1/19

Gail Lengel
lengels@me.com
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gail Lengel

2/1/19

Sharon Miller
Smilertoo@aol.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sharon Miller

2/1/19

Benjamin Rall
bensrall@gmail.com
99202 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Benjamin Rall

2/1/19

Sherry Perkins
Perksher@gmail.com
98178 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sherry Perkins

2/1/19

Ron DiGiacomo
mrdigiacom@q.com
98112 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ron DiGiacomo

2/1/19

mary wickwire
marylou@jwickwire.com
98112 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
mary wickwire

2/1/19

Donald Morrison
donmorrison52@yahoo.com
99205 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Donald Morrison

2/1/19

Candace LaPorte
Candiphantom@aol.com
89147 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Candace LaPorte

2/1/19

Deborah Efron
catsformede@comcast.net
98004 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Deborah Efron

2/1/19

Vicky Gannon
gannonvicky@yahoo.com
98121 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Vicky Gannon

2/1/19

William Young
loon13@comcast.net
98226 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
William Young

2/1/19

Jude Green
greencardz@comcast.net
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jude Green

2/1/19

Steve V.
sevols.ear@gmail.com
98362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve V.

2/1/19

Sean Edmison
sedmison@hotmail.com
98052 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sean Edmison

2/1/19

Norm Conrad
nsconrad@gmail.com
98274 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Norm Conrad

2/1/19

Sam MacKenzie
sam.mackenzie@comcast.net
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sam MacKenzie

2/1/19

Sheri Staley
staleyagate@peopkepc.com
98584 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sheri Staley

2/1/19

Teresa Van Haalen
tvanhaal@icloud.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Teresa Van Haalen

2/1/19

Jennifer Calvert
jennifercalvert@comcast.net
99206 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Calvert

2/1/19

Suzanne Hamer
tedsuza@gmail.com
98072 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Suzanne Hamer

2/1/19

Darla Austerman
Darla.austerman@gmail.com
99026 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Darla Austerman

2/1/19

Randall Collins
rancol23@yahoo.com
98119 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Randall Collins

2/1/19

Nan Flaaten
nmflaaten@netscape.net
98684 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nan Flaaten

2/1/19

Jeanne & Donald Poirier
jeannepoirier@yahoo.com
98815 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeanne & Donald Poirier

2/1/19

Ruth Darden
dseattlered@seanet.com
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ruth Darden

2/1/19

diane marks
shenyen@wavecable.com
98362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
diane marks

2/1/19

Terrance Ryan
tpat376@yahoo.com
98376 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Terrance Ryan

2/1/19

Erika Davis
Erika@crescentdesign.com
98261 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erika Davis

2/1/19

Zoe Rothchild
zrothchild@gmail.com
98070 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Zoe Rothchild

2/1/19

Tui Mullein
tuimull@icloud.com
98118 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tui Mullein

2/1/19

Willeke Pratt
willeket@yahoo.com
98620 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Willeke Pratt

2/1/19

Maxine Dunkelman
maxdunk@comcast.net
98506 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maxine Dunkelman

2/1/19

Wally Bubelis
wbubelis@gmail.com
98136 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Wally Bubelis

2/1/19

Nicholas Curtright
nicsmind@yahoo.com
98125 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nicholas Curtright

2/1/19

Angie Dixon
angied@whidbey.com
98236 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Angie Dixon

2/1/19

Pat Lenzen
patlenzen@yahoo.com
98684 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Pat Lenzen

2/1/19

M. G. Lind
mgl07@hotmail.com
98666 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
M. G. Lind

2/1/19

Sara Eldridge
seeldridge22@hotmail.com
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sara Eldridge

2/1/19

Emily Austin
oceanminded09@gmail.com
99353 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Emily Austin

2/1/19

A R
blisfl1@yahoo.com
98117 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
A R

2/1/19

Meridian Green
meridian@mcn.org
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meridian Green

2/1/19

William Brooks
wbrooks24@comcast.net
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
William Brooks

2/1/19

Chris Stay
cstay@aol.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chris Stay

2/1/19

Chad Stemm
chad@soundnativeplants.com
98665 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chad Stemm

2/1/19

T J Thompson
tjthompsonmd@centurytel.net
98335 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
T J Thompson

2/1/19

Guila Muir
guila@guilamuir.com
98144 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Guila Muir

2/1/19

Mark Wirth
Mark.Purple@Gmail.Com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mark Wirth

2/1/19

Liisa Kellems
LIISA_ANTILLA@HOTMAIL.COM
98502 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liisa Kellems

2/1/19

Binh Nguyen
poweranger11@gmail.com
98118 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Binh Nguyen

2/1/19

Rev. Joan Wahlmeier
Polycarpst73@gmail.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rev. Joan Wahlmeier

2/1/19

shemayim elohim
the8th_chakra@yahoo.com
98122 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
shemayim elohim

2/1/19

Ravinder Bajwa
bajwa679@yahoo.co.uk
98052 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ravinder Bajwa

2/1/19

Michelle Mayfield
mmayfield@gorge.net
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Michelle Mayfield

2/1/19

Jill Meier
jillblaisdell@earthlink.net
98290 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Meier

2/1/19

David Berger
bergerspark@gmail.com
98635 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Berger

2/1/19

Mike Zanine
H20pulse@aol.com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mike Zanine

2/1/19

April Atwood
hissrattlesnap@yahoo.com
98117 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
April Atwood

2/1/19

Christopher Kralik
misterkite@comcast.net
98607 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Christopher Kralik

2/1/19

Conor Corkrum
conjcm@gmail.com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Conor Corkrum

2/1/19

James Gabriel
kingkrabby@comcast.net
98506 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Gabriel

2/1/19

Anthony Buch
maritoni_buch@yahoo.com
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Anthony Buch

2/1/19

Barbara Rosenkotter
skye@alumni.ucdavis.edu
98243 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barbara Rosenkotter

2/1/19

Mark Bradley
carthedral@msn.com
98382 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mark Bradley

2/1/19

Elizabeth Kellebrew-Davies
liz.kellebrew@gmail.com
98110 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Kellebrew-Davies

2/1/19

Daniel Lichtenwald
grayback2@earthlink.net
98620 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Daniel Lichtenwald

2/1/19

f h
geneophotos@hotmail.com
98360 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
f h

2/1/19

f h
geneophotos@hotmail.com
98360 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
f h

2/1/19

Sally Torres
maeven@mac.com
98023 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sally Torres

2/1/19

Joan Berinstein
joniberi360@gmail.com
98685 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Berinstein

2/1/19

Nick Scott
nickascott@yahoo.com
98635 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nick Scott

2/1/19

Sharon Rickman
Sharon.slr33@gmail.com
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sharon Rickman

2/1/19

Amy Mower
almower@earthlink.net
98266 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Amy Mower

2/1/19

Liv Smith
pantheistrocker@gmail.com
98617 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liv Smith

2/1/19

Susan Ring
sring67@comcast.net
98626 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Ring

2/1/19

Carol Carver
river4mama@yahoo.com
98612 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Carver

2/2/19

Peter Albrecht
petenpals@hotmail.com
99217 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Peter Albrecht

2/2/19

Elizabeth Johnson
libbo@comcast.net
98648 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Johnson

2/2/19

Jeffrey Watson
evr_green@msn.com
98027 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Watson

2/2/19

Raymond Ligrano
ligranorm@hotmail.com
98070 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Raymond Ligrano

2/2/19

Linda Studley
ruralrunner62@yahoo.com
98271 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Studley

2/2/19

Tracy Cole
r1tbeach@aol.com
85302 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tracy Cole

2/2/19

Linda Curry
lscurry@comcast.net
98626 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Curry

2/2/19

Rosemarie Wiegman
danceinmygarden@yahoo.com
98404 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rosemarie Wiegman

2/2/19

Kjersten Gmeiner, MD
gmeiner.k@gmail.com
98125 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kjersten Gmeiner, MD

2/2/19

DEBRA GARNER
dgarner7@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
DEBRA GARNER

2/2/19

Matthew Boguske
matthew.boguske@gmail.com
98052 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Matthew Boguske

2/2/19

Jennifer Beetem
jcbeetem@gmail.com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Beetem

2/2/19

TeriLee Huff
tlclocate@gmail.com
98662 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
TeriLee Huff

2/2/19

WILLIAM DAVISON
NOWANDZEN7@NETSCAPE.NET
98204 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM DAVISON

2/2/19

Heidi Steigmann
hsteigmann@hotmail.com
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Heidi Steigmann

2/2/19

Catherine Ballew
kt7ursa@aol.com
98674 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Catherine Ballew

2/2/19

RAFE DIMMITT
rafe_m31@yahoo.com
98199 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
RAFE DIMMITT

2/2/19

Brad Cummings
cbrad78@yahoo.com
98671 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brad Cummings

2/2/19

Patricia Metzger
patricialouisemetzger@gmail.com
98333 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Patricia Metzger

2/3/19

Randall (Randy) Henderson
hendersonrandy@comcast.net
98516 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Randall (Randy) Henderson

2/3/19

Lawrence Magliola
lawrence.magliola@gmail.com
98382 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lawrence Magliola

2/3/19

Rut T
rutvijgt90@gmail.com
98060 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rut T

2/3/19

Lane Lucht
lanelucht@hotmail.com
99218 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lane Lucht

2/3/19

Ann E. Wales
trout222@abhost.us
98226 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ann E. Wales

2/3/19

Suzanne Hebert
suzannehebert@hotmail.com
98671 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Suzanne Hebert

2/3/19

Allison Ciancibelli
newbelli@centurytel.net
98856 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Allison Ciancibelli

2/3/19

Dennis Bahr
dennisbahr@yahoo.com
98296 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dennis Bahr

2/3/19

John Springer
john100@sprallio.com
98282 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Springer

2/3/19

Joan Cole
giovannacole@gmail.com
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Cole

2/3/19

Steven Woolpert
Stevenwoolpert@gmail.com
98635 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steven Woolpert

2/3/19

David Scheer
scheerdc@outlook.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Scheer

2/3/19

Eileen Perfrement
biddinger.gene2@gmail.com
98584 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Eileen Perfrement

2/3/19

Jill Boyer-Quick
jill.boyerquick@gmail.com
98661 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Boyer-Quick

2/4/19

Merryl Woodard
merwooda@aol.com
98012 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Merryl Woodard

2/4/19

Michael Madden
jmmaddog@comcast.net
98607 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Michael Madden

2/4/19

Megan Wade
megan.wade@gmail.com
98115 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Megan Wade

2/4/19

Anne Corbett
corbett.anne@gmail.com
97206 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Anne Corbett

2/5/19

Sierra Sanchez
latherapist@yahoo.com
98033 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sierra Sanchez

2/7/19

Raymond Ligrano
ligranorm@hotmail.com
98070 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Raymond Ligrano

2/9/19

JoAnn Margo
tjkkmargo@juno.com
55811 MN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
JoAnn Margo

2/10/19

Julie Anderson
julia98290@yahoo.com
98648 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Julie Anderson

2/11/19

Sue Stoeckel
suecon@ymail.com
98203 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sue Stoeckel

2/12/19

Giulia Good Stefani
ggstefani@gmail.com
97040 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Giulia Good Stefani

2/16/19

Kathleen Butt
kateabutt@hotmail.com
98052 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Butt

2/16/19

Nancy Anderson
nkanderson5@comcast.net
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Anderson

2/16/19

Katrina Daskalogianni
kdaskalo@hotmail.com
98074 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Katrina Daskalogianni

2/16/19

qristy overton
qsgiveaways@gmail.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
qristy overton

2/16/19

Cheryl Speer
cherylaspeer@gmail.com
46730 ot

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Speer

2/16/19

Bonnie Miller
bmiller@serv.net
98101 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Miller

2/16/19

Melody Shapiro
melodyshapiro28@gmail.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Melody Shapiro

2/16/19

James & Grace Hoffmann
hopvillefarms@gmail.com
2481 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James & Grace Hoffmann

2/16/19

Arwen Myers
arwen.e.myers@gmail.com
97232 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Arwen Myers

2/16/19

John Rooney
jpr3261761@aol.com
11971 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Rooney

2/16/19

Jan Polychronis
jp21florida@gmail.com
97058 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jan Polychronis

2/16/19

Carolyn Smith
cmkerf@seasurf.net
97103 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Smith

2/16/19

Ken & Anne Jackson
feote@mac.com
97124 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ken & Anne Jackson

2/16/19

Sandra Davis
abernathyfarm@q.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sandra Davis

2/16/19

Carol Blenning
cblenning@gmail.com
97213 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Blenning

2/16/19

Erik Henriksen
erik.henriksen@gmail.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erik Henriksen

2/16/19

Karen Osgood
karenedo@yahoo.com
95611 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Osgood

2/16/19

Carol Freese
carfreese@yahoo.com
99336 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Freese

2/16/19

Alan Scott
alan.scott.sol@gmail.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Alan Scott

2/16/19

Christie Galen & Marshall Gannett
galengannett@gmail.com
97205 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Christie Galen & Marshall Gannett

2/16/19

Barbara Krupnik-Goldman
bkgold2@gmail.com
97216 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barbara Krupnik-Goldman

2/16/19

Donald Kiesling
surfski@gmail.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Donald Kiesling

2/16/19

Sheila Richmond
sheilafordrichmond@gmail.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sheila Richmond

2/16/19

Larry Hon
lhonharpster55@yahoo.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Larry Hon

2/16/19

Karen Stansbery
karenstansbery@gmail.com
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Stansbery

2/16/19

Judith Eda
judyeda@gmail.com
97218 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judith Eda

2/16/19

Kalama Reuter
kalama@embarqmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kalama Reuter

2/16/19

MacKenzie Hunter
mhunter5@uoregon.edu
97103 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
MacKenzie Hunter

2/16/19

Lynn Bailey
baileylynn@yahoo.com
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lynn Bailey

2/16/19

Teresa DeLorenzo
tde@teleport.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Teresa DeLorenzo

2/16/19

Mary Neptune
seagoddess75@hotmail.com
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Neptune

2/16/19

Nancy Cushwa
tenwa@jps.net
97217 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Cushwa

2/16/19

Stana McKittrick
stadanmck@aol.com
87506 NM

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Stana McKittrick

2/16/19

Mary Anne Ericson
maericson4@gmail.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Anne Ericson

2/16/19

Richard Freeman
richcfreeman@yahoo.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Freeman

2/16/19

LEONIDAS GIAKOUMAKIS
lgiakoumakis@hotmail.com
98074 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
LEONIDAS GIAKOUMAKIS

2/16/19

Frans Eykel
franseykel@yahoo.com
98612 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Frans Eykel

2/16/19

Desirée LacQuaye
desinnate@yahoo.com
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Desirée LacQuaye

2/16/19

Elise Eden
edenlord9@gmail.com
97217 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elise Eden

2/16/19

Carolyn Eckel
tlew4002@earthlink.net
97230 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Eckel

2/16/19

D Stirpe
dolcezza077@yahoo.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
D Stirpe

2/16/19

Don Stephens
shreddad@mac.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Don Stephens

2/16/19

Judith Ross
judithar321@gmail.com
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judith Ross

2/16/19

Cindi Lund
cindilund@sbcglobal.net
94526 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cindi Lund

2/16/19

Valerie Blackmore
bobval22@comcast.net
97018 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Valerie Blackmore

2/16/19

Karen Dahl
dahlhouse1956@gmail.com
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Dahl

2/16/19

Krysten Lieske
sidi414@yahoo.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Krysten Lieske

2/16/19

Judy Arielle Fiestal
judyarielle@gmail.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judy Arielle Fiestal

2/16/19

David & Ann Cordero
corderoa@teleport.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David & Ann Cordero

2/16/19

Glenn Gee
gee2933@gmail.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Glenn Gee

2/16/19

Kimie Fujimoto
kimie.fujimoto@gmail.com
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kimie Fujimoto

2/16/19

Pamela Howard
pamhow48@gmail.com
97201 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Pamela Howard

2/16/19

Meryle A. Korn
meryle.korn@gmail.com
98226 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meryle A. Korn

2/16/19

Cindi Lund
cindilund@sbcglobal.net
94526 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cindi Lund

2/16/19

Kimberly Maun
kmaun976@gmail.com
97049 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Maun

2/16/19

Bob Hannigan
hanniganjb@comcast.net
97330 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bob Hannigan

2/16/19

Jorge De Cecco
bndass@yahoo.com
95482 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jorge De Cecco

2/16/19

Karen Pickering
karenpickering@mac.com
98682 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Pickering

2/17/19

Sigrid Asmus
essay@nwlink.com
98199 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sigrid Asmus

2/17/19

Susan Tripp
susanltrippp@aol.com
98683 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Tripp

2/17/19

stephen hopkins
sdhopkins29@aol.com
10580 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
stephen hopkins

2/17/19

Don Worley
mzee.worley@gmail.com
99141 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Don Worley

2/17/19

McLaren Innes
macmailg@gmail.com
97103 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
McLaren Innes

2/17/19

Susan Mates
smmates@gmail.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Mates

2/17/19

Jeanne & Donald Poirier
jeanepoirier@yahoo.com
98815 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeanne & Donald Poirier

2/17/19

Bob & Joyce Foster
joycelfost@aol.com
90024 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bob & Joyce Foster

2/17/19

Jack Comish
Kcomish@gmail.com
99362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jack Comish

2/17/19

Patty Page
patty.page@gmail.com
98665 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Patty Page

2/17/19

Joseph Raap, Au. D.
homeboy1@frontier.com
98671 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joseph Raap, Au. D.

2/17/19

Celeste Howard
celeste@pacifier.com
97124 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Celeste Howard

2/18/19

Matthew Barmann
mbarmann@me.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Matthew Barmann

2/18/19

Paul Borcharding
pb_palomine@hotmail.com
97850 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Paul Borcharding

2/18/19

Linda Long
lindalong5926@msn.com
97216 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Long

2/18/19

Sally Stevens
sallyjstevens@yahoo.com
97216 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sally Stevens

2/18/19

Stephan Leger
legers@seattleu.edu
97212 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Stephan Leger

2/19/19

Susan Vosburg
fgtaxsusan@gmail.com
97117 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Vosburg

2/19/19

Karen Pickering
karenpickering@mac.com
98682 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Pickering

2/19/19

Douglas Schneller
Djschneller@yahoo.com
7016 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Douglas Schneller

2/19/19

kathy haverkamp
khaverka@courts.state.ny.us
14456 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
kathy haverkamp

2/19/19

Erma Lewis
elewisny@hotmail.com
11204 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erma Lewis

2/19/19

Elizabeth Enright
eenright2@gmail.com
85251 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Enright

2/19/19

Miguel Ramos
mantecax@gmail.com
98248 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Miguel Ramos

2/19/19

Elle Sullivan
kwajellen@aol.com
2038 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elle Sullivan

2/19/19

amelia caruso
carusograndma@gmail.com
97115 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
amelia caruso

2/19/19

tom harris
mchazy77@hotmail.com
8016 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
tom harris

2/19/19

Michael V L Bennett
michael.bennett@einstein.yu.edu
10804 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Michael V L Bennett

2/19/19

MICHAEL MCCARTIN
tchmm@aol.com
46804 IN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
MICHAEL MCCARTIN

2/19/19

tom harris
mchazy77@hotmail.com
8016 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
tom harris

2/19/19

Tania Malven
tmalven@yahoo.com
85719 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tania Malven

2/19/19

Mark Darienzo
markdari@pacifier.com
97213 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mark Darienzo

2/19/19

Lois White
loeyw1@gmail.com
97527 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lois White

2/19/19

Cynthia Marrs
marrs_cynthia@yahoo.com
97448 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cynthia Marrs

2/19/19

Nora Polk
nora.mattek@gmail.com
97206 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nora Polk

2/19/19

Randy Harrison
ran6711@comcast.net
97402 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Randy Harrison

2/19/19

Jamie Caya
lil_pumpkin@comcast.net
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jamie Caya

2/19/19

Alan Smith
a23smith@yahoo.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Alan Smith

2/19/19

bert corley
bert_corley@yahoo.com
29410 SC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
bert corley

2/19/19

Lori Triggs
princessladycat@yahoo.com
34481 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lori Triggs

2/19/19

Bronwen evans
bronwynnevans@hotmail.com
v5t4l3 BC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bronwen evans

2/19/19

Marcia Hoodwin
marcia@accentsaway.com
34238 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marcia Hoodwin

2/19/19

Thomas Keys
tkeyshike@msn.com
97080 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thomas Keys

2/19/19

Jackie Griffeth
polareclipse87@yahoo.com
80911 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jackie Griffeth

2/19/19

Evelyn Verrill
im2valla@gmail.com
86305 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Evelyn Verrill

2/19/19

Susan Heath
forbux@hotmail.com
97322 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Heath

2/19/19

David Berger
bergerspark@gmail.com
98635 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Berger

2/19/19

Mari Dominguez
Maridelsol34@gmail.com
95236 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mari Dominguez

2/19/19

Todd Clark
tbradyclark@yahoo.com
46219 IN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Todd Clark

2/19/19

Tiffany Dodge
tiff@hedgendary.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tiffany Dodge

2/19/19

Paul Palla
paulpalla69@yahoo.com
17225 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Paul Palla

2/19/19

Jennifer Scott
jjscott9@gmail.com
33931 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Scott

2/19/19

Susan Ostlie
susanostlie@yahoo.com
87112 NM

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Ostlie

2/19/19

Jeanne Schlatter
sionyx@hotmail.com
43812 OH

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Schlatter

2/19/19

Colleen McMullen
colleen@kanab.net
84741 UT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Colleen McMullen

2/19/19

Maria Mendes
memendes@hotmail.com
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maria Mendes

2/19/19

David Edwards
david@riverbird.com
97404 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Edwards

2/19/19

Elisabeth N.
eanoty@gmail.com
60617 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elisabeth N.

2/19/19

William Hoffer
sunengser@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
William Hoffer

2/19/19

Cammy Albrecht
cammyral2@msn.com
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cammy Albrecht

2/19/19

Shauna Sparlin
shauna.k.sparlin@gmail.com
67235 KS

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Shauna Sparlin

2/19/19

Robert Strelke
rstrelke@comcast.net
2356 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Strelke

2/19/19

Craig Mackie
beachbum@nehalem.tel.net
97131 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Craig Mackie

2/19/19

Genevieve Fujimoto
gsfujimoto@sonic.net
94114 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Genevieve Fujimoto

2/19/19

Richard Stern
rsisyh@yahoo.com
10023 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Stern

2/19/19

jane duncombe
janeaduncombe@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
jane duncombe

2/19/19

Richard Stern
rsisyh@yahoo.com
10023 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Stern

2/19/19

Genevieve Fujimoto
gsfujimoto@sonic.net
94114 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Genevieve Fujimoto

2/19/19

Harry and Jill Brownfield
hbrown6905@aol.com
17074 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Harry and Jill Brownfield

2/19/19

jl Angell
jangell@earthlink.net
95672 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
jl Angell

2/19/19

Jane Church
janechrch@yahoo.com
27517 NC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jane Church

2/19/19

Curtis Cawley
cawley_21@hotmail.com
98199 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Curtis Cawley

2/19/19

Cynthia Hicks
Cindy.hicks519@gmail.com
85015 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cynthia Hicks

2/19/19

Carrie Swank
caswank1@gmail.com
19608 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carrie Swank

2/19/19

Raychel O'Hare
Sendraychelmail@gmail.com
97213 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Raychel O'Hare

2/19/19

Jean Johnston
jeanjohnston2@aol.com
37322 TN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jean Johnston

2/19/19

Christianna Nelson
christianna.nelson@gmail.com
11217 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Christianna Nelson

2/19/19

Russell Ziegler
russziegler2003@yahoo.com
60516 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Russell Ziegler

2/19/19

Esther Weaver
edw200@gmail.com
12528 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Esther Weaver

2/19/19

Steve Green
malogatos@yahoo.com
98233 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve Green

2/19/19

Eleanor Dowson
eleanordowson@comcast.net
98012 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Eleanor Dowson

2/19/19

Chris Drumright
astrohoops@aol.com
37130 TN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chris Drumright

2/19/19

Carol Lee
celsound57@gmail.com
37920 TN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Lee

2/19/19

Forest Shomer
inspass@whidbey.net
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Forest Shomer

2/19/19

John Villaume
jmvillaume@yahoo.com
97212 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Villaume

2/19/19

Diane Sullivan
dianealida@mac.com
98277 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diane Sullivan

2/19/19

Alyssa Deardorff
alyssadear@me.com
97038 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Alyssa Deardorff

2/19/19

Ian Shelley
ianjs@comcast.net
97225 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ian Shelley

2/19/19

Timothy Mullen
mullentim13@yahoo.co.uk
55972 MN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Timothy Mullen

2/19/19

Linda Feletar
feletar4@yahoo.com
98664 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Feletar

2/19/19

Meryl Pinque
merylpinque@yahoo.fr
4401 ME

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meryl Pinque

2/19/19

Kevin Silvey
silveycpa@aol.com
33777 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kevin Silvey

2/19/19

Sherry Williams
Selketw@aol.com
98056 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sherry Williams

2/19/19

rita Racioppo
onetreehugger@verizon.net
10306 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
rita Racioppo

2/19/19

Meryl Pinque
merylpinque@yahoo.fr
4401 ME

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meryl Pinque

2/19/19

Meryl Pinque
merylpinque@yahoo.fr
4401 ME

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meryl Pinque

2/19/19

Pamylle Greinke
pamylle1@gmail.com
11958 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Pamylle Greinke

2/19/19

Georgia Mattingly
gmattingly@earthlink.net
80504 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Georgia Mattingly

2/19/19

Jane Church
janechrch@yahoo.com
27517 NC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jane Church

2/19/19

Carol Masuda
sunsetcat17@hotmail.com
85716 AZ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Masuda

2/19/19

Angela Ashburn
angie@hitechsolutions.org
97239 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Angela Ashburn

2/19/19

Pat Blackwell-Marchant
patmarchant@comcast.net
94552 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Pat Blackwell-Marchant

2/19/19

Pamela Barber
pjb70435@gmail.com
98030 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Pamela Barber

2/19/19

Julie Bush
Bushjulie92@yahoo.com
78414 TX

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Julie Bush

2/19/19

Steven Vogel
steven.j.vogel@earthlink.net
22046 VA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steven Vogel

2/19/19

Robyn Bluemmel
bluebug@hevanet.com
97232 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robyn Bluemmel

2/19/19

Joan Bowers
jebbo101@comcast.net
98125 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Bowers

2/19/19

Larry Hon
lhonharpster55@yahoo.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Larry Hon

2/19/19

Barry LeBeau
blebeau123@yahoo.com
2893 RI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barry LeBeau

2/19/19

Susan Hurwitz
Mommyleigh@aol.com
7661 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Hurwitz

2/19/19

Donald Elliott
donrayelliott@gmail.com
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Donald Elliott

2/19/19

James Noordyk
jnoordyk4sdhomes@aol.com
92109 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Noordyk

2/19/19

Carolyn Eckel
tlew4002@earthlink.net
97230 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Eckel

2/19/19

Tedd Ward Jr.
teddsdead@gmail.com
62675 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tedd Ward Jr.

2/19/19

Jill Reifschneider
global_roamers@yahoo.com
98070 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Reifschneider

2/19/19

Linda Bescript
sadie8882@gmail.com
19047 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Bescript

2/19/19

Brent Gurtek
bgurtek@gmail.com
55804 MN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Brent Gurtek

2/19/19

Mark Hollinrake
mark.hollinrake@ntlworld.com
10026 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mark Hollinrake

2/19/19

Carol Brazee
cabraze96@gmail.com
44035 OH

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Brazee

2/19/19

Lisa Johnson
lisa.j@satx.rr.com
78240 TX

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lisa Johnson

2/19/19

Judy Shively
jashively01@gmail.com
92101 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judy Shively

2/19/19

Steve V.
sevol.ear@gmail.com
98362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve V.

2/19/19

David Scheer
scheerdc@outlook.com
98225 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Scheer

2/19/19

Teresa Iovino
tmi_darktower@yahoo.com
38138 TN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Teresa Iovino

2/19/19

James Gabriel
kingkrabby@comcast.net
98506 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Gabriel

2/19/19

John Brinkley
mbrinkle@comcast.net
97405 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Brinkley

2/19/19

Tom Bender
tbender@nehalem.tel.net
97131 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tom Bender

2/19/19

Steve Sheehy
sheehy.s@charter.net
97603 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve Sheehy

2/19/19

Susan Goldstein
susanrgoldstein@gmail.com
94526 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Goldstein

2/19/19

Belinda Colley
bizzatee_58@yahoo.com
97410 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Belinda Colley

2/19/19

Gail Atkins
gailatkins@comcast.net
98577 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gail Atkins

2/19/19

William Sharfman
sharfman@umich.edu
10024 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
William Sharfman

2/19/19

Gregory Fite
greg.fite@gmail.com
98011 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gregory Fite

2/19/19

John Teevan
jptrugger@gmail.com
91914 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Teevan

2/19/19

John MacDonald
macdcpa@comcast.net
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John MacDonald

2/19/19

Donald Shaw
donele@comcast.net
33703 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Donald Shaw

2/19/19

Thomas Scott
tcfelix145@gmail.com
93546 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thomas Scott

2/19/19

Carol Brazee
cabraze96@gmail.com
44035 OH

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol Brazee

2/19/19

Cheryl Speer
cherylaspeer@gmail.com
46730 ot

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Speer

2/19/19

kathy haverkamp
khaverka@courts.state.ny.us
14456 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
kathy haverkamp

2/19/19

Douglas Cooke
squirreltree@yahoo.com
11209 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Douglas Cooke

2/19/19

BC Shelby
bcshelby@gmail.com
97209 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
BC Shelby

2/19/19

Marco Pardi
MPardi@aol.com
30043 GA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marco Pardi

2/19/19

Keith D'Alessandro
keith_dalessandro@outlook.com
48187 MI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Keith D'Alessandro

2/19/19

Fred Mallery
fmalery@efn.org
97405 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Fred Mallery

2/19/19

Marian Carter
carterwstcvn@aol.com
91791 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marian Carter

2/19/19

Susan DeWitt
sedewitt4@gmail.com
33770 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan DeWitt

2/19/19

Carrie Fuentes
carriefuentes@msn.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carrie Fuentes

2/19/19

Laura Long
lauralynn7@gmail.com
60616 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laura Long

2/19/19

Ronelle Heyes
karunaheart1@gmail.com
98663 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ronelle Heyes

2/19/19

Sasha Smith
choruhdairon@yahoo.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sasha Smith

2/19/19

Chris Roberts
crrroberts0@yahoo.com
98625 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chris Roberts

2/19/19

Liza Martin
Lizajama@hotmail.com
98008 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liza Martin

2/19/19

Robert Tuminski
ftuminski57@gmail.com
19047 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Tuminski

2/19/19

Bill Hinman
hinmanwilliam@yahoo.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bill Hinman

2/19/19

Ron DiGiacomo
mrdigiacom@q.com
98112 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ron DiGiacomo

2/19/19

Avis Gnewuch
avisgnewuch@gmail.com
97330 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Avis Gnewuch

2/19/19

Robert Tuminski
ftuminski57@gmail.com
19047 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Tuminski

2/19/19

Nick Scott
nickascott@yahoo.com
98635 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nick Scott

2/19/19

Ira Kriston
iragk@comcast.net
60202 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ira Kriston

2/19/19

Jewel Hall
chickiebird08@yahoo.com
97405 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jewel Hall

2/19/19

Fran Kievet
fjkievet@comcast.net
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Fran Kievet

2/19/19

Leslie Bradford
Lesliebradford@hotmail.com
73170 OK

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Leslie Bradford

2/19/19

Georgina Wright
gxwrigh99@cox.net
89032 NV

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Georgina Wright

2/19/19

Sara Grace Salley
skieswontbegrae@gmail.com
97213 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sara Grace Salley

2/19/19

Lane Lucht
lanelucht@hotmail.com
99218 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lane Lucht

2/19/19

Nancy Rupp
Nancyrupp@yahoo.com
21060 MD

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Rupp

2/19/19

Megan Warren
alicencyberland@hotmail.com
61701 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Megan Warren

2/19/19

Cathy Davis
cathynelsondavis@gmail.com
38668 MS

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cathy Davis

2/19/19

David Ringle
d.ringle@ieee.org
18062 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Ringle

2/19/19

Jack & Peggy West
jpwest@teleport.com
97222 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jack & Peggy West

2/19/19

Dorothy & Richard Chamberlin
dottiechambe@earthlink.net
80905 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dorothy & Richard Chamberlin

2/19/19

Dr. Ralph G. Hollingsworth
retiro47@me.com
97401 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dr. Ralph G. Hollingsworth

2/19/19

Nancy Burger
bmardigras@yahoo.com
1832 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Burger

2/19/19

Jeanne Puerta
jeanpuerta@yahoo.com
80227 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Puerta

2/19/19

Javier Rivera
javierocker@aol.com
11249 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Javier Rivera

2/19/19

Kevin Gallagher
kevingal@uw.edu
98155 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kevin Gallagher

2/19/19

Allison Ciancibelli
newbelli@centurytel.net
98856 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Allison Ciancibelli

2/19/19

fay forman
fayf355@yahoo.com
10001 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
fay forman

2/19/19

Joyce Leggatt
joyce@harbor-properties.com
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joyce Leggatt

2/19/19

Michael Bordenave
mbordenave1016@gmail.com
93728 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Michael Bordenave

2/19/19

Larry Lewis
ltlewis10@yahoo.com
34787 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Larry Lewis

2/19/19

Monroe Edwin Jeffrey, Without Prejudice ucc 1-207
itbnla@gmail.com
74801 OK

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Monroe Edwin Jeffrey, Without Prejudice ucc 1-207

2/19/19

Tonya Morrison
coolpharmacist@yahoo.com
37360 TN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tonya Morrison

2/19/19

Dana Leftwich
danaleftwich@gmail.com
80918 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dana Leftwich

2/19/19

Erica Mortensen
erica.a.mortensen@gmail.com
59937 MT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erica Mortensen

2/19/19

Susan Mates
smmates@gmail.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Mates

2/19/19

Casey Sundermann
csund5@msn.com
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Casey Sundermann

2/19/19

Susan Reid
susan_reid@sbcglobal.net
6117 CT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susan Reid

2/19/19

Shari Sharp
sharp_shari@yahoo.com
83616 ID

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Shari Sharp

2/19/19

stephen curry
scurry42@comcast.net
98502 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
stephen curry

2/19/19

Robert Shippee
rsoxbob@gmail.com
23233 VA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Shippee

2/19/19

David Randall
dsrandall@comcast.net
99203 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Randall

2/19/19

Joan Balfour
solfjoanb@aol.com
33437 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Balfour

2/19/19

I. Engle
1ieengle@gmail.com
88352 NM

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
I. Engle

2/19/19

Becky Daiss
beckydaiss@verizon.net
22201 VA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Becky Daiss

2/19/19

June Hurst
junehurst@yahoo.com
10128 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
June Hurst

2/19/19

Ed Fiedler
sparkplug2525@gmail.com
78758 TX

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ed Fiedler

2/19/19

Jill Prevendar
jillprev28@comcast.net
98685 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jill Prevendar

2/19/19

Stacey Larson
stacey@our-compass.org
80126 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Stacey Larson

2/19/19

Steve Erickson
steveerickson720@gmail.com
98672 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steve Erickson

2/19/19

Barbara Brock
wbbrock@wavecable.com
98282 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Barbara Brock

2/19/19

Kathy Oppenhuizen
salzberryhill@gmail.com
49460 MI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathy Oppenhuizen

2/19/19

Helen Wald
helen.wald@gmail.com
97217 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Helen Wald

2/19/19

John Springer
john100@sprallio.com
98282 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Springer

2/19/19

Linda Cramer
viking3678@comcast.net
60002 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Linda Cramer

2/19/19

Jim Littlefield
scseasurfer@gmail.com
95003 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jim Littlefield

2/19/19

Michael Burmester
mike.burmester625@gmail.com
97086 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Michael Burmester

2/19/19

Marcel Liberge
pmasiac@yahoo.com
3103 NH

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marcel Liberge

2/19/19

Marie Veek
shego2drakken@gmail.com
54806 WI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marie Veek

2/19/19

Margaret Mogg
sheepdog1@wcta.net
56464 MN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Margaret Mogg

2/19/19

Carol J. Loomis
caroljloomis@gmail.com
97233 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carol J. Loomis

2/19/19

Betty Abadia
amarone3@gmail.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Betty Abadia

2/19/19

Bob Schildgen
bob.schildgen@gmail.com
94703 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bob Schildgen

2/19/19

Shary B
shary50@yahoo.com
98101 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Shary B

2/19/19

A. Todd
todd87701@gmail.com
97404 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
A. Todd

2/19/19

Don Worley
mzee.worley@gmail.com
99141 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Don Worley

2/19/19

Hillary Tiefer
hillarytiefer@hotmail.com
97219 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Hillary Tiefer

2/19/19

Patricia Murphy
wolfwoman@ltis.net
18435 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Patricia Murphy

2/19/19

Gail Lengel
lengels@me.com
98221 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gail Lengel

2/19/19

Jeff Kulp
jskulp1@gmail.com
27612 NC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jeff Kulp

2/19/19

Mary Vorachek
maryvorachek@gmail.com
97301 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Vorachek

2/19/19

Kathy Bradley
khayb55@aol.com
29078 SC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathy Bradley

2/19/19

John Nikkel
jonniki@gmail.com
97206 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Nikkel

2/19/19

Geraldine Rohrkemper
gmrsfo@aol.com
87121 NM

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Geraldine Rohrkemper

2/19/19

William Ryerson
bryerson@comcast.net
46228 IN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
William Ryerson

2/19/19

Elke Hoppenbrouwers
ehoppenbrouwers@comcast.net
6512 CT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Elke Hoppenbrouwers

2/19/19

Maria Gonzalez
tracyg36@gmail.com
60656 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maria Gonzalez

2/19/19

Karissa Halstrom
karissa.halstrom@hotmail.com
98682 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karissa Halstrom

2/19/19

Karissa Halstrom
karissa.halstrom@hotmail.com
98682 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karissa Halstrom

2/19/19

Carla D'Amato
cjdamoto@hotmail.com
98638 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carla D'Amato

2/19/19

carol jagiello
cjags91@optonline.net
7403 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
carol jagiello

2/19/19

Joy Smiley
joyfredi@aol.com
11756 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joy Smiley

2/19/19

katrin Sippel
katrin_sippel@yahoo.es
10023 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
katrin Sippel

2/19/19

Mike Zanine
H20pulse@aol.com
98102 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mike Zanine

2/19/19

Ryan Moore
rypmoore@gmail.com
98409 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ryan Moore

2/19/19

Jennifer Kelley
arcticwolf55@comcast.net
97211 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Kelley

2/19/19

Naomi Cohen
nwcohen@hotmail.com
24941 WV

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Naomi Cohen

2/19/19

Patricia Baker
triciabake@gmail.com
80220 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Patricia Baker

2/19/19

Erik LaRue
pacific2626@gmail.com
98233 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erik LaRue

2/19/19

joyce schwartz
disneyfan01@yahoo.com
32714 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
joyce schwartz

2/19/19

Heide Catherina Coppotelli
goodshepherd@citcom.net
28718 NC

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Heide Catherina Coppotelli

2/19/19

Diana Pope
diana.s.pope@gmail.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diana Pope

2/19/19

Fred Coppotelli
coppotelli@earthlink.net
34209 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Fred Coppotelli

2/19/19

Meg Casey
mlbc13@aol.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meg Casey

2/19/19

mark youd
markyoud@aol.com
32174 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
mark youd

2/19/19

erin garcia
airingrc2@aol.com
91356 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
erin garcia

2/19/19

Diane Rohn
rohn.diane@gmail.com
22101 VA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diane Rohn

2/19/19

Dennis Smith
safetywork46@gmail.com
98244 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dennis Smith

2/19/19

Anne Bryant
abcounseling@pobox.com
97219 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Anne Bryant

2/19/19

Paul Lapidus
plapidus@ebold.com
95004 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Paul Lapidus

2/19/19

Joseph Breazeale
brezebra@yahoo.com
97520 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joseph Breazeale

2/19/19

John McSwigan
mcswigan@gmail.com
97124 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John McSwigan

2/19/19

Laura Ramon
lramona1990@yahoo.com
98038 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laura Ramon

2/19/19

Subrata Sircar
subrata_sircar@yahoo.com
94087 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Subrata Sircar

2/19/19

Meg Casey
mlbc13@aol.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Meg Casey

2/19/19

jai boreen
jailoon@gmail.com
98250 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
jai boreen

2/19/19

T Bell
abell2@aol.com
78731 TX

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
T Bell

2/19/19

WENDY BOWMAN
wbowman17@msn.com
98503 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
WENDY BOWMAN

2/19/19

Raymond Dukes
one4alldude@gmail.com
97317 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Raymond Dukes

2/19/19

Sue E. Den
deanks@juno.com
80501 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sue E. Den

2/19/19

Lois Dunn
dunnlois@yahoo.com
84041 UT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lois Dunn

2/19/19

Jennifer Brace
spiralight8@gmail.com
93553 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Brace

2/19/19

Melody Shapiro
melodyshapiro28@gmail.com
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Melody Shapiro

2/19/19

Sandra Smith
7schipperkes@gmail.com
98125 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sandra Smith

2/19/19

Sara King
sara.king@pobox.com
98092 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sara King

2/19/19

Mark Bradley
carthedral@msn.com
98382 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mark Bradley

2/19/19

Steven Berman
berm0022@umn.edu
94703 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Steven Berman

2/19/19

Patricia Hawley
patriciahawley@gmail.com
98277 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Patricia Hawley

2/19/19

Kasey Zimmer-stucky
kzimmerstucky@gmail.com
97210 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kasey Zimmer-stucky

2/19/19

Thomas Giblin
twgiblin@yahoo.com
13903 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thomas Giblin

2/19/19

Nolen Scott
nolenscott@gmail.com
98362 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nolen Scott

2/19/19

Cindy Stein
cinfish65@yahoo.com
91360 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cindy Stein

2/19/19

Karl Koessel
karl.koessel@gmail.com
95519 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karl Koessel

2/19/19

Kathleen Findlay
kathleen.findlay48@gmail.com
97355 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Findlay

2/19/19

James Thoman
jrthoman1410@gmail.com
37076 TN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Thoman

2/19/19

Karen Spradlin
wohlbold_2000@yahoo.com
36265 AL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Spradlin

2/19/19

Bob Gillespie
bbbgillesp@gmail.com
98103 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bob Gillespie

2/19/19

Sarah Stewart
sarahbstewart@yahoo.com
59030 MT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sarah Stewart

2/19/19

Gerritt and Elizabeth Baker-Smith
egbakersmith@gmail.com
18301 PA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Gerritt and Elizabeth Baker-Smith

2/19/19

claudia devinney
tippynine@yahoo.com
14530 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
claudia devinney

2/19/19

David Smeltzer
dcsmeltzer@yahoo.com
80535 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Smeltzer

2/19/19

Tim Duda
timduda@aol.com
78209 TX

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tim Duda

2/19/19

Annie McCuen
mccuen7691@comcast.net
97302 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Annie McCuen

2/19/19

Francis Henninger
fralie@neo.rr.com
44319 OH

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Francis Henninger

2/19/19

Kaitlin Fitch
xxkate152xx@aol.com
12180 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kaitlin Fitch

2/19/19

Alice Tobias
alictobias@msn.com
98260 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Alice Tobias

2/19/19

Thomasin Kellermann
Kthomasin2@aol.com
2864 RI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thomasin Kellermann

2/19/19

Susie Cassens
susiesart56@gmail.com
34954 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Susie Cassens

2/19/19

pat dunn
patdunn4@comcast.net
80012 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
pat dunn

2/19/19

Karen Pipkin
Karenpipkin@hotmail.com
98177 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Pipkin

2/19/19

JeffP Reynolds
wutsup1@yahoo.com
4401 ME

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
JeffP Reynolds

2/19/19

Richard Johnson
jazzpacnw@yahoo.com
98227 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Richard Johnson

2/19/19

Marianne Nelson
Manelson316@yahoo.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Marianne Nelson

2/19/19

Ms. Robbie Leatham
robbieleatham@yahoo.com
83705 ID

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ms. Robbie Leatham

2/19/19

Cornelia Teed
joteed2000@yahoo.com
98248 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cornelia Teed

2/19/19

Randy Sailer
Rcsailer@beu.midco.net
58523 ND

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Randy Sailer

2/19/19

Robin Reinhart
robinreinhart1@gmail.com
92104 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robin Reinhart

2/19/19

Dana Sewall
dlsewall@comcast.net
97030 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dana Sewall

2/19/19

Matt Brzezinski
Bonoone@aol.com
48081 MI

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Matt Brzezinski

2/19/19

James Mulcare
xsecretsx@cableone.net
99403 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Mulcare

2/19/19

Carolyn Savage
captainsis@comcast.net
98516 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Savage

2/19/19

Debra Rehn
bibleegirl@aol.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Debra Rehn

2/19/19

Donna Leavitt
Donnaleav@gmail.com
98026 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Donna Leavitt

2/19/19

Sharon Longyear
sharonmlongyear@gmail.com
10598 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sharon Longyear

2/19/19

Natalie Van Leekwijck
hoepagirl@gmail.com
68844 NE

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Natalie Van Leekwijck

2/19/19

Sharon Longyear
sharonmlongyear@gmail.com
10598 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sharon Longyear

2/19/19

Erin Madden
Erin.madden@gmail.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Erin Madden

2/19/19

Lynn Miller
Immiller444@gmail.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lynn Miller

2/19/19

Janice Karpenick
jkarpenick@gmail.com
97229 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Janice Karpenick

2/19/19

Karen Stansbery
karenstansbery@gmail.com
98926 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Karen Stansbery

2/19/19

Sandra Christopher
Scottishmist33@aol.com
91505 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sandra Christopher

2/19/19

Georgia Shankel
georgia.shankel@gmail.com
60624 IL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Georgia Shankel

2/19/19

A. E. Peterson
leavmeb@gmail.com
32322 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
A. E. Peterson

2/19/19

Lark Lennox
Larklennox@gmail.com
97058 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lark Lennox

2/19/19

Laura Herndon
laura.herndon@disney.com
91505 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laura Herndon

2/19/19

Nancy Anderson
nkanderson5@comcast.net
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Nancy Anderson

2/19/19

Ricky Taylor
taylorri@outlook.com
98208 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Ricky Taylor

2/19/19

k h
kingroom@hotmail.com
98360 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
k h

2/19/19

Lascinda Goetschius
lascindag@Yahoo.com
7410 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lascinda Goetschius

2/19/19

Lascinda Goetschius
lascindag@Yahoo.com
7410 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Lascinda Goetschius

2/19/19

k h
kingroom@hotmail.com
98360 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
k h

2/19/19

Larry Brandt
lbrandt@cni.net
98612 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Larry Brandt

2/19/19

Holly Marczak
hollylee57@yahoo.com
6339 CT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Holly Marczak

2/19/19

Martha Izzo
marthalovesoso@gmail.com
80439 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Martha Izzo

2/19/19

Maureen McCarthy
mscribe9@yahoo.com
1945 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Maureen McCarthy

2/19/19

Howard Cherrington
howardcherrington@integrateddesignconcepts.com
98856 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Howard Cherrington

2/19/19

NANCY TETHER
ntether@yahoo.com
21849 MD

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
NANCY TETHER

2/19/19

Bob Hannigan
hanniganjb@comcast.net
97330 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Bob Hannigan

2/19/19

Dan Sherwood
dan@dansherwood.com
97214 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Dan Sherwood

2/19/19

Larry Morningstar
manapranabanana@gmail.com
97540 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Larry Morningstar

2/19/19

Stephanie Marie Netzberger
steph.netzberger@yahoo.com
59601 MT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Marie Netzberger

2/19/19

David Farwell
david.farwell@comcast.net
95132 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
David Farwell

2/19/19

PaMeLa MeInHaRdT
p.meinhardt@HotMail.com
63123 MO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
PaMeLa MeInHaRdT

2/19/19

Annie McCuen
mccuen7691@comcast.net
97302 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Annie McCuen

2/19/19

KeViN MeInHaRdT
nivekpaul4@yahoo.com
63123 MO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
KeViN MeInHaRdT

2/19/19

kevin walsh
walshkevink@yahoo.com
6443 CT

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
kevin walsh

2/19/19

Mark Meinhardt
mark7649@gmail.com
63123 MO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mark Meinhardt

2/19/19

Kelsie Greer
kelsie.greer@gmail.com
97215 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Kelsie Greer

2/19/19

Harold Watson
watsonh1956@gmail.com
65802 MO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Harold Watson

2/19/19

JANET HEINLE
janetheinle@yahoo.com
90403 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
JANET HEINLE

2/19/19

Laurie Fisher
lauriefisher55@gmail.com
97224 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Laurie Fisher

2/19/19

Celeste Hong
celestehong@earthlink.net
90027 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Celeste Hong

2/19/19

Joan Cole
giovannacole@gmail.com
98368 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Cole

2/19/19

Adina Parsley
dickandpat3@gmail.com
98292 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Adina Parsley

2/19/19

Rebecca Berlant
rsberlant@aol.com
11231 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Berlant

2/19/19

Val Sanfilippo
vsanfi@gmail.com
92111 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Val Sanfilippo

2/19/19

Betty Pope
bpope@pacifier.com
98671 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Betty Pope

2/19/19

Judith Schwab
jkschwab40@msn.com
98040 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Judith Schwab

2/19/19

James Klein
jeklein64@yahoo.com
78411 TX

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
James Klein

2/19/19

Robert Helm
rhelmd@comcast.net
97203 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Helm

2/19/19

John Nettleton
jpn5710@yahoo.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
John Nettleton

2/19/19

Megan Baker
mbake1@hotmail.com
65810 MO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Megan Baker

2/19/19

Louise Wallace
lfdw4@aol.com
22031 VA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Louise Wallace

2/19/19

Robert Reed
robsreed@gmail.com
92651 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Robert Reed

2/19/19

Cathy Brownlee
serendipitycat@outlook.com
72450 AR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Cathy Brownlee

2/19/19

Peter Ovington
povington@yahoo.com
97222 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Peter Ovington

2/19/19

Diane Graves
diane.graves.dg@gmail.com
98117 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Diane Graves

2/19/19

Caro Boudreau
carolsb@mac.com
98632 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Caro Boudreau

2/19/19

Mary Jo Wilkins
maryjo.wilkins@gmail.com
99337 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Mary Jo Wilkins

2/19/19

Victoria Miller
vemiller0426@gmail.com
91436 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Victoria Miller

2/19/19

Don Thompson
thompson_don@comcast.net
2139 MA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Don Thompson

2/19/19

Chris Stay
cstay@aol.com
98020 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Chris Stay

2/19/19

Liz Terhaar
liz@columbiariverkeeper.org
97031 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Liz Terhaar

2/19/19

Joan Smith
joanesq93@gmail.com
94904 CA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Joan Smith

2/19/19

Thom Lufkin
thomlufkin@comcast.net
98501 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Thom Lufkin

2/19/19

Rolando Rodriguez
juanyrolando@yahoo.com
97465 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Rolando Rodriguez

2/19/19

Julie Kirsh
daisykirsh@gmail.com
7702 NJ

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Julie Kirsh

2/19/19

Jodie Zupancic
disneysports5@aol.com
11355 NY

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jodie Zupancic

2/19/19

Hannah Lemke
lemke117@d.umn.edu
34232 FL

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Hannah Lemke

2/19/19

Sally Radford
Sallyradd@yahoo.com
98409 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Sally Radford

2/19/19

Jane Farrell
janef58@icloud.com
97405 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Jane Farrell

2/19/19

Julie Anderson
julia98290@yahoo.com
98648 WA

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Julie Anderson

2/19/19

Tom Tripp
triptom@comcast.net
80524 CO

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Tom Tripp

2/19/19

Alan Scott
alan.scott.sol@gmail.com
97202 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Alan Scott

2/19/19

Katherine Anne Stansbury
kathycallaway@whiz.to
97045 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Katherine Anne Stansbury

2/19/19

Katherine Anne Stansbury
kathycallaway@whiz.to
97045 OR

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
Katherine Anne Stansbury

2/19/19

JoAnn Margo
tjkkmargo@juno.com
55811 MN

Dear Governor Inslee, Director Bellon, and the Washington Department of Ecology,

Starving orcas need Chinook salmon. Under the state's Clean Water Act authority, you can help orcas. The Southern Resident killer whales are on the brink of extinction, partly because they cannot find enough Chinook salmon to eat. Orca scientists point to the steep losses of the once large returns of Columbia River spring Chinook as being particularly harmful to the survival and reproduction of the orcas. Despite these declines, salmon biologists also view the Columbia-Snake Basin as among the best Chinook salmon restoration opportunities anywhere on the West Coast.

Washington has a rare opportunity to help struggling orcas—and the Columbia and Snake rivers' iconic salmon runs. I urge you to exercise Washington's authority under Clean Water Act section 401 to help ensure the Columbia Basin's federal dam operators address rising water temperatures, protect salmon, and help save the Southern Resident orcas from extinction.

As our climate warms, so do our rivers. Climate change and dams combine to warm the Columbia and Snake rivers to unsafe levels. During the summer, the rivers are frequently so warm that salmon are unable to migrate upriver to spawn. When river temperatures exceed 20°C for several days at a time—as happens with increasing frequency due to climate change—salmon have difficulty migrating upstream and begin succumbing to stress and disease. According to the Fish Passage Center, an independent government agency, “under a climate change scenario, the long-recognized and largely unaddressed problem of high water temperatures in the [Columbia and Snake rivers] becomes an ever-increasing threat to the survival of salmon.”

On the Columbia and Snake Rivers, hydroelectric dams make the heat pollution even worse. Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers have never obtained water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act—leaving Washington without authority to protect its own water quality and fisheries. Until now.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to issue Clean Water Act water pollution permits for oil discharges at federal dams on the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. These federal permits will finally trigger Section 401 certification the dams. Under the Clean Water Act, Washington can require the Trump administration's EPA to protect the Columbia River's water quality and fisheries from the impacts of federal dams.

More than one third of the salmon and steelhead populations in the Columbia Basin vanished during the last century. With your leadership, Washington can help struggling Columbia River salmon runs—and the orcas they sustain.

Sincerely,
JoAnn Margo