Data Submitted (UTC 11): 1/3/2018 12:00:00 AM
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Comments: The objectives of federal water agencies in the United States, such as the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), FEMA, have forgot the core mission. These agencies were initially tasked with the water development role of building dams to expand navigable waters, control floods, and develop water supplies to encourage economic development. Today, many of the best sites from an engineering standpoint need improvements, and repairs. Dams for unappropriated water supplies are becoming increasingly scarce, the focus of these agencies should again be expanded to include dams for water management. Allocating water supplies between competing uses, including Farms , Ranches, Indian lands, Fishing, Boating, Recreation, power, energy, clean water, New Projects should be become an important objective of these agencies. Federal water development to focus primarily on new extractive or new consumptive, or non consumptive uses of the water. Elwha River of the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State and Glines Canyon Dams, Colorado River, Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge, Snake River need to be restored for greater use of water. Inventory Dams for targeted recovery, More population requirements for all sources should encourage dam structural improvements and build new dams to increase the benefits for humans and wildlife. Significant effort and financial resources should be devoted for the next century. To reverse this trend of our system of dams, many believe that extraordinary efforts are required, suggesting that the only way to truly restore dams may be to managed state through dam Improvement rules . Their implicit assumption is that the general public would consider the return of these dams on rivers to help with water issues, the potential recovery, to be quite valuable even if they never intend to visit them. Estimation of these nonuse or passive use values are often required to justify dam. In addition to the local community, commercial, sport, and tribal fishers are also often supporters of dams . This is particularly true of river systems with fish, where dams have natural contributing factors to all populations. Indian Tribe may be allocated a significant share of a river dams system's allowable fish harvest for commercial, subsistence, and ceremonial purposes. From a recreation perspective, anglers may be supportive of dam given the potential for increased in fish populations. While most native fish populations would likely increase with more or expanded dams. Resident reservoir fisheries would also typically be increased. Furthermore, in certain naturally warm water river systems, such as the habitats have been stocked with trout, creating extremely valuable "blue ribbon" sport fisheries. Finally, resorts, vacationing and local residents boaters may also be interested in new dam with boating runs and increase seasonal enjoyment. Should also increase values for Famers and rancher for crops and animals. Low cost Energy for Cities and local towns will benefit. In the U.S., many dams were constructed in the early to mid-1900s. As dams age, maintenance and repair costs can be expected to increase substantially making current investments a high priority. Older dams need upgrading and or dredging to increase functional and water storage in reservoir as sediment accumulates . In addition, repair and maintenance may required structural stability of the dam, decreasing the potential for dam failure and associated losses in property damage and possibly human life. For privately owned dams substantial increase low interest loans for in the costs of repair. Expending money to build new facilities, makes economic sense to fix the old structure. As dams are determined to be improve based upon inspection, or come up for licensing renewal, proposals for dam repairs should undoubtedly increase benefits.