

11.9 Individuals

GP_MC_1018_150

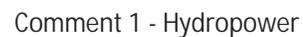
Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BILL ADAMS: Bill Adams, A-d-a-m-s.

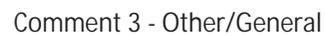
I started what was One-Stop Auto Wreckers 35 years ago after completing four years of study at OIT, so I have been in the community a while. I've also been a Klamath Falls city council member for 17 of the last 25 years. But I'm not here to represent the city or my constituents.



I've been opposed to the KBRA since the idea's inception because I believe in hydropower. To me, taking out dams is counterproductive to what we should be doing. Cheap electricity is what built industry and farming in the Klamath Basin and the Pacific Northwest. Without cheap electricity, the Klamath Project could never have been as productive as it is. And guess what? Hydropower is renewable.



This billion-dollar boondoggle known as the KBRA is unfair to the farmers, electric ratepayers, and the American taxpayer.



Without a change to the ESA, the farmers are not helped by the KBRA. We, in this community, have watched as ESA in its protection of the spotted owl

decimated the timber industry. I'm not willing to stand
by and let the same thing happen to agriculture.

I believe that the information being used to
push the KBRA is slanted and being handled in the same
manner as was done in the San Joaquin Valley. A federal
judge recently issued a scathing judgment of what took
place in San Joaquin with the ESA and the delta smelt.

In response to this judgment, U.S.

Representative Devin Nunes sent a letter to Secretary Ken
Salazar, chastising him and his department for their abuse
of the process, and the Obama administration for pushing
the green agenda at any cost.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Save our dams, amend the ESA, stop rural
cleansing.

Comment Author Adams, Bill
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_150-1	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
---o0o---
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. MICHAEL ADAMS: My name is Mike Adams,

Michael Adams, M-i-c-h-a-e-l A-d-a-m-s.

Comment 1 - Fish

I am concerned about the sediment that is held
behind the dams. The Fish and Game has been removing
board weirs off of the Shasta River and allowing the
sediment that has been held behind those dams, or those
small dams, to wash down the Shasta, into the Klamath. It
has created an infection zone in the mouth of the Shasta
to the Tree of Heaven Campground. This infection zone
infects, with the parasites, infects all salmonid species.
Now, I'm going to leave whether the salmon are
native to this river to others, but I do know that the
steelhead are native and it is a salmonid species and
would be greatly affected by introduction of more of that
same sediment. We will have an infection zone that goes
from Iron Gate Dam, all the way down the Wichapek
(phonetic), and I believe it will take in excess of a
hundred years for that sediment to wash out.
We will infect all the salmonid species for at
least a hundred years and then, and only then, will we
have the opportunity to reintroduce any fish that we may
find desirable.

Thank you.

Comment Author Adams, Michael
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_198-1	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish.</p> <p>Klamath steelhead trout are generally resistant to <i>C. shasta</i> (Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Master Response WQ 6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.</p> <p>Bartholomew and Foott (2011) found that the polychaete host for <i>C. Shasta</i> and <i>P. minibicornis</i>, <i>Manayunkia speciosa</i>, was associated with sand, gravel, boulder and bedrock, freshwater sponge, aquatic vegetation, and frequently with a non-vascular periphyton identified as a species of <i>Cladophora</i>. Slow flowing habitats such as runs and eddy-pools had the highest relative densities and frequency of occurrence of polychaetes. Within run and glide habitat types, the polychaete tends to occur in more protected microhabitats provided by mats of <i>Cladophora</i> sp. that have been become infused with fine organic matter.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no factual evidence to support the claim that it will take 100 years for sediment to wash out or that potential dam removal would infect all salmonid species for 100 years.</p>	No



Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) William Adams

Representing One Stop Auto Wreckers, Citizen

Notes: Oppose the KBRAY/KHSA, Oppose Dam Removal,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card*

36

GP_MF_1019_101

Comment Author Adams, William
Agency/Assoc. One Stop Auto Wreckers
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1018_101-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1112_580

From: brajari@hotmail.com [SMTP: BRAJARI@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:40:36 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bruce Ajari
Organization:

Subject: Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please restore the Klamath to its prior status as a world class fishery.
Please support alternative 2.

Comment Author Ajari, Bruce
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_580-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_1055

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:11:04 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Arnold Aklestad <aklestad@aboutmontana.net> 11/22/2011 9:52 AM >>>
I am an outsider from Montana but don't think it is a good idea to remove the
dams.
There must have been a reason to build them in the first place.

Arnold R. Aklestad
P.O. Box 36
Bigfork, MT 59911-0036

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Aklestad, Arnold
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_1055-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1128_934

From: Karen Albers[SMTP:KAREN.ALBERS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 5:34:26 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Keep the Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Bureau of Reclamation
Sacramento CA

Comment 2 - Cultural Resources

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

Sirs,

As a former resident of Northern California, I am opposed to removing the Klamath Dams. The dams provide hydroelectric power which is a clean "green" source of energy for 70,000 homes. They also provide reliable flood control and irrigation for farmers and ranchers who supply the nation's food.

Destroying the dams would flood the sacred burial grounds of the Shasta Indians. It would also release toxic sediments into the river's ecosystem -- the toxins in the sediment occur naturally because the area of the river's headwaters is volcanic. The dams help filter out those extra minerals.

Supporters of removing the dams say it is necessary to protect the coho salmon. However, the coho is not native to the Klamath River. Further, the spawning ground of the coho is typically 30 miles upstream, whereas the first dam isn't until 187 miles upstream.

Taken overall, the project to remove the dams seems very foolish. I urge you to consider all of the implications of this project before rushing ahead to do something that will be regretted in the future.

Sincerely,

Karen Albers
Wauwatosa WI

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment Author Albers, Karen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_934-1	<p>As described in Section 3.18 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), the dams provide peaking power when the network needs additional power. They are not the primary power source for Siskiyou County. Section 3.6 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the fact that the dams do not provide minimal flood control and do not provide any irrigation water for farmers.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_934-2	<p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address consultations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and agreements and plans for treatments of burial grounds should Alternatives 2, 3, or 5 be selected.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 3.6, Flood Hydrology, of the EIS/EIR and the Detailed Plan, the reservoir drawdown plans are intended to minimize flood risks from catastrophic dam failure or a natural hydrologic event. The Dam Removal Entity (DRE) would control reservoir drawdown to maintain flows that would not cause dam embankment overtopping. Additionally, drawing down the reservoirs would increase the available storage in J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. Thus, if a high water year event occurred during drawdown, the DRE would be able to retain high flows during initial reservoir drawdown using the newly available storage capacity and continue drawdown after the flood risk ended. There are two different time periods during reservoir drawdown and dam removal which could result in flood risks:</p> <p>Initial reservoir drawdown. Flood risks stem from an overly rapid drawdown rate, resulting in embankment instability. Instability occurs as the soil strength of the embankment decreases from rapidly increasing pore pressure during drawdown, which creates failure or slumping of the exposed dam face. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) (2012b) describes the controlled releases that would commence at the beginning of January 2020 in order to drain the reservoirs safely. The drawdown rate for J.C. Boyle Reservoir would be 1 foot per day and the drawdown rate for Iron Gate Reservoir would be 3 feet per day (subject to confirmation by a more detailed slope stability analysis conducted for the Definite Plan).</p> <p>To address this risk, sufficient reservoir storage space would have</p>	No

Comment Author Albers, Karen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>to be maintained at all times between the excavated embankment surface and the reservoir to prevent embankment overtopping and potential failure.</p> <p>The amount of reservoir storage would be dictated by the amount of flood protection that is desired during the removal operation. The frequency of floods for the period of embankment excavation has been developed to help assess this risk.</p> <p>Dam excavation. As the embankment is removed, reservoir storage is decreased. Flood risks during this period stem from the possibility of flows from a large flood event exceeding the available water bypass capacity and overtopping the lowered dam embankment, or at the point during excavation when the embankment is removed below the level of the spillway, thus making the spillway unavailable during this period of time. To address this risk, Reclamation (2012b) would not permit any excavation of the embankment section at Iron Gate Dam until June 1, 2020, and would require excavation to be complete by September 15, 2020. The drawdown plans do not permit any excavation of the embankment section at J.C. Boyle Dam until after July 1, 2020 and require completion by September 30, 2020. The timing of dam excavation and removal has been designed to occur when river flow is at its lowest point. During this period, outlet structures for the reservoirs would have sufficient capacity to pass river flows. The 100 year frequency flood hydrograph for July could be routed through the reservoirs and available outlets and spillways. At J.C. Boyle Dam, an upstream cofferdam would be provided for flood protection for flows through the excavated left abutment up to about 3,500 cubic feet per second (cfs). At Iron Gate Dam, a minimum flood release capacity of about 7,700 cfs would be maintained in June, 7,000 cfs would be maintained in July, and 3,000 cfs would be maintained in August and September, before final breach of an upstream cofferdam. Each of these capacities would be able to accommodate a flood event having a minimum return period of 100 years for that time of year, based on historical streamflow records.</p>	
GP_EM_1128_934-3	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP_WI_1112_585

From: r4jalgi@pacbell.net [SMTP: R4JALGI@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 1:46:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on Kamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert J Algieri
Organization:

Subject: Dam Removal on Kamath

Body: I am in full support of removing the four lower Klamath River dams in order to restore the steelhead and salmon fishery.



Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Comment Author Algieri, Robert
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_585-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



Comment Form

GP_MF_1114_707

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig
California Dept. of Fish and Game
Northern Region,
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Comment 1 - Approves of
Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by **November 21, 2011.**

(Please print legibly)

152 ✓ 11/16 my

Name: Andrew Allen
Organization: Captain F/V Rogue Crescent City Harbor
Title:
Address: PO Box 261 Crescent City CA 95531
Email: fishnandy@yahoo.com
Comments: AS a commercial and sport

Salmon fisherman I greatly welcome
the decommissioning of the 4 Klamath

dams. This would finally be a step in the right
direction for reviving a struggling key species of
California. What greatly concerns me is the fate
of the Trinity River's water - crucial to the Klamath
salmon. It will be totally pointless to remove
the dams if the upper basin issues are not
addressed as well. What good is a free flowing
river if the water flowing is too tainted to sustain
future runs of salmon. Farmers growing subsidized
potatoes and alfalfa in the desert with Klamath water
need to be addressed and determined whether
this is the best use of our most valuable resource -
fresh water. The dams should be brought down as
long as adequate amounts of clean water can flow.

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

ENV-608
11/15/11
11/16/2011

Comment Author Allen, Andrew
Agency/Assoc. Rogue Crescent City Harbor, Captain
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1114_707-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1114_707-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1107_383

From: davidnelsonallen@gmail.com[SMTP: DAVIDNELSONALLEN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 10:14:13 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Full Dam Removal a must!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: David Allen
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Full Dam Removal a must!

Body: I am writing in strong support of full dam removal and implementation of the KBRA and KHSA. As a law student at Lewis and Clark Law school I spent 2 years studying the Klamath River and wrote a law review article analyzing the two agreements (David Allen, The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement: Federal Law, Local Compromise, and the Largest Dam Removal Project in History, 16 Hastings W.-Nw. J. Envtl. L. & Pol'y 428 (2010)). I concluded that the two agreements represent a historic opportunity to restore a great American river and to do so with the backing of all major stakeholders. Please fully implement both agreements and remove all four dams.

Comment Author Allen, David
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_383-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1103_364

From: simplyfran@att.net[SMTP:SIMPLYFRAN@ATT.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 03, 2011 7:49:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Basin Water Issues Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Frances M. Allen
Organization:

Comment 1 - General/Other

Subject: Klamath Basin Water Issues

Body: This note is in support of maintaining the natural ecosystem and health of Upper Klamath Lake and the entire Klamath Basin. Not only is this ecosystem important to millions of migratory birds as well as year-round animals, it is a unique source of wild edible microalgae. This algae supports the health of tens of thousands of consumers; as a harvester and manufacturer, Simplexity Health supports the financial health of several thousand people, world-wide. Please protect the lake and all it stands for.

Comment Author Allen, Frances
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 03, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1103_364-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Simplexity Health (www.simplexityhealth.com/, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source the algae species <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> (<i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i>) used in its nutritional supplement. The area of analysis for algae in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) (Table 4-2) was surface waters within the Klamath Basin affected by dam removal activities excluding the Lost River watershed, Tule Lake basin, and Trinity River.</p> <p>The Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean and the near shore environment. This is the extent of physical changes affecting water quality, habitat, and flows. The conditions that create the presence of <i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i> in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No

GP_LT_1118_797

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
F. 2047-0
NOV 13 2011

Bureau of Reclamation
It is wrong to destroy
4 dams, or even 1 to pacify
a few strong people, who
are attempting to destroy
this nation and its freedom.

NO

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Do not destroy the dams.
We, the people, speak.

Sincerely,

George Ray Almond
136 Lasser St.
Chester, Ca. 96020

SCANNED
Classification PAT-1300
Project 12
Control No. 11066360
Folder ID 1153134
Date 11/15/2011 JS.

Comment Author Almond, George & Fay
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_797-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1221_1181

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
DEC 21 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
152	✓	

December 17, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

← Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I write to encourage you to support the removal of all of the dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries and to support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the Upper Klamath Basin. The obvious reason for this is to restore the Coho and Chinook salmon populations. We are dangerously close to killing off the salmon population that has traditionally come from Northern California; a tragic outcome. The dams are no longer needed for power production. We need to start restoring natural habitats in this country back to what they once were. Warren Buffet's return on his investment in the dams should not be the government's highest priority.

Sincerely,

Clifford E. Anderson
Clifford E. Anderson
1408 La Sierra Dr.
Sacramento, CA 95864
Email: torvesta@surewest.net

Classification	PRJ-13-00
Project	12
Contract No.	11094110
Folder I.D.	1153134
Date Input & Issues	12/21/2011 5.

Comment Author Anderson, Clifford
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1221_1181-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1102_370

From: suisanmari@yahoo.com[SMTP: SUI SANMARI E@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 9:50:14 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Take Klamath Dam Down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Anderson
Organization:

Subject: Take Klamath Dam Down

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: YES! Please let's take the Klamath Dam down, and restore the watershed ASAP! Thanks.

Sincerely yours,
A Very concerned citizen,

Susan Anderson

Comment Author Anderson, Susan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1102_370-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_735

From: susanjam@yahoo.com[SMTP: SUSANJAM@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 10:40:13 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com

Subject: Web Inquiry: Please Un-Dam the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Anderson

Organization: private citizen

Subject: Please Un-Dam the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please Un-Dam the Klamath. We need salmon, the wildlife needs the river. It's a necessary component of continuing life on earth.

Comment Author Anderson, Susan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_735-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1101_292

From: jgrauma@clemson.edu[SMTP: JGRAUMA@CLEMSON.EDU]
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2011 9:51:09 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR for the Klamath Settlement Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Andre Grauman
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: EIS/EIR for the Klamath Settlement
Body: I support the proposal to remove four dams on the Klamath River in OR and CA and restore over 420 miles of salmon habitat.

As I understand it, this could become the largest dam removal project in the world, and while not perfect - it is the best solution currently available to save the Klamath -and the salmon that need a healthier river system. As someone that held an international family reunion in the Klamath watershed a few years ago and enjoys visiting the region, I look forward to this project proceeding.

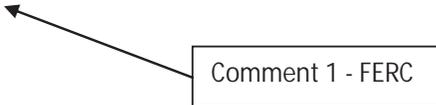
Comment Author Andre Grauman, Jan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1101_292-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1123_909

From: htandrus@sbcglobal.net [SMTP: HTANDRUS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 11:09:59 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Harold Andrus
Organization:
Subject: Klamath Dams
Body: Leave Dams Alone and make Fish Bypasses.



Comment Author Andrus, Harold
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1123_909-1	<p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5). Engineered bypasses, as identified in this comment, are part of Alternatives 10 and 11 in Sections 4.2.10 and 4.2.11 of Appendix A and in Section 2.3, Table 2-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations (CDFG 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water.</p> <p>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) (2011) reviewed all Engineered Bypass proposals submitted. They concluded that the proposed conceptual by-pass alternatives all contain elements related to fish passage that are beyond the realm of known, successful application and that the proposals are not acceptable alternatives to dam removal, from fish passage perspectives.</p> <p>Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP_EM_1120_822

 From: Joan Arc[SMTP:JOAN.ARC@GMAIL.COM]
 Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 7:44:53 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Stop Removal of dams on the Klamath
 Auto forwarded by a Rule To The Bureau of Reclamation
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

As California residents, we challenge the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

The Klamath river is naturally warm and polluted up stream. The area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus. The system of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool and rid the waters of the pollution. How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams, be mitigated?

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced? Why would our government hurt the people of this already economically decimated area where ranchers and farmers already are barely making a living off their land?

What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to these citizens!

In the interest of all Californians and southern Oregonians, we strongly urge you NOT TO REMOVE THE DAMS!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,

Mr and Mrs Robert Archibald
 2823 Majorca Way
 San Carlos, CA 94070

Comment Author Archibald, Robert & Joan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_822-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_842

From: Jo Ann Arneson [\[SMTP:ARNESONJO@YAHOO.COM\]](mailto:ARNESONJO@YAHOO.COM)

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 11:53:13 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of
Dam Removal

I urge you to NOT destroy the four dams on the upper Klamath River.

Jo Ann Arneson

Comment Author Arneson, Jo Ann
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_842-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1108_393

From: darwood@karuk.us[SMTP: DARWOOD@KARUK.US]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:47:41 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl.edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: david arwood
Organization:

Subject: dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



Body: I fully support Alternative 2 - full dam removal.

Comment Author Arwood, David
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_393-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1026_250

From: Bill Ayers[SMTP:BILLAYERS123@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 12:00:09 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

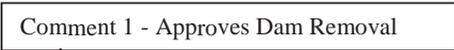
Subject: Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule Friends:

Please adopt option 2, removal of all 4 dams on the Klamath River. It is past time for a sensible and sustainable approach to the river. Go for option 2 for our future and our children.

Sincerely, William Ayers

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



Work, love, build a house, and die. But build a house. ~~Donald Hall

Comment Author Ayers, Bill
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1026_250-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1229_1209

Katherine L. Ayres, Ph.D.
 kla5@uw.edu
 Atascadero, CA

To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Marine Life

I am writing regarding the draft Environmental Impact Statement and Report for Klamath Facilities Removal put forth by the United States Department of the Interior. As a killer whale biologist, I feel most qualified to comment on the proposal with respect to potential impacts on the endangered Southern resident killer whale (SRKW) distinct population segment referred to in the Aquatic Resources Chapter 3.3.

On page 3.3-23 it states:

This DPS primarily occurs in the inland waters of Washington State and southern Vancouver Island, particularly during the spring, summer, and fall, although individuals from this population have been observed off coastal California in Monterey Bay, near the Farallon Islands, and off Point Reyes (Heimlich- Boran 1988; Felleman et al. 1991; Olson 1998; Osborne 1999; NOAA Fisheries Service 2005).

This statement is somewhat simplistic. In the Summer, all three familial pods occur in the waters indicated (inland marine waters of Washington state and southern Vancouver Island, collectively called the Salish Sea), but J-pod is probably the only pod that one could argue "primarily occurs" in these waters (NMFS 2008 Figure 6) and even that might be an overstatement. L and K pods travel into these inland waters at least once a month for half of the year, presumably spending the majority of their time in coastal waters. In winter and early spring, little is known about where each pod occurs and some matriline (maternal familial groups), especially in L pod, rarely travel into the inland waters of Washington if you consider the entire year. The data we have is biased by the accessibility of the whales. We know more when the whales occur in the inland waters of Washington,

Comment 1 cont.

because at those times, they are highly accessible to multiple spotting networks and researchers. This is the same reason why SRKW critical habitat has been designated in the inland waters and does not include any of the coastal waters at this time.

The statement also implies that occurrence off California is “rare”. Researchers have observed L and K pods off coastal California in the winter and/or early spring in most years over the last decade (www.whaleresearch.com). Also, the ratio of persistent contaminants (DDT/PCBs) in the whales’ blubber suggest that L-pod has a history of feeding on prey off California as indicated from the “California signature” of their blubber contaminants (Krahn et al. 2007) and stable isotopes do not indicate that they forage at a different trophic level compared to J-pod. Therefore, L-pod whales are most likely feeding on Chinook salmon off California more regularly than previously thought and feeding off Oregon and California may not be that “rare”.

For these reasons, Southern Resident Killer Whales, especially L-pod are likely affected by changes in salmon populations in the Klamath River caused by the Proposed Actions. L-pod’s percent decline was the greatest of all three pods during the SRKW decline in the late 1990s (NMFS 2008, Figure 9). Therefore, management decisions that could promote the healthy growth of L-pod would contribute to SRKW recovery as a whole. It is probable that the pods of the SRKW population niche partition during certain seasons when salmon are more scarce, and J-pod suffered less loss in the 1990s due to the relatively extensive availability of Fraser River Chinook salmon in the Salish Sea. On the other hand, L-pod suffered more loss, potentially due to the dramatic declines of Chinook salmon off the coastal waters of Washington down to California over the last century.

There are scientific papers that now estimate the caloric needs of killer whales (i.e. Williams et al. 2011). In addition to demographic correlations with coast-wide Chinook salmon published by Ford et al. and Ward et al. (which are already considered in the proposal), calculations can be made with respect to the number of Chinook

← Comment 1 cont.

salmon needed coast-wide for the SRKW population. These numbers could be used with respect to killer whale occurrence to estimate the necessary calories that these whales need at certain times of the year and in certain locations and the number of fish required to meet those nutritional needs. Also, it is notable, that most SRKW deaths occur over the winter and early Spring (discussed in NMFS 2008), therefore Chinook populations that would provide adult Chinook during the winter and early Spring may be particularly important for the SRKW and specifically L-Pod matriline that have the poorest survivorship and reproductive rates.

While there are notable data gaps in SRKW biology at certain times of the year, there seems to be enough data to infer the importance of Klamath River Chinook to the SRKW population. Killer whales are also highly intelligent and innovative learners; therefore, should a prey source become available to them, they can learn to exploit it. This should be a consideration for both the recovery of the SRKW, but also a consideration for pressures on the recovering Klamath River Chinook salmon in future proposals by the Department of the Interior.

Thank you for your time,

Katherine Ayres, Ph.D.

References

Krahn MM, Hanson MB, Baird RW, Boyer RH, Burros DG, et al. (2007) Persistent organic pollutants and stable isotopes in biopsy samples (2004/2006) from Southern Resident killer whales. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, Vol 54, pp1903-1911.

Williams R, Krkošek M, Ashe E, Branch TA, Clark S, et al. (2011) Competing Conservation Objectives for Predators and Prey: Estimating Killer Whale Prey Requirements for Chinook Salmon. *PLoS ONE* 6(11): e26738. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026738

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2008. Recovery Plan for Southern Resident Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*). National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington.

Comment Author Ayers, Katherine
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1229_1209-1	<p>Section 3.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes the Existing Conditions and Affected Environment within Reclamation's Klamath Project area. A description of the potential effects of the Proposed Action on Southern Resident Killer Whales is described in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations beginning on p. 3.3-93.</p> <p>In addition to the analysis presented in the EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Department of Interior (DOI) released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is available for download at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA %20Final%20 10-03-11.pdf.</p> <p>The NOAA Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action, and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.</p> <p>Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP_MC_1020_213

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
 REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
 ---oOo---
 YREKA, CALIFORNIA
 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. DEBBIE BACIGALUPI: My name is Debbie

Bacigalupi, D-e-b-b-i-e B-a-c-i-g-a-l-u-p-i, and I am a
 proud daughter of cattle ranchers in Siskiyou County, and

I'm pretty upset about what is going on.

Comment 1 - Envr. Justice

I'd like to comment about, Dennis, your slide

earlier, the one you skipped, and what I found fascinating

about that slide was that, um, it was a repeat of another

slide which was all about the Indian culture and the

tribes and, um, how they are going to be devastated. And

then it talked a little bit about the real estate and then

it talked a little bit about culture, but nowhere did it

mention the impact on all the people in Siskiyou County

when those dams, if those dams come out.

More than just the real estate along the river

is the real estate, for example, our ranch. We were told

by, I believe it was, the Department of Fish and Game, and

I believe it was you, Mr. Stopher -- it may have been

somebody else -- that 80 percent of all -- the Department

of Fish and Game wants 80 percent of all water going out

to sea. So if those dams go out, what that means is the

government is going to be taking all the water from we

ranchers upstream, side stream, downstream, all over, and
what is that going to do with the bread basket of the
world, the food? Where are the tribes going to get their
food? Where are we going to get our food?

Comment 2 - Water
Rights/Supply

Another thing I found very interesting is this
pamphlet and this pamphlet, our own government pamphlet,
it does not recognize the European white person until a
hundred years later after the first state, so 1957,
finally do we mention ranchers and farmers. Up until this
black point, it is all about -- you would think, one would
think, that the only people who were here were the
Indians, the tribes, and also the people building the dam.
Well, we just have a journal, we just stumbled
upon a journal that was written back in 1857, and in this
journal, it talks about trout, it does not talk about
salmon, and it talks about farmers and ranchers who were
here, too.

So my question to Ken Salazar and you people
who are representing dams out, is where are the
stakeholders when it comes to we the people who live all
throughout Siskiyou County, not just the stakeholders who
are along rivers, not just the tribes, but what about us,
what about our property value when you start taking away
more water because now, all of a sudden, there's not

enough water in the Klamath River because those dams were
taken out?

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Klamath means stinky, and I understand that's a
tribal term, and it was named stinky because when the
water is gone, that river stinks. And we have even had
some tour guide over here saying that the water is hot and
it's stinking; well imagine, when no water is in there,
imagine how stinky that river is going to be.

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_213-1	<p>Several sections in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluate effects on people in the region, including Section 3.12 Tribal Trust, Section 3.15 Socioeconomics, Section 3.16 Environmental Justice, Section 3.17 Population and Housing, and Section 3.18 Public Health and Safety. Other sections evaluate resources, such as air quality and noise, which could also affect residents.</p> <p>Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector which includes ranching. Over the period of analysis, employment and income in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. The Proposed Action would not change major food sources in the region. Tribes would be able to get more fish from the Klamath River for subsistence under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_213-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_MC_1020_213-3	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>With respect to future flows in the Klamath River, see:</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. (Part J summarizes the effects determination on flow variability).</p>	No

GP_LT_1230_1221

1

December 29, 2011

To: Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 85825

Gordon Leppig
California Department of Fish and Game
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501

From Debbie Bacigalupi
250 Shelford Avenue
San Carlos, CA 94070
650-454-5318

Dear Ms. Vasquez, Mr. Leppig,

As a concerned US Citizen and a concerned daughter of parents who have been responsible, good, citizens to this country, Siskiyou County, and the land they love and cherish I submit the following thesis (to be published) as my comments to the EIR/EIS.

Throughout the paper there are questions I'd like addressed. Government-backed reports and documents appear agenda-driven and unscientific (for example, Chapters 3 to 4 in the EIR/EIS suggests turning ranch land into wetlands regardless of the outcome and throughout the EIR/EIS the peer reviewers, themselves, question the outcome based on unscientific data and guesstimates); an important concern of mine is the process the government has chosen, which cannot be overlooked. Please address...

Awaiting a response to this submission, (submitted electronically, may shift page formatting thus table of contents).


Debbie Bacigalupi, MBA

21st CENTURY WATER WARS

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Water Wars for the 21st Century: Evidence-Based Management or Agenda?

A Capstone Project Submitted to the Faculty Of
Notre Dame de Namur University, School of Business & Management
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Business Administration

By

Debbie Bacigalupi

Belmont, California

December 2011

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21st CENTURY WATER WARS

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I certify that I have read this Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets the project requirements for the Master of Business Administration degree.

Jeff Cox
Faculty
First Reader

I certify that I have read this Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets the project requirements for the Master of Business Administration degree.

James Fogal, Ph.D.
Faculty
Second Reader

Approved for submission to the Graduate School at Notre Dame de Namur University.

Barbara Caulley, J.D.
Dean, School of Business & Management

Acknowledgements

This paper is a tribute to the Siskiyou County residents, farmers, and ranchers who have displayed historical bravery in a time when their way of living, their ability to make a living, to use their own water to ranch and farm on their own land, and live an independent life in rural America, is under attack. Thank you to my parents – you are the truest of conservationists and provide America with sustainable food and by products that Americans need and use daily. Thank you for your guidance, support, and love, - for teaching truth, honor, and integrity. Thank you for your patience. Thank you to my brother-in-law, Steve, for believing in my passion and talents. To my sister, Kristen, I thank you for grounding me in the principles of your profession as a biotech quality assurance manager, which was crucial to this paper. Your brilliance and skill in quality and evidence-based management created a project that should set a new standard for environmental decisions and policymaking. A special thank you goes to Jeff Cox, Jordan Holtzman, and Dr. James Fogal: during an especially difficult time, you provided the patience, understanding, and support to make all the difference in the world. Finally, thank you to my best friend Scott, without you I would not be where I am: an MBA graduate appreciating all the miracles in life.

Executive Summary

The United States' government makes life-altering decisions that affect hundreds of thousands of citizens regularly. Often, these decisions stir up emotion and the issues become physical. Occupy Wall Street is one such demonstration. Poorly managed decisions stir up fear, concern, and emotion; this is especially true when fact and science are obviously not at the core of the decision. In Siskiyou County, California and Southern Oregon, citizens are angry and upset by a government-led process that may lead up to be the largest dam removal in history. Years of research, millions of dollars, and thousands of hours laid a foundation for what some stakeholders describe as a corrupt process involving decade-long secret meetings and an agreement that will drive farmers and ranchers off their land. A scientific report explains why, however outraged citizens voice concern for the historical and scientific data not included in the report that could alter the decision. Evidence-based management (EBM) is an effective tool for managing a fact-finding, decision-making process. Purely rooted in using the best science, the latest facts, historical data, and transparency, EBM can alter the current process for dam removal, and therefore alter government operations in general to alleviate the concerns of the people.

21st Century Water Wars: Evidence for Dam Removal or Agenda?**Introduction**

Water is the lifeblood to the world: it is essential to all life. According to the United Nations (U.N.), the 21st century will witness the largest shortage of fresh water available due to nourishing and hydrating a population that will increase by two billion people over the next 38 years (www.unwater.org, 2011). For that reason, the U.N. designates March 22, 2012 as World Water Day to bring wider attention to water conservation (2011). Additionally, the UN is preparing for its June 2012 Rio Summit on Climate Change and Sustainable Development where tackling fresh water sources around the globe is a focal point (United Nations, 2011). To harness and combat its own future water issues, the United States followed the ingenuity of ancient Mesopotamia by creating strategic waterways, canals, aqueducts, reservoirs, and dams to employ the many benefits of water. From creating electric power to feeding crops, animals, and people, the U.S. manages hundreds of billions of gallons of water and millions of miles of water resources per day. In fact, U.S. citizens consume approximately 410 billion gallons of water a day (Kenny, Barber, Hutson, Linsey, Lovelace, & Maupin, 2009, p. 52). Unlike other parts of the world, the U.S. has significant water storage capabilities and much of this comes from water stored behind dams in reservoirs. The largest fifty reservoirs in the United States have water storage capacity of over 244,310,269 acre-feet. Since one acre-foot is equivalent to approximately 325,851 gallons, 79,608,745,463,919 gallons is a lot of storage water: especially as the United Nations has great concerns for the future of water.

Recently the United States' Federal government instituted a general policy for dam removal, which will pour billions of gallons of stored water out to sea and cast off hundreds of billions of gallons of stored water for years to come. There are over 925 dams nationwide destroyed since reported in December 2010: 450 of those in the last ten years (American Rivers,

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2011). The government considers more removals as dams come up for relicensing (2011). In September 2011, the destruction of two more dams was both major and historic, the Condit in Oregon and the Elwha in Washington. Live coverage, streaming video, music concerts, and a celebratory testimonial by the Department of the Interior (DOI) Secretary, **Ken Salazar**, receive ongoing media coverage for the dams' removal being the largest thus far. Yet, new sets of dams are well on their way as the largest dam removal project in history, four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River (three in Siskiyou County and one in Southern Oregon) in consideration for destruction in 2020. Secretary **Salazar**, who officiated the signing of the historic Klamath Agreement celebration in 2010 (Fox, 2010), recently stated to guests at the San Francisco Commonwealth Club that the Obama Administration backs the process that led to the Agreement and naysayers are working hard to derail the agreement (personal communication, Commonwealth, 2011). As the Secretary to the DOI, **Salazar** is in charge of dam removal decisions. He will announce the future of the Klamath River dams in March 2012, perhaps in time for the U.N.'s World Water Day.

In the meantime, those whose lives are in the gridlock of the decision wait and wonder with concern how the government can make such a determination. They also question the actions of Secretary **Salazar** so far. The Secretary's decision should stem from studying over 3,000 pages of environmental impact reports coupled with public comment, which are still outstanding and due by the end of December 2011. Nonetheless, actions thus far suggest a predetermined outcome for the dams and the people. Over 70,000 Oregon and California homes rely on the clean, inexpensive hydroelectricity power from the Klamath River dams' hydroelectric facilities. Hundreds of ranchers and farmers depend on the reliable irrigation supplied by the Klamath River and its reservoirs while hundreds of thousands of people rely on the food and byproducts from these ranchers and farmers. The local community is dependant on

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the tax dollars from the agriculture industry. Homeowners enjoy the waters' beauty and benefit from flood and drought control. Native American Tribes use the water for celebrations throughout the year while outdoor enthusiasts raft, kayak, fish, camp, hike, and recreate up and down the river and at the reservoirs all year long. Hundreds of wild animals and plant species drink from the waters' edges. An ecosystem exists here – in a drought-ridden, arid area where a series of dams and reservoirs defines the landscape. However, this ecosystem is at stake due to one thing: the Coho salmon.

The Coho salmon is a fish listed as endangered and threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Due to such a listing, the government has the power to make drastic decisions, like remove four well-functioning dams in a time when the world is concerned about the scarcity of water. Alas, now and then ESA listings prove to be erroneous assumptions and end up a damaging, irreversible, scientific mistake. For example, the endangered Northern Spotted Owl, listed on the ESA in 1992, shut down Siskiyou County's timber industry and destroyed thousands of jobs. Agriculture is the last profiting industry in the county. Timbered trees were to blame so said years of scientific study even though timber harvesters and landowners claimed the studies were false (Cornwall, 2008). After nearly twenty years of drastic measures and millions of dollars spent, Fish and Wildlife biologists admit the logger was not to blame but the aggressive Barred owl is. A new species is evolving as the Barred owl dominates territories preferring to mate with the Spotted owl (Oregonian, 2011; Mortenson, 2011). Siskiyou County residents fear the same thing will happen again, but this time with the Coho salmon. They assert historical data and evidence show the Coho is non-native and consequently is not an endangered species. Thus, the basis for removing dams is erroneous and not backed in scientific data. The issue is reaching emotional heights.

The citizens claim the missing science for the Coho is not their only concern as many

more government and special interests group reports conflict with one another (Kruse & Scholz, 2006) and people want the truth before irreversible, life altering measures take place. While they may not like the outcome, conscientious people can and will support decisions based on verifiable, scientific data derived from a transparent process. The government serves people best by making decisions using evidence-based management (EBM) while leading in terms of trust and respect (Daniels, 2000, p. 81). Secretary Salazar, as a government official and the manager in the dam removal process, can set a new and reliable precedence for decision-making by using EBM in service to the greatest interest of the environment and the largest amount of people but, mostly by making decisions that anchor from fact and science.

The following sections examine evidence-based management and practices that will be useful for important and irreversible decisions like dam removal. First, is a dive into understanding evidence-based management while exploring examples of where EBM has been useful in industries including environmental policymaking. In addition, by researching areas like dam removal, stakeholders, Coho salmon, and water quality in relationship to evidence-based management will lend important clues for determining where the process is lacking that sound, hard-facts, and science-driven approach upon which the largest amount of people can agree – even in the emotional dam removal debate. Next, is a brief historical background about the Klamath Basin dam removal progression to provide context for the following section, which examines where Secretary Salazar can begin to recognize failures in the process. The value of EBM implementation becomes apparent.

Literature Review

Evidence-Based Management

Evidence-based management (EBM) is a management process where gathering facts,

thorough analysis of data, and deep, long-thought-out theorization are the basis for making decisions (Pfeffer & Sutton, 2006). The EBM process is therefore more about getting to the truth and less about reaching a management decision based on an ideology or guess. It seeks to apply the best and most current data and premise available (2006) with a focus to engage stakeholders, solicit data from local experts as stakeholders, gain a greater understanding of stakeholders and the impact on them, and analyze the impacts on all rather than just a select few (Lenssen, Perrini, & Tencati, 2007).

Corporations, industries, and government agencies in all different fields use EBM. It is a leading tool for narrowing the gap between research and practice as a way to manage. For example, evidence-based research in medicine led to the discovery that caregiver hand washing reduces patient infections (Rosseau, n.d.). As such, patient care improved. A University librarian used evidence-based management (by polling students) to prove that using a reference librarian after 9:00 p.m. was a waste of school money. The school cut back on unnecessary staff hours (Fisher & Robertson, n.d.). Human resource departments continue to use evidence based-management to provide insight into how talent drives business. Business processes improve (Gibbons & Woock, n.d.).

EBM offers the basis for successful leadership and strategic management. **For government agencies, policymaking should implement evidence-based management for setting a high performance culture, with gold standards, and fulfill critical thinking** (Pfeffer, 2007). EBM encourages credibility, thoroughness, rigor, and responsible reporting. It uses the best evidence to guide actions (Pfeffer, 2011). This is true in both management decisions for policymaking within corporations and in government. For example, the Council for Excellence in Governance, which includes alliances with Google, Ford, Geico, and other

well-known organizations, promote policymaking grounded in rigorous evidence (Denzin & Giardina, 2009, p. 63).

So often, in policymaking, legislation is deep within hundreds of pages of text and hidden from the public eye (2009). This can influence management and management decisions but also conceal the true stakeholders. An important aspect of EBM is stakeholder collaboration (Carey & Domurad, 2010). The Council for Excellence in Governance exists to implement EMB standards and create transparent processes to inspire social justice (Denzin & Giardina, 2009) while preventing corporate sectors to co-opt policymaking (von Benda-Beckman & Eckert, 2009, p. 166). For instance, a local community of small clam farmers in Nova Scotia organized to mitigate issues associated with outside deep-pocketed powerful interest groups and large, industrialized farming companies that were given access to farm an area that was previously considered contaminated and off-limits to the local farming harvesters. By organizing, the small farmers formed a larger group with concerned citizens and with a louder, more unified voice obtained evidence about the lease rights that were previously unavailable to them (2009). As a result, the small clam farmers became stakeholders and the local experts in the ongoing fisheries collaboration. Further, once, fishing areas were considered clean, the contaminated label was lifted and the area was opened to all harvesters, including the small local farmers and not just those groups with the deep pockets (2009).

No dam removal studies to date show the use of evidence-based management.

However, there are numerous studies concerning stakeholders and environmental conflict resolution (Carpenter & Kennedy, 2001; Fiske, 2002; Rotham, 1997). In fact, Congress hires the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, an independent federal research group, to tackle issues among divergent groups encountering the complex, highly emotional, and sensitive

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), like that of the Klamath Basin. In their 2005 final report, the Institute suggests conflicting groups work towards solutions by using joint fact-finding as one of the first and most important steps to collaboration (2005). Joint fact-finding, is an important feature of the EBM process; using local stakeholders as well as experts warrants transparent and best decision-making practices.

Even though EBM affirms the importance of including stakeholders, the challenge with EBM is that it does not always define them. As seen with the Nova Scotia clam farmers, they were not stakeholders until the voicing of their concerns. Nor does EBM define the local communities who will be most affected by the complex and irreversible decisions that must be made. They, too, are important stakeholders.

Evidence-based management is important to the dam removal process as it sets a fair precedence on a topic that is controversial and complex, one that is irreversible once implemented, and one that impacts hundreds of thousands of people and the industries these people rely on (like fishing, timber, mining, recreation, tourism, or agriculture). To practice EBM, is to know the truth (Pfeffer, 2007). To be the manager in this decision, as **Salazar** is, requires inspecting an assortment of topics, studying a variety of published material from special interest groups, and reviewing a growing number of non-published documents and historical journals from local experts and stakeholders. All the meanwhile, **Salazar** must consider the impact on communities. It's a balancing act he must perform between ensuring the accuracy and scientific data in thousands of pages of reports, predicting outcomes, and as well as addressing the concerns of those who say the documents are not scientific, not accurate, nor fair.

Methodology

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The majority of research for EBM was located on a website administered by Pfeffer and Sutton. More information on EBM appeared in academic e-library sites like EBSCO, Notre Dame de Namur's online library, U.C. Berkeley's portal, as well as a Google site created for the capstone course and maintained by class participants and the instructor. The majority of EBM concentrated around the medical industry. However, results for EBM and policymaking were plentiful and useful. Other research for EBM covered marketing, finance, education, and management.

Federal websites relating to California, dams, wildlife, and environmental agencies provided an overwhelming and wide range of articles. Ca.gov site provided information on water capacity in various dams in California as well as water quality. United Nation's sites shared information on water scarcity and concern as well as suggested solutions. Other government sites like Klamathrestoration.gov provided extensive information on the Klamath River Restoration project including the three documents under review: the Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Impact Report, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement. PacifiCorp's website showed the agreements as well as the stakeholders who signed the agreements.

More results came from observing and tracking actions from the people in Siskiyou County as well as those along the Klamath River. Information came from a county wide vote called Measure G, radio interviews, a 1000 person rally, public hearings, on-line opinion polls, associations and groups that formed in defense of a dams in or dams out stance, political comments and interviews, as well as from blogs. These actions were tracked online by following several websites: pienpolitics.com, American Rivers, Karuk, Siskiyou County Water Users Association, Facebook, Zabasearch, and more.

For the purpose of this paper, this study looked at reactions from the people who are actively involved in the Klamath Basin issue. They are not volunteers to this report's development but are impacted, concerned and/or interested participants in the Klamath Dam removal decision process. The participants for this study included potential stakeholders directly impacted by the Secretary's March 2012 determination, such as; Indian tribes, ranchers, farmers, business owners, fishermen, lake and river front property owning residents, citizens who obtain water or electrical power from the river and dams, and government officials from local, state, to federal.

This study also considered and used research on participants outside of the impacted areas who described themselves as stakeholders and weigh in via the contribution of funds and/or potential gain of contractual business to either keep the dams in or support their removal. This also included special interest groups and non-government organizations (NGOs) from areas as far away as San Francisco, Portland, and Washington DC. These groups include American Rivers, Oregon Wild, Water Education Foundation, Friends of the River, Cal Trout, Trout Unlimited, Pacific Coast Fisherman's Federation Association, Institute for Fisheries Resources, and various funders like George Soros, Warren Buffett just to name a few.

Data was very limited on academic sites when specifically searching for the terms dam and EBM as well as dam removal and EBM. **This suggests no reports for dam removal using evidence-based management.**

Ethical Considerations on the Research

The impact of the Secretary of the Interior's determination to remove or maintain the Klamath River Basin dams has an enormous consequence on the dreams, hopes, financial well-being, notions of redress, legal and historical rights, and emotional well-being for the people. While the data aims to include only publicly available data, many of the stories are personal, close to cultural beliefs, and border on the notions of corruption and fear of physical threat from an opposing party. Because of the critical issues at hand, this study presents data that may portray inequality in stakeholder representation and may perhaps present itself as an opportunity for further actions to level the playing field for all stakeholders involved. Finally, ethical consideration extends to opinions for those in favor of or against dam removal and may be a factor in a course of action taken or a derived conclusion.

Background for Klamath River Basin Dam Removal

During a severe drought in the Klamath Basin in 2001, the Bureau of Reclamation shut water off to farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin due to environmentalist claims and a lawsuit that stated the protected sucker fish and threatened Coho salmon required more water (Brazil, 2001). Responding to the lawsuit and biological opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Reclamation cut off irrigation water to nearly 1,400 project growers. In February 2002, the National Academy of Sciences released a scientific evaluation stating that the Fish and Wildlife Service data was not adequate and did not warrant shutting off the water (Byron, 2002). Meanwhile families lost their crops and hundreds left the area. On March 28, 2002, the water was once again flowing for agriculture use; this enraged environmental groups (2002). In September of that same year, over 34,000 adult salmon died (344 Coho) about 36 river miles from the mouth of the Klamath River according to the California Department of Fish and Game (CADFG, 2004). After years of

research, the CADFG concluded several factors contributed to the isolated fish kill: low flow in the Klamath River, irrigators diverting water, an unusually high salmon run, and an infectious zone from warmer, shallower water. As a result, and coupled with lower salmon counts altogether, environmental groups pushed for new river and water regulations within the Klamath Basin region, which paved the way to the present day of dam removal determination.

Secretary **Salazar** is currently the manager in dam removal decisions across the U.S. **Salazar** is responsible for managing issues involving the United States' conservation of over 507 million acres of land, 700 million acres of subsurface materials, along with overseeing 70,000 plus employees who implement conservation management procedures (Whitehouse.gov, 2011). This includes dam removal. Secretary **Salazar** must use the Environmental Impact Report/Study (EIR/EIS) published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in partnership with the CADFG to determine if the removal of the Klamath dams:

1. Will advance the restoration of the salmonid fisheries including sustain natural fish production,
2. Is in the public interest and will it contribute to the public welfare of all Klamath Basin communities, and
3. Will establish reliable water and power supplies, which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges.

The EIR/EIS exceeds 3,000 pages. It includes data in the form of tables, charts, photos, statements, and more. The report also includes two important documents: the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Combined, they are the *Agreement* and cannot exist without each other (Klamathrestoration.gov). To readers, who are unfamiliar with the documents and the process leading up to the *Agreement*,

the data appear to be valid, well thought out, and science based. The *Agreement* was a decade-long, mostly closed-door meeting process and include signatures from Secretary Salazar, CADFG, four Native American tribes, environmental groups mostly from San Francisco, Portland, and Washington DC, two farmers in Southern Oregon, several water user associations from outside Siskiyou County, and PacifiCorp (a Warren Buffett company) who owns the dams.

Discussion

The following discussion examines where evidence-based management is missing or falls short in the current process of this historical and emotional debate for dam removal determination. This paper could focus on many other issues relating to Klamath River Basin and evidence-based management (like the long-term environmental impacts and costs for restoration or the U.N.'s agenda for the 21st century in relation to dam removal). However, the research briefly covers three key Klamath River dam determination topics only. A few examples are sufficient enough to show EBM criteria is missing from the development of:

- Restoration of the Coho Salmon
- Water Quality
- Stakeholder Process

← Comment 1 - Fish

Restoration of the Coho Salmon

One of the main premises for the Klamath dams removal, as stated in the EIR/EIS and the Klamath Agreement, pivots on the Coho salmon. Can dam removal advance and sustain the restoration of the salmonid fisheries? Sitting at river mile 190 east of the Pacific Ocean and just below the Oregon border is Iron Gate, the largest and first dam from the river's mouth. The successive northeasterly dams from Iron Gate are Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Boyle. Each dam has a reservoir for storing water and, subsequently, generates hydroelectric power to Southern

Oregon and Northern California residents. In addition to providing storage and power, the dams are multi-purpose and afford recreation, irrigation, and maintain minimum flow for fish year round. However, they block the salmon migration. Those in favor of dam removal argue due to the Iron Gate dam, the fish are unable to swim towards Upper Klamath Lake (above J.C. Boyle Dam). Hence, the declining Coho fish count and its listing under the endangered species act. While it is true the dams block migration, those in favor of the dams declare the fish can only swim another 25 miles into shallow, warm, and poor quality water which will kill the fish anyway. Already, conflicting evidence suggests hard facts and evidence-based management are missing in the dam removal decision process.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Further, those in favor of the dams state the dams provide water and minimum flow to fish year round. Historical data reflects years of drought and years of floods where the dams provide protection from both; without them, the water availability (either too low or too high) is suspect and uncertain to maintain adequate fish habitat year over year (Menke, 2011).

Comment 3 - Fish

According to the EIR/EIS in Chapter 3.14-1 and 3.14-2 (2011), removing the dams will alter the flood regime downstream from Iron Gate and the land may flood. A government-hired peer review group out of Portland, the Klamath River Expert Panel, states their concerns for the likelihood of fish numbers in abundant levels, even under the most pristine conditions (Goodman, Harvey, Hughes, Kimmerer, Rose, & Ruggerone, 2011). Furthermore, stating concerns for fish diversity over time (2011). The concerns from both the government and its peer review panel do not support an EBM approach.

Comment 4 - Fish

Those in favor of dam removal also claim the Coho are a native, indigenous fish and therefore warrants protection and dam removal while those in favor of saving the dams have evidence showing CADFG records indicate Coho salmon plantings in Supply Creek (a tributary

from the Klamath River) in 1895 (Gierak, 2011). Further, the December 2006 Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book does not list Coho in California waters (2011).

Comment 5 - Fish

Finally, since the Coho are anadromous (ocean going) fish, they spend the majority of their life at sea and only to return to the river to spawn. Since they need cool, clean coastal shady streams, they prefer to stay within 30 miles of the ocean (Menke, 2011). The dams are 160 river miles up from the ideal Coho location where there is little tree cover and the temperatures are hot in the summer. However, at the ideal 30-mile distance within the Pacific Ocean, the Coho are not safe for they must fight off predatory species like eagles, bears, osprey, not to mention fishermen. At the mouth of the Klamath, in order to survive, the fish must out maneuver the unregulated sweeping nets of Native tribes, the protected sea otters, sea lions, seals, commercial anglers, and cannery boats. The declining numbers are beyond total blame of the farmers, ranchers, and dams. **Thus, what exists is a true conflict in facts – and not evidence-based management principles.**

Water Quality

Comment 6 - Algae

The other premise for dam removal is concerning water quality since salmon need cold, clean water in which to survive. The Klamath River is an upside down river, also known as a reverse system. This means the water quality actually improves as the river winds its way through under developed and wilder land as it gets closer to the ocean (Rymer, 2008). Where most rivers start in the snow-capped mountains and are fed by snow melt-off, the Klamath River is unique. It begins at Upper Lake, Oregon, which is a high desert, shallow, warm water lake. The weather is arid and Mediterranean-like and the water quality at this source is poor for cold-water fish like the Coho salmon (Menke, 2011). The river continues southwest into volcanic Northern California terrain, also high desert where winters are cold but summers experience

← Comment 6 cont.

temperatures over 100°F frequently, baking the earth. The river filters through the three Siskiyou County reservoirs and dams (Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate) that are shallow lakes. The land is mineral-rich (basalt-rich and magnesium-rich due to past volcanic activity) and natural phosphors grow in the lakes at the peak of summer creating blue green algal blooms, ideal for crops (2011) and a prime ingredient for a health food supplement found in health food stores.

However, the alga that is good for fertilizing crops and good for human health is deadly according to those in favor of dam removal. The blue-green algae (*Microcystis aeruginosa*) grow in warmer months due to the nutrients naturally in the basalt and mineral-rich land. The water is a rich green color and home to warm-water fish but salmon cannot survive in it. Those in favor of dams out believe the reservoirs just create more and more algae. It sweeps down river and into the main waters of the Klamath reducing the quality of the water. However, those in favor of dams state the dams serve as filters, and as the alga blooms collects at the dams they sink to the bottom of the lakes. Thus, the dams serve a scrubbing effort, hence the water quality downstream improves.

Comment 7 - Sediment Transport

Finally, dam removal is irreversible. A destructive release of over 20,000,000 cubic yards of sediment combined from all four dams consisting of sand, phosphorus, toxic Chromium 6, minerals, natural and non-natural pollutants (Goodman, et. al, 2011, p.11) will wash down the hundreds of Klamath River miles out to sea. This amounts to approximately 2,000,000 dump truck loads or 12,500 miles of pollutants, which measures half way around the earth (Appendix A). The impact on fish, wildlife, and water quality is unknown (p. 11). **Thus, poor water quality compromises fish health but will dam removal and years of sediment inching down the river cause more harm? The answer is uncertain and**

← Comment 7 cont.

arguments for and against Klamath River dam removal are contradictory.

Stakeholder Process

Comment 8 - NEPA/GEAQ

In his Commonwealth speech, **Salazar** stated that the KBRA and the KHSA are an historic agreement, but face the threat of derailment by the naysayers. The naysayers are the stakeholders who did not sign the Klamath Basin Agreement (the KBRA and KHSA), in fact, they did not know about them. He finished his speech on the Klamath dams by saying the Obama administration backs the agreements with an open and transparent process “where science and public engagement are at the heart of the process” (personal communication, Commonwealth, 2011). However, at the heart of the problem are harsh criticisms from the stakeholders who each have concerns (Appendix B). Those who live along the river, Siskiyou County residents, and the Shasta Nation Tribe refute the science and contest their exclusion from the decade-long, closed-door meetings leading up to the 2010 Klamath Basin Agreement. They find statements in the three agreement documents troubling; words like *may*, *possibly*, *should*, *could* as potential scientific outcomes do not imply an evidence-based management process. Furthermore, Dennis Lynch of the USGS declared *new science* discovery is underway as the progression for the Klamath River dams removal moves forward (Yreka, CA Public Hearing, 10/20/11). Thus, more reason for stakeholder concern about the lack of hard evidence leading towards dam removals.

Comment 9 - KHSA

Over forty individuals and groups signed the Klamath Agreement for dam removal. As a result, they appear to be the most important stakeholders, however, they are not. Siskiyou County residents and the Shasta Nation Tribe did not sign any agreements even though three dams reside in their county. Furthermore, they knew nothing about the *agreement* meetings.

The Klamath Agreement includes Klamath River Native American Indian tribes who

Comment 10 - Cultural Resources

← Comment 10 cont.

favor dam removal, while one (the Shasta Nation) does not. The Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes fight for free flowing rivers for salmon to spawn hundred of miles, but this is uncertain as a historical book about the salmon states they did not make it up to the Klamath lakes since the water was so shallow (Kroeber, 1919). Where the Karuk claim the salmon swam, the Shasta Nation Tribe deny it and stand in favor dams since historic burial grounds lie beneath the lakes and face decimation with dam removal. The Klamath *Agreement* gives the Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes jobs, millions of dollars each year, and more land while the Shasta Tribe receives nothing.

With dam removal, Siskiyou County taxpayers are responsible for an estimated \$200,000,000 towards dam removal costs. California taxpayers will be responsible for an additional \$250,000,000 more with the uncertainty of energy replacement that may not be carbon footprint free as the dams are. In November 2010, the majority of voters in Siskiyou County voted unanimously on an advisory ballot, Measure G. The results show over 79% of voters in favor of leaving the dams in. Thus, the citizens of Siskiyou County voiced their concern to **Salazar**. A non-scientific on-line opinion poll has similar in favor of dams results (Appendix C).

The three dams that reside in their county create over 750,000 megawatts of hydroelectric power – enough to power over 70,000 homes and hundreds of businesses with affordable energy (PacifiCorp, 2011). Hydro is especially useful power in that it is clean energy and does not release carbon emissions, which is an important goal of **Salazar's**. During peak hours hydroelectricity can be turned on or off within 15 minutes to regulate peak and non-peak times to take pressure off the electric grid (Rymer, 2008). No other form of energy producer has this option (2008). The force of the water creates enough natural power to operate a generator. It does not require fossil fuels, meanwhile the water is released back into the river for the fish, for

Comment 11 - Hydropower →

Comment 11 cont.

the environment, for agriculture, and for recreation before it heads out to sea. **Rising costs and uncertainty as to replacement power not stated in the agreement have Siskiyou County residents concerned about the lack of transparency, an important factor in EBM, in the dam removal process.**

Results

The premise to remove the Klamath River dams lacks evidence-based management – the process is flawed. Examining just three key topics uncovered irrefutable and contrasting data. The purpose of this study was to determine if enough data is present to warrant a second look into the government’s process for the largest dam removal in history, which is the Klamath River Restoration Agreement. The contradicting evidence from all sides, even within the groups themselves, shows that techniques for evidence-based management are missing. **The observations show gaps in the science, research, and practice for dam removal management. The several thousand page documents for dam removal determination fill several binders; this paper examined only a few examples. Should a manager, such as Secretary Salazar, move forward anyway since so much time, money, and effort are spent?**

Conclusion

Comment 12 - Disapproves
of Dam Removal

The impacts of dam removal are broad, numerous, and monumental. A few of these impacts include:

- Risks to local communities and established eco systems;
- Promises and laws affecting local Native American Indian tribes;
- Water rights and contracts to local residents, farmers, and ranchers;
- Local property values and property tax potential to the community;
- Established businesses and access to recreational activities and resources;
- Renewable energy and rate hikes associated with deconstruction and uncertain new energy sources;
- Endangered species and species located in the vicinity;
- Mining and commercial fishing industries;
- The ability to harness water stored to mitigate effects of droughts, floods, and local forest fires;
- Balance of power between the federal government and local government

With so much at stake as well conflicting data, Secretary Salazar should stop any decision toward dam removal. Salazar should request all parties involved to gather over a long, thoughtful process and begin to join-fact find. Collaboration, transparency, and integrity will serve the environment and people best when rooted in facts, science, and a thorough investigation for the truth. Thus, all dam removals, if not following the principles of an evidenced-based management approach should halt.

Although, people of a Nation may be diametrically opposed on a topic due to personal paradigms, they can stand together on decisions that utilize an evidence-based management approach. Further, the action for dam removals across the United States will garner a majority of support from the citizens if truth and scientific processes are followed which will ultimately assure the most successful outcome for fish, people, and the environment. The United States is a republic, and decisions negatively affecting a majority of citizens should be entrenched in a democratic process, for which The Klamath Agreement was not.

EBM is an excellent way to bring opposing views and sides together, producing scientific results. **The best decisions should not only include the viability of the Coho salmon and improved water quality, but it should also be the best decision for the people and the environment as well. The impacts from dam removal are numerous, unknown, and potentially devastating to Siskiyou County residents and the eco systems that have formed as a result of dams in the landscape over the past 100 years.** The EIS/EIR is open to public comment, so the dam removal decision is moving forward. However, without grounding in EBM, any action towards dam removal determination should immediately stop until the government and stakeholders produce a win-win outcome established in science, truth, fact, transparency, and collaboration.

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Appendix A

Dam Removal Sediment Forecast (Lake, 2011)

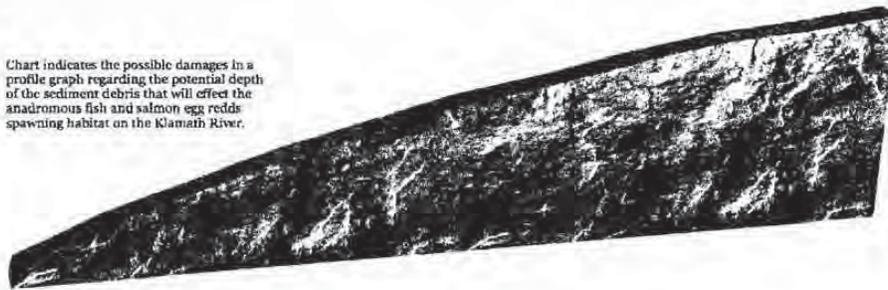
Klamath River Projected Sediment Chart After Dam Removal

- 2,000,000 Ten Yard Dump Trucks of Hazardous Sediment!

- 20 million Cubic Yards of sediment debris behind the four Klamath River dams-!!

Sediment
Depth
in Feet

Chart indicates the possible damages in a profile graph regarding the potential depth of the sediment debris that will effect the anadromous fish and salmon egg redds spawning habitat on the Klamath River.



Miles
From
Ocean

Mouth of Klamath River	Trinity River	Salmon River	Indian Creek Happy Camp, CA	Scott River	Shasta River I-5 Freeway	Bogus Creek Fish Hatchery
Pacific Ocean	Bluff Creek Yurok/Karuk Boundary	Clear Creek Karuk/Shasta Boundary				Iron Gate Dam

Shasta Territory Extends 129 Miles Upriver

Chart
© Gary Lake 2011

Appendix B

What is at Stake

(partial list adapted from various documents in study)

What is at stake for those who want Dams Out	What is at stake for those who want Dams In
Program funding	Private property rights
Coho/Chinook/fish migration	Adjudicated water rights
Tribal ceremonial culture	Riparian damage
Expansion of land base for a few stakeholders involved in The Klamath Agreement	Currently established eco system (adapted since dams built ~100 years ago)
PacifiCorp released from fines from environmental laws	Copco Lake community
Restoration of historical river flow – “freeing the river”	Loss of Agriculture
Lead to tributaries “freed” as well	Decreased property values
Restoration of environment	Increased energy fees
Mitigating toxic algae for fish and environment	Being forced adhere to programs and fees they are opposed to
Mitigating infectious disease zones	Increased environmental
Increased fish count	New environmental impacts
Increased recreational and commercial fishing	20,000,000 cubic yards of sediment
New natural gas pipelines	Decreased fish count
Increased profits to new, unnamed	Coho are non indigenous and erroneously listed on the ESA
	Local experts were left out of the

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energy source business	decade-long agreement process
Distribution of land and water will go to certain stakeholders	Uncertainty that this “experiment” will work
Dams were not put in for flood control	Use of “should”, “maybe”, and other non definitive terms in the scientific reasons in the agreement and EIR/EIS
Costs of dam upkeep to rate payers	No flood control
Reversal of human impact	No drought relief
Per their research, conclusions are definitive	Loss of local economy
Available grants after the dams are removed for restoration	Indian wars (some tribes not recognized)
Rafting miles	Loss and displacement of recreation
Restoration jobs	Loss and displacement of businesses
	Clean, inexpensive, non-gas-emission hydroelectric energy
	Costs of uncertain years of restoration
	Species lost
	Wildlife that rely on year round water
	And finally, full implementation of The Klamath Agreement will lead to the removal of more dams in the area including Dwinnell Dam, which is a recreational lake community of 22,000 homes and a golf course (not along the Klamath River)
	Research in “The Agreement” and EIR/EIS contradicts history and science of the Klamath River Basin
	Public statements from Federal

government suggests a decision to remove the dams has already been made

No debate process

Private ranches to be turned into wetlands in "critical" areas

Release of warm water yellow perch which is a predator to salmon

Water pipeline has not been built to Yreka for replacement water source

Phosphorus problem is natural and will never go away

Damage done to coast as pollutants from over 100 years of sediment reaches ocean waters

Other listed animals under ESA can be a "take" for a period of time per the DOI, the DFG, and the Klamath Agreement (this means, the government is giving permission for the death of other animals during the dam removal and restoration process)

\$200,000,000 to Siskiyou County Taxpayers for dam removal

\$250,000,000 from California Taxpayers for dam removal

\$250,000,000 donated by Obama under his Cap-N-Trade plan (US taxpayers)

Where are Oregon taxpayers in this

Appendix C

November, 2011 Redding Searchlight Dam Removal Opinion Poll

Poll Results

Poll: Rep. Mike Thompson has introduced a bill in Congress to implement the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, which would spend \$800 million on habitat restoration and remove four hydroelectric dams. What do you think?

RESPONSE	PERCENT	VOTES
Yes, I support the bill.	78%	1,026
No, I do not support the bill.	19%	247
Other	3%	39

(Retrieved from <http://www.redding.com/polls/2011/nov/poll-klamath/results/>)

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1221-1	<p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-34 Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.</p> <p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), In Section 3.3.4.3 (Effects Determinations, Introduced Resident Species), discusses effects of the Proposed Action on introduced resident species. In the Upper Klamath River, upstream of the Influence of J.C. Boyle Reservoir the Proposed Action would not affect populations in this area. Reservoir habitats in the Hydroelectric Reach, from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam would be eliminated and resident nonnative species of fish, such as perch, sunfish, and bass, that rely on these habitats would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011a). As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR p. on 3.3-131, in the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam a few introduced resident species are present, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable.</p> <p>Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 acre-feet/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 acre-feet/year (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012d).</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-1C Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11 NOAA Fisheries BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no factual evidence to support the claim that fish would swim into shallow, warm, and poor quality water which will kill them anyway.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-3	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-4	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-5	Coho were distributed historically at least to Spencer Creek (River Mile 228) (Hamilton et al. 2005).	No
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions .	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-6	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1 Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers. The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna (Administrative Law Judge 2006) determined the following:

- While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam, which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact [FOF] 2A-3, p.12).
- Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p.12).
- Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p.12).
- Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p.12).

Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support anadromous salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery.

Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juvenile salmon were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to *C. shasta* (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September.</p>	
	<p>Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for adult spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Groundwater inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide thermal refugia and growth opportunities for year round salmon life histories.</p>	
	<p>With respect to the comment author's assertion that the Project dams serve as algae filters, and improve water quality to downstream river reaches, as described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 (p.3.2-23 to 3.2-24) and (Appendix) Sections C.2.1.3 and C.2.1.4 (p. C-12 to C-15), existing conditions data for algal-derived (organic) suspended materials indicate that algal blooms originating in Upper Klamath Lake largely settle out of the water column in the Keno Impoundment (i.e., upstream of the Project reservoirs). Further decreases in concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials can occur downstream of Keno Dam, which may be due to the mechanical breakdown and settling of algal remains in the turbulent river reaches between Keno Dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, as well as by dilution from the springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. However, the Project reservoirs are not responsible for "scrubbing" the majority of the algal material produced in Upper Klamath Lake from the Klamath River. In fact, concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials in the Hydroelectric Reach can also increase due to large seasonal algal blooms occurring in Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs.</p>	
	<p>That said, the reservoirs at the Four Facilities do intercept and retain some amount of phosphorus and nitrogen originating from Upper Klamath Lake. As discussed in Section 3.2.4.3.2.3 (p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104), under the Proposed Action these nutrients would be transported downstream and potentially be available for uptake by algae, including nuisance periphyton species. Analyses of the effects of dam removal on nutrients have been conducted by PacifiCorp for its relicensing efforts, California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) for development of the California Klamath River Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), and the Yurok Tribe as part of an evaluation to improve previous mass-balance estimates of nutrients in the Klamath River and increase understanding of retention rates in free-flowing river reaches (see citations in the Draft EIS/EIR). Results of all of the evaluations recognize the trapping efficiency</p>	

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Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>of the reservoirs with respect to total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), such that under the Proposed Action total nutrient concentrations in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam would increase. Estimates of the increases are relatively small for TP (2-12%) and larger for TN (35-55%), depending on the period of analysis (i.e., June-October vs. July-September). Despite the overall increases in absolute nutrient concentrations anticipated under the Proposed Action, the relatively greater increases in TN may not result in significant biostimulatory effects on primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth) because periphyton in the lower Klamath River are likely to be nutrient "saturated" (i.e., their growth is not limited by nutrients, rather it is limited by available substrate and light).</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1221-7	<p>Master Response WQ-1 A, B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI/Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the Only Line of Evidence.</p> <p>With respect to "natural pollutants", we assume the comment refers to nutrients.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1221-8	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1221-9	<p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1221-10	<p data-bbox="488 443 1117 470">Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p data-bbox="488 506 1036 533">Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.</p> <p data-bbox="488 569 1252 779">Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p data-bbox="488 814 1252 1024">The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam (IGD) was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, FERC). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:</p> <ul data-bbox="488 1060 1273 1738" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="488 1060 1273 1241">• While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12). <li data-bbox="488 1276 1273 1394">• Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). <li data-bbox="488 1430 1273 1520">• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). <li data-bbox="488 1556 1273 1583">• Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12). <li data-bbox="488 1619 1273 1738">• The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to IGD are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). <p data-bbox="488 1766 1252 1822">Additionally, the FERC (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above IGD.</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of IGD. The statement that there are no records that salmon and steelhead ever got above the IGD is not factually correct.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-11	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1230_1221-12	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_229

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
---o0o---
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. DONNA BACIGALUPI: And I just hate following my daughters. I'm Donna Bacigalupi, D-o-n-n-a B-a-c-i-g-a-l-u-p-i, and I have just a couple of comments. The first is to Dennis here: I'm very embarrassed that you didn't give the same respect to the Shasta tribe that you did to the Karuk tribe, so I would like to introduce Mr. Roy Hall, chairman of the Shasta Tribe.

Comment 1 - NEPA

Secondly, as I listen to you talk, you used the words, "likely," "possibly," "maybe," "relatively," um, "could;" I hate to think that we are spending a million dollars on these words.

I want to hear, "This is what it's going to do," not, "It may, it might, it could." And I think the rest of us feel the same way. We want to hear positive opinions. We don't want to hear opinions -- excuse me, we want to hear positive facts.

Comment 2 - Fish

Another thing, I noticed that the fellow talking about the fish making love in the sand is gone. I wanted to ask him how the fish are going to make love in the muck after the sediments go down the river. It will be a mud sucker -- good.

I'd like to congratulate Fish and Game on how you've kept the fisheries in such great condition. It's in state-of-the-art condition and we are very proud of that and we thank you for that.

Let's see, what's another comment I have here?

Oh, I know.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

Is it true? We know that PacifiCorp owns the dams, owns the property; I would like to know, since they are the owner of that, they are also the owner of the Ruby Pipeline; is that correct? So they are going to get -- their dam is going to be taken out, now they are bringing in this pipeline and we are going to pay them with the increase in our rates to bring in the Ruby Pipeline, and then they are going to make a bundle on that, too; is that true? I assume it is. That's -- that seems to be what's happening. That kind of sums up my comments.

Most of the people here have made the same comments that I wanted to make and there's no use repeating them.

We thank you for coming. We really hope that you will listen to some of the things we are saying. Um, it's important to us, we know it's important to the Karuk tribe, it's important to the Shasta Nation, it's also important, as I listened to the last fellow speak, he said

about, um, they didn't -- the lower Klamath didn't get a chance to speak the last time around, it kind of sounded like now it's our turn not to have our opinions heard, that maybe this is a get-even tactic, and I hate to see that happen, but that's kind of what it sounded like.

And another thing, the ranchers in the upper basin have now decided that they have made the wrong decision, so you may want to go back and poll them again.

Thank you.

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Donna
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_229-1	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MC_1020_229-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	No
GP_MC_1020_229-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1230_1220

December 28, 2011

To: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Gordon Leppig
California Department of Fish & Game
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501

From: Jerry L. Bacigalupi
Professional Engineer (P.E.)
P.O. Box 309
Montague, CA. 96064
(530) 459-5546 (916) 768-5015

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig:

The following are comments on the **Klamath Facilities Removal, Public Draft, EIS/EIR:**

← Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

- 1) **The DOI and CDFG are improperly committed to dam removals such that they will not and cannot consider feasible alternatives and mitigation measures because they have already signed and are committed to the KBRA and KHSA settlement agreements which will become invalid if dams are not removed. Dam Removals or Partial Removals are the only Alternatives being considered.**
- a) The California Supreme Court in *Save Tara v. City of West Hollywood* (2008) 45 Cal.4th 116 (“*Save Tara*”) cautioned lead agencies that CEQA compliance should occur before committing to a particular project so that environmental review does not devolve into a *post hoc* rationalization of a decision already made. “A fundamental purpose of an EIR is to provide decision makers with information they can use in deciding *whether* to approve a proposed project, not to inform them of the environmental effects of projects that they have already approved.” (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assoc. v. Regents of the University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 394 [emphasis in original]). Accordingly, “before conducting CEQA review, agencies must not ‘take any action’ that significantly furthers a project ‘in any manner that forecloses alternatives or mitigation measures that would ordinarily be of CEQA review of that public project.’” (*Save Tara, supra*, 45 Cal.4th at 138).
- b) Page ES-17 states “This EIR/EIS is being prepared in compliance with NEPA and CEQA.” This Statement is intentionally misleading since these actions were reached in secret meetings, with a pre-determined out-come as expressed by the Secretary of the Interior in his speech to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, California on September 9, 2011 (prior to the comment period ending for this document).

← Comment 2 - NEPA

2) **The Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) fails to follow the law as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 :**

- a) (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347 January 1, 1970, as amended, and Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, sec. 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982).
- b) Title 42 of the United States Code 4331, Section 101 (b) states: Section 101 (42 USC 4331) states:
" In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and **coordinate** federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the nation may:
1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment to succeeding generations;
2. Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and for an aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health and safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity, and variety of individual choices;
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities;
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources."

← Comment 3 - Land Use

3) **The "Lead Agencies", as defined in the EIR/EIS, have been and continue to violate applicable existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations.**

- a) The planning and zoning laws of the State of California, starting with Section 65000 of the Government Code, require that all lands be zoned appropriately with regard to their highest and best uses. The Siskiyou County Planning and Zoning Laws and the Land Use Element of the General Plan is required to designate the location and permitted uses of the land within and adjacent to these dam and reservoir areas, and identify **lands downstream which are subject to flooding**. The Conservation Element of the General Plan provides for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources **including water and its hydraulic forces, flood management, water conservation, and the prevention, control and correction of soil erosion**.
- b) Recent legislation passed in 2007, AB 70 (Ch. 367) and AB 162 (Ch. 369) expands the requirement for Cities and Counties to incorporate **flood control and management** and provides that a city or county may be required to contribute its fair and reasonable share of the property damage caused by flooding, including State and Federal Government caused flooding by dam removals. As such, it is a

← Comment 3 cont.

critical legal and budgetary matter of the local city and county governing bodies to not only be included in this process, but to also weigh in on the final decisions in this matter. The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors did not sign the KBRA & KHSR for such matters and the Lead Agencies have failed to consider this and other important matters addressed herein.

- c) The State Planning and Zoning Laws gave authority to the local governing body (The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors) for controlling land uses and to protect resources and property rights.
The Secretary of the Interior does not have proper legal jurisdiction over private land use in Siskiyou County to make a determination to remove 3 privately owned dams without coordination and final approvals by Siskiyou County.
Under what legal authority does the secretary of the interior obtain jurisdiction over private lands in Siskiyou County, California?

Comment 4 - Alternatives

4) **The Lead Agencies with this EIR/EIS have failed to identify and properly weigh and consider the benefits of alternatives that do not support the KBRA & KHSR**

- a) Per EIR/EIS section ES.7.3 Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative: NEPA requires the Lead Agency to identify the alternative or alternatives that are environmentally preferable in the Record of Decision (ROD) (40 CFR Part 1505.2(b)). *to quote:*
“**The environmentally preferable alternative generally refers to the alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources.**”
Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires agencies to identify the environmentally superior alternative in a draft EIR. If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives.
- b) **Alternative 3 (Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams) has been identified as the environmentally superior alternative. to quote:**
“*3.3 Alternative 3 – Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams*
This alternative would include removal of the primary structure of the four dams within the streambank to allow the river to achieve a free-flowing condition. Appurtenant structures would remain in place (see Figure 3-5). These features to remain in place could include buildings, power generation facilities, bypass canals and pipelines, and dam foundations. As it would be for Alternative 2, this alternative would include the use of river flow-driven erosion to flush the sediment behind the dams downstream during facility removal. Dredging sediments may be considered. This alternative would also include KBRA implementation (see Section 3.2.2 for more information) and riverbank stabilization within the former reservoir areas.” To further quote:
“*Alternative 3 would provide similar long-term benefits when compared with Alternative 2 (complete removals), but would reduce short-term impacts because it involves less construction. Alternative 3 would result in superior long-term beneficial environmental effects. In summary, Alternative 3 is considered the environmentally superior alternative among all the alternatives because it*

← Comment 4 cont.

provides long-term beneficial environmental effects, while reducing some of the short-term significant effects of the Proposed Action (Alternative 2)."

To further quote:

"Although the No Action/No Project Alternative will have no change from existing conditions resulting from construction, this alternative is not the environmentally superior alternative when compared to the Proposed Action, which is intended to improve environmental conditions.

Alternative 3 is the environmentally superior alternative when compared with the Proposed Action because it would: Reduce the air quality impacts from emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter <10 microns (PM₁₀), and particulate matter < 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) from reduced construction activities;

- *Reduce the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from reduced construction activities;*
- *Reduce noise and vibration from reduced construction activities;*
- *Reduce impacts to terrestrial plants and wildlife from fewer truck trips;*
- *Reduce disturbance to archaeological and historic sites from fewer truck trips;*
- *Retain structures for roosting bats; and*
- *Retain historically significant structures at Copco 1"*

This write-up is bogus! Please address the irresponsible release of 20+/- million cubic yards of sediments down river, the increased flood potential of dam removals and notching the dams during winter months, the aesthetics of notching the dams, and the permanent bathtub ring that will remain around the dams forever to only address a few negative impacts, as compared to the no project alternative.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

c) **The following Siskiyou County environmentally preferable and superior alternative was not properly considered; Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route) to quote the write up in the EIS/EIR:**

"3.11 Alternative 11 – Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route

This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a migratory passage for anadromous species around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations. This alternative bypass would route upmigrating fish into Bogus Creek into an approximately five-mile tunnel that would connect Bogus Creek to Copco 1 Reservoir. The tunnel would connect to Bogus Creek at stream mile 2.9, well downstream of the existing fish ladder on the creek and the confluence with Cold Creek (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010) (Figure 3-8). The proposed tunnel would be 16 feet wide by 12 feet high and would contain a 4 foot wide by 2 foot deep fish channel on one side. Larger —rest areas! for the migrating fish would be placed every 250 feet, and vertical shafts would be installed at regular intervals to provide natural light to the channel

← Comment 5 cont.

(Bacigalupi and Lake 2010). The proposed gradient of the channel would be less than one percent, and flow would be above 10 cfs. A floating entrance structure at Copco 1 Reservoir would provide water and fish access to the tunnel. The structure would float with the level of the lake to provide a year round water supply regardless of the level of the reservoir, as well as serve as the access to the tunnel for anadromous species.

The proposal addresses some of the issues associated with Alternative 10, the Bogus Creek Bypass route: the tunnel would allow migrating salmonids to swim in a consistently upstream direction, as the tunnel would be drilled to connect the reservoir with the downstream tributary. In addition, it would not require a new water supply or negotiations, as would the bypass in the fully appropriated Cold Creek (in Alternative 10), because water for Alternative 11 would be supplied from Copco 1 Reservoir. Finally, the tunnel might provide more capacity for the large numbers of migrating salmonids than the smaller drainages of Clear and Deer Creeks."

Page 4-11 (4.2.11) clearly states that it does not meet consideration because it is not consistent with the requirements of the KBRA and KHSA as it would not remove any of the four dams.

Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route) is identified by Siskiyou County as the environmentally preferable alternative that would result in a cost of 1/6 the cost of installing fish ladders, 5% the cost of dam removals, and the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment.

The above write up by the DOI and CDFG for alternative 11 appears to have all the merits for the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources.

THIS ALTERNATIVE IS SUPPORTED BY 80% OF THE COUNTY AND MUST BE RE-CONSIDERED under CEQA and NEPA requirements not dependent on predetermined, undisclosed secret KBRA/KHSA agreements that require Dams to be Removed.

← Comment 6 - Hydrology

5) **In Chapter 3 - 3.6 Flood Hydrology of the EIR/EIS, data provided does not accurately represent current independent scientific or historical data. The data and conclusions presented was data that supports the Lead Agencie's desired outcomes and not supported by recognized engineering practices.**

a) **Table 3.6-5 shows the 100-yr flows at Keno at 11,800cfs and Iron Gate at 31,460cfs. A statistical analysis using data from Calif. Division of Dam Safety shows 100-yr. flows for Keno at 12,000cfs and Iron Gate at 30,600cfs. This is a close check, however;**

Table 3.6-9 shows a 6.9% reduction in the flood attenuation of Iron Gate and COPCO Reservoirs combined.

← Comment 6 cont.

This is in substantial disagreement with an engineered independent evaluation. Using the 1964 flood data for Gage 11516530 (29,400cfs peek flow at Iron Gate) an inflow out flow hydrograph combining both reservoirs shows a 22% reduction in peek flow and a 9 hour delay in peek discharge.

- b) Table 3.6-9, the 100 yr. flood plain below Iron Gate Reservoir, and the write up needs to be recalculated and re-evaluated using properly engineered procedures for inflow/outflow analysis **based on historic hydrographs to show that the Dams Provide Critical Flood Protection.**

← Comment 7 - Hydrology

- 6) **The EIR/EIS fails to weigh basic risks associated with Flood Hydrology.** The flood protection currently provided by the dams in place is notable. Without the dams much of the private property below Iron Gate Reservoir adjacent to the Klamath River would be subject to flooding and sedimentation deposits. Highway 96 may have to be relocated in several locations and many bridges may need to be replaced to provide the same level of service and protection that is currently enjoyed.
- a) The 1964 flood destroyed many bridges on the Lower Klamath and washed out much of Highway 96. All of the dams that are proposed for removal were in place during the 1964 flooding. All roadways and bridges were re-located above the calculated **Base Flood Elevation** considering all existing dams in place.
- b) The DOI EIS/EIR states that: they "*determined the existing floodplain by computing the 100 year flood and then mapping the extent of that floodplain on the existing topography. The existing floodplain may be different than that proposed by FEMA because it is based upon more current information.*" The DOI EIS/EIR also states that: they "*determined the 100-yr floodplain after dam removal. Based upon the most current inventory of structures downstream of Iron Gate Dam to Humbug Creek over 24 residences are within the existing 100 year flood plain. Less than 6 residences and other structures such as garages are outside of this flood plain, but may be put into the 100 year floodplain after removal of the dams. However, the final determination of the future 100-yr floodplain after dam removal will be made by FEMA. The purpose of the analysis was to estimate the costs to mitigate the increase in flood risk. The existing bridges are within the 100-year floodplain; however, these structures would need to be evaluated to determine if they would still maintain enough clearance to not be inundated by flooding. Not all of the structures that could be exposed to increased flooding risks are permanent.*"

← Comment 8 - Hydrology

- 7) **The DOI 3.6.4.3EIR/EIS Effects Determination & Mitigation Measures downplay real risks presented and put the public and environment at severe risk. To quote:** "*The change to the 100-year floodplain inundation area downstream from Iron Gate Dam would increase the risks of flooding structures; therefore, the impact on flood hydrology would be significant. Mitigation Measures H-1 and H-2 assign and thereby reduce the impact to flood hydrology to less than significant.*"

← Comment 8 cont.

This conclusion is, at best, irresponsible. By definition, an increase in risk to one habitable structure or bridge is to be considered significant according to the significance criteria.

- a) **Per EIR/EIS section 3.6.4.4 Mitigation Measures, "Mitigation Measure H-1: Prior to dam removal, the DRE will inform the National Weather Service, River Forecast Center, of a planned major hydraulic change (removal of four dams) to the Klamath River that could potentially affect the timing and magnitude of flooding below Iron Gate. The River Forecast Center is the federal agency that provides official public warning of floods. As needed, the River Forecast Center would update their hydrologic model of the Klamath River to incorporate these hydraulic changes so that changes to the timing and magnitude of flood peaks would be included in their forecasts. As currently occurs, flood forecasts and flood warnings would be publicly posted by the River Forecast Center for use by federal, state, county, tribal, and local agencies, as well as the public, so timely decisions regarding evacuation or emergency response could be made. Prior to dam removal, the DRE will inform FEMA of a planned major hydraulic change to the Klamath River that could affect the 100-year flood plain. The DRE will ensure recent hydrologic/hydraulic modeling, and updates to the land elevation mapping, will be provided to FEMA so they can update their 100-year flood plain maps downstream of Iron Gate Dam (as needed), so flood risks (real-time and long-term) can be evaluated and responded to by agencies, the private sector, and the public."**
- b) **Per Mitigation Measure H-2: "The DRE will work with willing landowners to move or relocate permanent, legally established, permitted, habitable structures in place before dam removal. The DRE will move or elevate structures where feasible that could be affected by changes to the 100-year flood inundation area as a result of the removal of the Four Facilities."**
- c) **Effectiveness of Mitigation in Reducing Consequence to quote: "These mitigation measures will be effective as they will identify the extent of the increased flood risks and take measures which will reduce the risks for loss, injury or death from flooding."**
- d) **Agency Responsible for Mitigation Implementation. (The Dam Removal Entity) "DRE would be responsible for implementing mitigation measures H-1 and H-2"**
- e) The EIR/EIS states; **"Therefore, it is anticipated that implementation of the Emergency Response Plan would generate no change in flood risk when compared to existing conditions, although it would likely help to reduce damage to property or loss of life due to a flood event which would be a beneficial effect to flood risks. Implementing the Emergency Response Plan will likely require the analysis of changes to flood risks in future environmental compliance investigations as appropriate."**

These are not "Mitigation Measures"... a telephone call or radio broadcast to tell you that you are about to be flooded. As stated above, the EIR/EIS fails to present and weigh sound scientific data and make conclusions that are in the best interest of the environment, community and lives of humans and species downstream of the dams.

← Comment 9 - Hydrology

- 8) **Statements made in the EIR/EIS about current dam conditions and impacts of removing the dams are unsupported and dishonest.** These dams are in very good condition according to the California Division of Dam Safety. The primary beneficial reasons for building dams is for water conservation and management, wildlife habitat, clean energy production, recreation and flood control. For example;
- a) The EIR/EIS states; *“removing the Four Facilities could reduce the risks associated with a dam failure. The Four Facilities, collectively, store over 169,000 acre-feet of water when they are full. The dams are inspected regularly, and the probability for failure has been found to be low. However, if a dam failed, it could inundate a portion of the downstream watershed (Siskiyou County website 2011). Removing the Four Facilities would eliminate the potential for dam failure and subsequent flood damages. Therefore, eliminating the dam failure risk associated with the Four Facilities would have a beneficial effect on flood hydrology.”*

This is an irresponsible, unsupported statement (opinion) made by the Lead Agencies to support dam removals.

← Comment 10 - Sediment Transport

- 9) **The sediment removal proposal is a scientific impossibility. The Lead Agencies failed to demonstrate adequate scientific knowledge to perform and make scientifically sound decisions.**
- a) Per the EIR/EIS; 3.2 Sediment Removal: *“Dam removal would release some of the accumulated sediments downstream. The Proposed Action includes the use of erosion from river flows to flush the sediment behind the dams downstream during facility removal. Reservoir drawdown would focus on the wet season in order to flush the sediment downstream with the natural seasonal high flows. Modeling studies indicate that drawdown would erode and flush 41 to 65 percent of the stored sediment downstream (DOI 2011). The initial drawdown would begin slowly, to minimize riverbank erosion, with the rate increasing as water levels drop to maximize the amount of sediment flushed down stream. Most of the sediment remaining on the riverbank slopes would stabilize and would not erode downstream in subsequent years.”*
- As an engineer of highways, dams and bridges, and formerly with the Cal Trans Hydraulics and Hydrology Section and the Bridge Department, I can attest that the standing water behind the dam will not transport sediments to the breached area of the dam during the drawdown of 1 to 2 feet per day. The only sediment transport will be within the vicinity of the remaining river after the reservoirs are drained.**

← Comment 11 - Sediment Transport

- 10) **The EIR/EIS fails to consider logical scientifically supported impacts and mitigation measures related to the removal the sedimentation during and after dam removal.** This failure leads to an unnecessary risks presented to the public and the environment.

← Comment 11 cont.

CEQA Section: 21002.1 (b) states: "Each public agency shall mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment of projects that it carries out or approves whenever it is feasible to do so."

Per the EIR/EIS section 3.2.1 Sediment Removal to quote: "If analysis indicates that the release of sediment could result in significant effects, the EIS/EIR *may* include consideration of dredging sediments out of the reservoirs before removing the dams if this measure is determined to be feasible. Dredging would focus on the area within the new river area; sediment remaining above the new stream level would only require removal if the slopes would not be stable."

"Once dredging began, the spoils would be pumped to a detention area near the reservoir for the sediments to dry. Dredging and the mechanical removal of sediment from the reservoirs would require equipment in addition to that needed for dam removal. This additional equipment would include barges, dredges, and pumps. Storing the spoils after removal from the reservoirs would require an area of sufficient size to allow the sediment to be spread and dried."

Surveys to date have shown water content in the sediments behind the reservoir to average 80 percent by volume (Eilers and Gubala 2003).

a) **This option: (complete dam and sediment removals), is the only viable option to mitigate the sediment impacts on the River, and is not on the table because of predetermined conclusions that funding would not be approved or available to support the actual projected cost. This is the reason that Alternative 3 (Partial removal of 4 dams) was selected as the: Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative.**

i) **Initial sediment study:** 20.4 million cubic yards with 84% washing down river

ii) **DOI sediment analysis:** 13.1 million cubic yards with 41 to 65% washing down river

iii) **Analyses: To put sediment volume in perspective**

From below Iron Gate to the ocean assuming a river bottom width of 150' and a length of 190 miles

Initial sediment study: 3.1 feet depth

DOI sediment analysis: 1.0 to 1.5 feet depth

b) Because of projected limited funding available for dam removals (*the KHSA sets a cost cap of \$450 million for removal of the four facilities*), alternative no. 3 appears to be in line to reduce cost in support of partial dam removals and allowing sediments to naturally erode down River.

c) The California State Water Quality Control Board and Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and CDFG code 1600 et seq. regulate all construction projects involving disturbed soil, within a drainage watercourse.

- **How do the DOI & CDFG plan to comply with these laws and regulations??**
- **Why are these laws and regulations not addressed in this EIR/EIS??**

Comment 12 - Costs

11) **The Lead Agencies have failed to present a truthful and logical cost/benefit analysis: projecting all cost** related to dam removals and mitigations, together with KBRA & KHSA agreements and conditions, including replacement energy cost. How could any decision maker be expected to make a responsible public decision without knowing the true cost /benefits for all viable alternatives and identify the source of the funding??

The Purpose of an EIR/EIS is to inform the decision makers and the public of all facts, issues, environmental concerns and a total cost breakdown for all alternatives being considered. This EIR/EIS fails to address the short time and long-term total cost associated with each alternative including the KBRA & KHSA agreements and conditions.

The (2007)cost of Dam Removals is expected to be in excess of \$1 Billion for dam removals and on site mitigations and over \$4 billion for dam removals including KBRA & KHSA agreements and proposed restoration projects.

ES.2.2.1 FERC Relicensing p.13, to quote: *"The KHSA sets a cost cap of \$450 million for removal of the Four Facilities. Of this, an amount not to exceed \$200 million would come from additional charges to PacifiCorp ratepayers residing in California and Oregon, and up to \$250 million would come from the sale of bonds in California or other means deemed appropriate financing mechanisms to cover removal costs in excess of the rate-payer contributions. The United States government would not be responsible for the costs of facilities removal."*

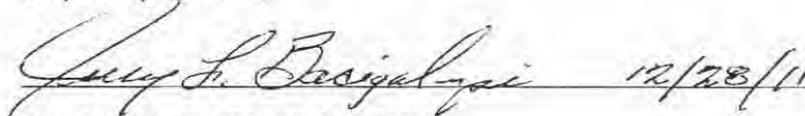
Where is the funding for \$1 Billion for dam removals and site mitigations and over \$4 billion for dam removals including KBRA & KHSA agreements and proposed restoration projects?

CONCLUSION:

This document is riddled with bias conclusions and inappropriate mitigation measures that are not supported by fact, respected science, or properly engineered studies. **This document was prepared supporting the KBRA&KHSA, a predetermined goal (Removing 4 dams on the Klamath River) and needs major revisions to comply with NEPA and CEQA regulations.**

Comment 13 - NEPA/CEQA

Respectfully submitted,

 12/28/11
Jerry L. Bacigalupi P.E. (RCE 18,063)

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-3	<p>a) Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Chapter 6, Compliance with Applicable Laws, Policies and Plans, summarizes all Federal, tribal, State, and local statutes and regulations that are potentially applicable to the Proposed Action and alternatives. This chapter also notes; however that some questions remain over the ultimate applicability of local regulations depending on the selection of the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) (responsible for dam deconstruction) or Hydropower Licensee (responsible for taking over the dams and operations).</p> <p>Lands owned by the State and Federal Government would not be subject to local zoning laws and regulations. Transferred private lands (currently owned by PacifiCorp) would be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access.</p> <p>Future environmental analysis and compliance documentation of the Definite Plan and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will specify the applicable regulations with greater certainty once the selection of the Dam Removal Entity or Hydropower Licensee is made.</p> <p>b) Changes in flood risk as they relate to the alternatives are analyzed in EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. The Lead Agencies analyzed the impacts of Reclamation's Klamath Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Public agencies were given many opportunities to participate in the public comment process, as described in EIS/EIR Chapter 7, Consultation and Coordination.</p> <p>c) Please see Section 3.14, Land Use, for a description of landownership in the vicinity of the Four Facilities. As the comment author notes, the dams and surrounding lands are privately owned by PacifiCorp and PacifiCorp was a signatory to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which provides for the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether the four dams will be removed.</p> <p>The KHSA describes the potential future transfer, use, and management of these lands, if dam removal take place, as follows:</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>PacifiCorp owns approximately 11,000 acres in Klamath County and Siskiyou County that are not directly associated with its Klamath hydroelectric facilities, and that are generally not included within the existing Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project boundary. The KHSA describes this property as Parcel A (see Figures 3.14-3 through 3.14-7). Implementation of the KHSA would have no effect on disposition of Parcel A lands, which would be disposed of by PacifiCorp subject to applicable Public Utility Commission approval requirements (KHSA Section 7.6).</p> <p>PacifiCorp also owns approximately 8,000 acres in Klamath County and Siskiyou County that are associated with the Klamath Hydroelectric Project and/or included within the FERC project boundary. The KHSA describes this property as Parcel B lands (see Draft EIS/EIR Figures 3.14-3 through 3.14-7). Of these lands, approximately 2,000 acres are currently inundated by the reservoirs.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1220-4	<p>The reasons for selecting the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative are disclosed in Section 5.6 (p. 5-106 and 5-107). Adverse impacts are fully analyzed in the document and summarized in Table 5-1.</p> <p>The potential impacts associated with the release of sediment are addressed in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water Quality (3.2.4.3.2.2), which determined this to be a short-term significant impact in both the Upper and Lower Basin.• Aquatic Resources (3.3.4.3) which determined the impacts of the associated sediment release with drawdown as a short-term significant impact to Fall-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Upper & Mid- Klamath River and specific Tributaries), both summer and winter Steelhead, Pacific Lamprey, Green Sturgeon, Shortnose Sucker, Lost River Sucker, Freshwater Mussels, and Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Impacts related to the release of sediment were determined to be a short term. Less than Significant impact to Spring-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Lower Klamath River in Specific Tributaries), Redband Fish, and introduced Resident Fish.• Algae (3.4.4.3.2) which determined that there would be no effect of the short-term increase of nutrients associated with the release of the sediment.	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial Resources (3.5.4.3) which determined potential impacts to the Riparian Habitat as less than significant. • Flood Hydrology (3.6.4.3) which analyzed the potential impacts of the sediment release on the changes in flood risks. It was determined that this potential impact was less than significant. • Water Supply/Water Rights (3.8.4.3) which determined that the potential impacts to intake pumps downstream of Iron Gat Dam due to the release of the sediment would be significant. The implementation of mitigation measure WRWS-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant. • Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards (3.11.4.3) which determined that potential impacts on increased sedimentation as a short-term, less than significant impact. • Recreation (3.20.4.3) which determined that the potential impact of the sediment release on water-contact-based recreational opportunities would be a short-term less than significant impact. <p>The potential flooding effects of the removal of the dams, as well as the remaining alternatives, are discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Changes in the 100-year flood discharge and a small amount of sediment deposition would have potentially significant impacts on flood protection, but these impacts would be reduced with mitigation measures H-1 and H-2.</p> <p>Section 3.19, Scenic Quality analyzes the impacts of the alternatives on the aesthetics of the basin. Section 3.19.4.3 specifically looks at the impacts on scenic resources in formerly inundated reservoir areas (which are determined to be significant). In addition, this section also looks at the impacts of a partial dam removal and the impacts of the remaining facilities (which was determined to be beneficial). All deconstruction activities (including removing the dams) would be temporary, but is considered a short-term, significant impact.</p> <p>The reasons for selecting the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative are disclosed in Section 5.6 (p. 5-106 and 5-107). Adverse impacts are fully analyzed in the document and summarized in Table 5-1.</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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The potential impacts associated with the release of sediment are addressed in the following sections:

- Water Quality (3.2.4.3.2.2), which determined this to be a short-term significant impact in both the Upper and Lower Basin.
- Aquatic Resources (3.3.4.3) which determined the impacts of the associated sediment release with drawdown as a short-term significant impact to Fall-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Upper & Mid- Klamath River and specific Tributaries), both summer and winter Steelhead, Pacific Lamprey, Green Sturgeon, Shortnose Sucker, Lost River Sucker, Freshwater Mussels, and Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Impacts related to the release of sediment were determined to be a short-term Less than Significant impact to Spring-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Lower Klamath River in Specific Tributaries), Redband Fish, and introduced Resident Fish.
- Algae (3.4.4.3.2) which determined that there would be no effect of the short-term increase of nutrients associated with the release of the sediment.
- Terrestrial Resources (3.5.4.3) which determined potential impacts to the Riparian Habitat as less than significant.
- Flood Hydrology (3.6.4.3) which analyzed the potential impacts of the sediment release on the changes in flood risks. It was determined that this potential impact was less than significant.
- Water Supply/Water Rights (3.8.4.3) which determined that the potential impacts to intake pumps downstream of Iron Gat Dam due to the release of the sediment would be significant. The implementation of mitigation measure WRWS-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant.
- Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards (3.11.4.3) which determined that potential impacts on increased sedimentation as a short-term, less than significant impact.
- Recreation (3.20.4.3) which determined that the potential impact of the sediment release on water-contact-based recreational opportunities would be a short-term less than significant impact.

The potential flooding effects of the removal of the dams, as well as the remaining alternatives, are discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Changes in the 100-year flood discharge and a small

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Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>amount of sediment deposition would have potentially significant impacts on flood protection, but these impacts would be reduced with mitigation measures H-1 and H-2.</p> <p>Section 3.19, Scenic Quality analyzes the impacts of the alternatives on the aesthetics of the basin. Section 3.19.4.3 specifically looks at the impacts on scenic resources in formerly inundated reservoir areas (which are determined to be significant). In addition, this section also looks at the impacts of a partial dam removal and the impacts of the remaining facilities (which was determined to beneficial). All deconstruction activities (including removing the dams) would be temporary, but is considered a short-term, significant impact.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1220-6	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>The comment author refers to an analysis of the 1964 flood documented in a memo delivered to Siskiyou County (Bacigalupi, 2010). In this analysis, it was concluded that Iron Gate Dam and Copco Dam reduce the 100-yr flood by 22 percent. However, a time step of 3 hours was used in Bacigalupi (2010), which is too large and this caused errors in the results. If the same analysis was performed with a time step of 15 minutes or smaller, the flood attenuation effects would be very similar to Reclamation (2012b) and find that the attenuation of the 100-yr is near 7 percent as stated in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-7	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, has been revised to include the results of the analysis of the effect of changes in the 100-year flood levels on bridges downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As noted in Section 3.6, the changes in flood levels are not anticipated to require improvements to the existing bridges to convey flows under the Proposed Action.</p>	Yes
GP_LT_1230_1220-8	<p>The Lead Agencies found the increase in flood risk to be significant, and did not try to “downplay” this risk. However, elevating or relocating these structures (see Mitigation Measure H-2) would reduce these risks by preventing impacts to these structures. Mitigation Measure H-1 would change the notification procedures to prevent impacts to residents from the change in floodplain area or timing in peak flows.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-9	<p>The EIS states the probability of dam failure is low and does not claim that the dams are in poor condition.</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-10	<p>Master Response AQU-1 A, B Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p> <p>The central comment seems to be: "I can attest that the standing water behind the dam will not transport sediments to the breached area of the dam during the drawdown of 1 to 2 feet per day." It is uncertain to what the comment author is referring to the transport of sediment through the reservoir once it has eroded or if the comment author is questioning whether any sediment will erode at all.</p> <p>As the reservoir is lowered the moving water will erode sediment in the upper portion of what was once reservoir. The sediment is highly erodible and is primarily silt/clay and organic material. A study of its erosive properties is found in Appendix D of Reclamation (2012d).</p> <p>A significant portion of that sediment may not redeposit in the reservoir because it is very fine and has a low settling velocity. A study of the settling velocity of the sediment was performed by Deas, M., Vaugh, J., Limanto, E. (2010).</p> <p>It is true there is significant uncertainty in the erosion volumes and this is reflected in the range of erosion volumes ranging from approximately 36 to 57%) It is possible that the majority of reservoir sediment will remain in the reservoir. To ensure that this sediment becomes vegetated, there is an aggressive restoration plan detailed in Reclamation (2011).</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-11	<p>Master Response AQU – 1 A, B Sediment amounts and effects to fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-12	<p>The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 addresses benefit-cost analysis, and states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.</p> <p>A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Details of the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).</p>	No

Comment Author Bacigalupi, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-13	<p>Dam removal costs were estimated by Reclamation engineers, using standard estimating techniques. Detailed information on the estimated cost of dam removal can be found in the technical report, "Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California."</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. No Federal decision will be made on the Proposed Action until at least 30 days after the release of this Final EIS/EIR. After this 30-day waiting period, the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) will complete a Record of Decision (ROD), which will document the Secretary's decision to choose one of the alternatives including the Proposed Action and no action. The Final EIS/EIR will be used to support this decision. The ROD will address: the decision and the alternatives considered; the alternative(s) considered to be environmentally preferable; the factors that were considered; whether or not all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm for the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why; any monitoring and enforcement program established to ensure identified mitigation measures are accomplished; and any significant comments received on the Final EIS/EIR. The State of California must "undertake to concur" in an Affirmative Determination within 60 days after the Secretarial Determination (KHSA, Section 3.3.5), but the State of California cannot approve Reclamation's Klamath Project prior to the Secretarial Determination.</p>	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011
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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BILL BACON: Good evening, my name is Bill

Bacon, B-a-c-o-n, and I don't have much to say, but I have
been upset mostly about this KBRA and all its facilities.

I think it is ridiculous to tear out dams that are

Comment 1 - Hydropower

creating electric power for us to use, that we need here

in the basin. At the same time, President Obama is

talking about creating new power that will cost us

millions of dollars to create, and I think it's just plain

ridiculous to remove dams that are creating power for us.

Now, I read in the paper today that there is a

new power plant being constructed up on Shore Road. I

don't know anything about it, but I just think we should

keep our present dams, enjoy the power we get from them,

and God bless the fish.

Comment Author Bacon, Bill
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_129-1	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1226_1169

From: julieb@uoregon.edu[SMTP: JULIEB@UOREGON.EDU]
Sent: Monday, December 26, 2011 2:44:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julie Bacon
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: I feel that the removal of the dams on the klamath would have positive impacts for water quality, species richness, salmon and eel health and would benefit indigenous people.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Bacon, Julie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1226_1169-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

From: Diana Baetscher[SMTP:D.BAETSCHER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 4:44:16 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

21 October 2011

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

To Whom It May Concern:

The four dams identified in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSa) must be removed. From both an environmental and economic standpoint, dam removal provides the most beneficial long-term effects.

I grew up in Portland. As an eighth grader, I vividly remember the front page of the *Oregonian* announcing the tense – and sometimes explosive – divide over water rights in the Klamath Basin: pictures of farmers clashing with tribes and environmentalists; rhetoric of politicians soothing and inciting.

As an ecology student, nearly ten years later, I remembered the battles in the Klamath. And now that I work to conserve anadromous fish species in Northern California, the Klamath rolls off the tip of everyone's tongue: "The dam removal is the biggest thing in watershed restoration."
"The KBRA doesn't go far enough to protect fish."

"Perfect is the enemy of good."

The reality is that the water wars I remember have shifted. Many of the embattled parties are now stakeholders participating in the Klamath agreements and signatories to the KBRA. Even PacifiCorp reaps no benefit from continuing to operate dams which, once brought into compliance with environmental standards and NOAA recommendations, would produce only 24 percent of annual power generation and operate at a net loss (EIS/EIR Executive Summary, p.13).

Comment 2 - Fish

If one of the primary objectives of this agreement is to return fisheries to sustainable and harvestable levels, then the dams must be removed. The short-term issues – increased sediment load and disturbance from demolition – pale in comparison to hundreds of additional miles of spawning and rearing habitat.

Yet the fish need water. One critique of the KBRA is that fish do not receive a minimum flow. Water diversions are designated for Tule and Lower Klamath Lake NWR, and diversions to the Reclamation Klamath Project will be limited, but no specific amount of water is designated for the salmon, suckers, and sturgeon. Without water, the fisheries will continue to founder and a key component of the KBRA will fail.

Comment 3 - Fish

The KHSa/KBRA represents incredible progress. Developing a dam removal proposal that incorporates so many of the relevant stakeholders and examines environmental impacts from a basin-wide perspective is no small feat. This is an opportunity too precious – in an ecosystem too precarious – to squander.

Sincerely,
Diana Baetscher
Arcata, CA

Comment Author Baetscher, Diana
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_108-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_108-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_108-3	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:25:14 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: KEEP THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> "B. Austin Baillio, Esq." <baillioawyer@gmail.com> 11/28/2011 9:18 PM >>>
To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Fish

Please take another look at the Draft EIR that has been proposed for the impact to the environment around the Klamath River if the dams are to be removed. A REAL substantive impact report does not appear to have been conducted. I am an attorney and have taken courses in Water Law. There seem to be many more questions that have not adequately been answered.

For example, there is a lot of concern regarding the Coho salmon. However, the Coho salmon isn't even native to the Klamath River. They were introduced in the late 1800s. The Coho salmon typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean, yet the first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

The water quality seems more likely to decline from the destruction of the dams, rather than improve. The Klamath river is naturally warm and tends to be polluted upstream. There are also heavy amounts of minerals in the upstream water due to the volcanic rock nearby. The system of the four dams actually helps to filter out the minerals and allows the water to cool. These dams are better for the ecosystem than if they were to be removed.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Also, the effort to move towards green, sustainable energy is severely undercut with the destruction of the dams. There are no plans to replace the renewable energy that these four dams create. This is vital hydroelectric power that is green and economical. It currently provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes. Destroying the dams seems like a step backwards, not forwards.

This analysis was done using relatively accessible materials. It seems to me that the DEIR was written in order to support a group's political objective rather than honestly assess how the environment will be impacted. Please force them to go back to the drawing board and seriously make an assessment of the impact on the environment.

Clearly, the ecosystem is better off with the dams, not to mention the livelihood of those who rely on the dams.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please take my comments into account.

A very concerned citizen...

B. Austin Baillio, Esq., 818-620-2326, baillioawyer@gmail.com

Comment 4 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment Author Baillio, Austin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_1042-1	<p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>Coho were distributed historically at least to Spencer Creek (River Mile 228) (Hamilton et al. 2005).</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath river or only spawn within 30 miles of the ocean.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_1042-2	<p>Concern #1: The Klamath river is naturally warm and tends to be polluted upstream. There are also heavy amounts of minerals in the upstream water due to the volcanic rock nearby.</p> <p>As stated in Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see in particular p. 3.2-19), the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus. Other minerals such as magnesium and calcium are commonly found in association with basalt deposits and may also be naturally elevated in the Upper Klamath Basin (basalt is a kind of volcanic rock that is made up of different minerals). However, phosphorus is of particular concern because it is a nutrient that stimulates primary productivity (i.e., algae growth). Human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients including phosphorus and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen. Research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality (see Draft EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. 3-20).</p> <p>Concern #2: "System of four dams filters out the minerals..."</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p> <p>Concern # 3: "System of four dams... allows the water to cool."</p>	No

Comment Author Baillio, Austin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.</p> <p>Concern #4: Removing the dams will cause a decline in water quality.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 B, C, D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	
GP_EM_1128_1042-3	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_1042-4	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1128_1042-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1123_912

From: Rachel Baker-de Kater [[SMTP: RACHELBDK@GMAIL.COM](mailto:RACHELBDK@GMAIL.COM)]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 9:48:40 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Rachel Baker-de Kater

95519

Comment Author Baker-de Kater, Rachel
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_912-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1229_1189

From: gloribalwyn33@gmail.com [SMTP: GLORIBALDWIN33@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 10:34:25 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: gloria
Organization:

Subject: dams

Body: Restore the salmon runs, we need them.

-



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Baldwin, Gloria
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1189-1	Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Purpose and Need and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project Objectives include “advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin.” All action alternatives were identified to further this need. See Chapter 2 and Appendix A of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for more information.	No

GP_EM_1107_386

From: Susan[SMTP:SGBARCLAY@ACORNNMR.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 5:20:00 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Save the dams....
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Mrs. Vasquez... please deliver this message to the appropriate person.

We are against dam removal in the Klamath River basin and in any other area of our nation.

Do not remove the dam(s).

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Susan Barclay
Concerned citizen, voter, tax-payer
Livermore, CA 94551

Comment Author Barclay, Susan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1107_386-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

SCANNED

GP_LT_1024_257

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
OCT 24 2011		
NAME	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE

10-20-2011

Bureau Of Reclamation
MP150
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Ref: Draft EIS/EIR

Attn: Elizebeth Vasquez

Comment 1 - KBRA

After reviewing the Draft it seems to me the Dam removal exercise does not accomplish anything except pacify the Indian Tribes. The KBRA proposes to give the Klamath Tribe 90,000 acres of the old Winema Forest but nothing indicates the requirement for the Tribe to specifically signoff their water right claims; consequently you can be assured this problem will arise in the future.

There have been studies regarding off-stream storage in Aspen and Long Lakes and nothing has been presented publicly regarding the feasibility. Off-stream storage in the winter would negate the Dam removal requirements and retain the power producing capabilities they provide. The fact is there is just so much water available and more storage is the only answer.

I wish the Draft would have addressed the off-stream storage possibilities.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Thank You,

Cloyce E. Barnes
Cloyce E. Barnes
32608 Rivers Dr
Chiloquin, Or 97624

SCANNED

Pi	11080189
Col:	11080189
Folio:	11080189
Date:	10 24 2011

Comment Author Barnes, Cloyce
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1024_257-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1024_257-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Section 18.3 identifies the need to complete appropriate studies for off-stream storage projects. The KBRA analysis, however, is programmatic, as described in Section 15168 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, because the details of these potential off-stream storage projects are unknown and not reasonably foreseeable at this time. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately. These programs will likely undergo detailed development and analysis in the future. Therefore, it is anticipated additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA analyses for the suite of actions contained in KBRA will be tiered as appropriate to this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. A discussion of potential off-stream storage potential in Aspen and Long Lakes would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.	No

GP_MC_1020_195

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
---oOo---
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. EARL BARNES: Earl Barnes, B-a-r-n-e-s.

I guess I live on -- I have a place on the

Klamath River just below Iron Gate Dam.

Comment 1 - Algae

I guess a few years ago, the CDC did a health

study up here -- I don't know whether you are aware of

that -- I got a report from that. The wife and I both

gave blood, filled out questionnaires, and that came back

and said the blue-green algae in here did not cause a

health problem.

People convince people that it does cause a

health problem. They --

What the study told us was that if you were

allergic to poison ivy or poison oak, yeah, it might

affect you, the same thing might happen with the

blue-green algae.

One gentleman talks about blue-green algae --

they do sell blue-green algae in health food stores so I

have a hard time understanding that.

Comment 2 - Other/General

2004, we had a fire up here and if it hadn't

been for the dams up there and the lakes or the water

behind that, we would have lost our house, because the

helicopters came in and dipped the water out of there and

saved our house: okay?

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

So the other thing is, I am having a hard time

understanding how taking the dams out can give more water.

If this is the case, then in L.A., all the dams that fill

the -- feed the water to L.A. -- why don't we take all

those dams out so those people have a lot more water down

there?

Thank you.

Comment Author Barnes, Earl
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submission Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_195-1	<p>The comment appears to be referring to a 2008 study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)/California Department of Public Health (DPH) at Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs (Backer et al. 2009). The CDC study supports inhalation as a possible pathway of exposure for health risks associated with microcystin. The study confirms that inhalation is a route of exposure to cyanotoxins during recreation at water bodies with cyanobacterial blooms and such exposure may pose a public health concern. The issue of actual exposure and effects was not addressed by the Backer et al. (2009) study and remains an area for future investigation. The California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) has documented impairment due to blue-green algae (<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and microcystin) in the Klamath River; see Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14).</p> <p>With regard to harvest of blue-green algae for human consumption (i.e., as a dietary supplement), not all blue-green algae species are toxic and some may be safely consumed by humans in small amounts. <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is known to produce toxins. Historically it wasn't recognized that <i>M. aeruginosa</i> was present in Upper Klamath Lake. People assumed that the only algal species going into the dietary supplements harvested from the lake was <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i>, and the <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> strain from the lake is generally considered to be non-toxic. The Oregon Department of Health observed <i>M. aeruginosa</i> in the lake in the early 1990's. It is now known that <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is commonly present in the algal assemblage in Upper Klamath Lake, constituting a small fraction of the lake's algal biomass. <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is the dominant species in Copco I and Iron Gate Reservoirs at certain times of the year. People consuming algal supplements from Upper Klamath Lake do so at their own risk.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_195-2	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
GP_MC_1020_195-3	<p>Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzed water supplies in Section 3.8. This section does not find that removal of the Four Facilities would provide more water; rather, this section indicates that removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply because the Four Facilities do not provide water supply for municipal and agricultural use.</p>	No

GP_EM_1119_776

From: Paul[SMTP:SSWAILANI@NETHERE.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 9:04:59 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: DONT
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Breach the 4 Klamath River Dams!!! It only serves as a cause of Deterioration of the Water Quality!!

**Paul Barnes
US Taxpayer**

Comment Author Barnes, Paul
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_776-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011
---o0o---
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JERRY BARRETT: Yes, my name is Jerry Barrett, B-a-r-r-e-t-t.
I'm fifth generation. My family came here in
the late 1800s. I live in Merrill, Oregon. And I do
have over a hundred acres of property that has 1890
water rights on it.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

And I have really been shocked over some of
the activities that went on last year with the money
handed out by KWPA, and it was not, did not
acknowledge water rights whatsoever.
I think this is something they don't have to
acknowledge because they are not dealing with handing
out water, they are dealing with handing out money.
I'm very upset about that. Last year I
basically made no profit. I was totally wiped out of
any profit.

Now, I am, I am a past board member for the
South Suburban Sanitary District which is the similar
district here for about half the city of Klamath
Falls. And I really question the motives behind the
23 special interest groups that have put this
together.

Comment 2 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Fish

And I think the biggest problem is, is that the Klamath River and the Klamath Lake above Keno -- ever since I was a boy I have known the area between Keno and Klamath Falls has been kind of a dead zone for fish. They don't exist there. They haven't existed there. I have lived there all my life. They are just simply not there.

And I know that they did come up before that into the Keno area because I have got pictures of my grand dad with salmon before 1920.

The real problem I think -- what I am afraid is going to happen is if they take the four dams out, they are going to have to come back and go further.

They are going to have to deal with the big reservoir. They talk about the reservoirs that are behind the dams. They don't really have much for water behind them compared to the Upper Klamath.

And before the dams were put in, what would happen is the water levels would go down extremely low on the Klamath Lake area and then Wood River, the Sprague and the Williamson River and a lot of the springs would cool the water that would then go forth down the Klamath River drainage; and doing so, this brought the salmon back.

They are trying a method now today that basically -- what's being proposed is to keep the water levels high, which is going to heat the water up, and then dump it down and hopefully this will bring the salmon back up.

Comment 4 - Costs

This is real, a real questionable gamble.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Barrett --

MR. JERRY BARRETT: A billion five hundred

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

million dollars. So I am not really for the removal
until a better plan comes forward. Thank you.

Comment Author Barrett, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_142-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-3	<p>We agree that water quality in Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna negatively impacts anadromous fish. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) acknowledges that the area between Klamath Falls and Keno is seasonally unsuitable for anadromous fish with high temperatures, high pH (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.6, p. 3.2-28) and very low dissolved oxygen levels between July and October (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.5, p. 3.2-26). The State of Oregon has identified the Upper Klamath Lake, Upper Klamath River and the Lost River as water quality impaired water bodies under Section 303 (d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and has established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for the various pollutants or stressors that affect water quality (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.2.4, p. 3.2-15). Alternatives 2 and 3, which implement the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), seek to restore water quality in the upper basin over time by reducing temperatures and nutrient loads (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10, p. 3.2-131).</p> <p>Historically, anadromous fish did go past Keno into the Upper Klamath Basin. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead in the Upper Klamath Basin was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). 	No

Comment Author Barrett, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Despite the seasonal water quality issues in the Upper Klamath Basin, the EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Keno is seasonably poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use the Upper Klamath Lake. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries of Upper Klamath Lake provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and the fish survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.</p>	
GP_MC_1018_142-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement  EIS/EIR PROCESS	Speaker Card
<p>Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments; see reverse side of this card.</p>	
<p>Name (please print) <u>JERRY E. BARRETT</u></p>	
<p>Representing <u>MY SELF AS A 100+ ACRE LANDOWNER INSIDE THE PROJECT NEAR MERRILL, OR.</u></p>	
<p>Notes:</p> <p><u>① I DON'T THINK SALMON RESTORATION WILL BE VERY SUCCESSFULL UNLESS THE TEMPERATURE AND WATER QUALITY OF UPPER KLAMATH IS GREATLY IMPROVED.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">40</p>	
<p><small>*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card</small></p>	

Comment 1 - Water Quality →

GP_MP_1019_092

Comment Author Barrett, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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GP_MF_1019_092-1	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
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Additionally, this comment implies that water quality of Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem for reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper portion of the Klamath Basin. The Draft EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and the Keno Impoundment is seasonally poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use Upper Klamath Lake as habitat. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake, provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development, juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal smolt development in Upper Klamath Lake and good survival in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake is suitable for the support of salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors also concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. Shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year-round life histories.

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.

There are many other issues other than water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake region that have contributed to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath Basin, including barriers to upstream migration and habitat by dams, parasites and diseases in the mainstem Klamath River, high water temperatures during critical

Comment Author Barrett, Jerry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>life stages downstream of the dams, low dissolved oxygen, impacts from hydroelectric manipulation of flows, habitat loss, impacts from upland land management activities and overfishing. These reasons are documented in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1 – Aquatic Species.</p> <p>See also Master Response AQU-34. Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence to support the contention that water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem limiting fish populations in the upper basin.</p>	

GP_EM_1120_825

From: EBAUCOM08@comcast.net[SMTP:EBAUCOM08@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:43:49 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Klamath Dams must be preserved. I respectfully request that no further action be taken to destroy the dams.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

It is unwise to remove the sole source of power to tens of thousands of residents. How are they to manage their homes and businesses until alternative energy sources are provided? Is there no legal protection for their property rights?

Please reject the Draft Environmental Impact Report and Draft Environmental Impact Statement plan to destroy the dams. Allow the livelihoods of the residents, families, businesses, farmers, and ranchers to continue to contribute the economy of the region, to the benefit of all.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,
Elizabeth R. Baucom
Concerned Citizen

Comment Author Baucom, Elizabeth
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_825-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1120_825-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
---o0o---
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LOY BEARDSMORE: It's spelled L-o-y, last name, Beardsmore, B-e-a-r-d-s-m-o-r-e.

I am not a Siskiyou County resident, I'm from the Santa Barbara area.

My husband's father built a home up by Copco Lake. Um, I have been coming with my husband and my family up to Copco for about the last 30 years. Um, our children hope to do the same, as far as coming up with their children. We hope to see our grandchildren come up here, as my father-in-law saw his grandchildren. So, um, somewhat of a stakeholder, not really.

I consider myself to be a democratic, a progressive, and an environmentalist. I have Native American background so I really can relate to the Karuk tribe as well as the Shastas.

What I'm seeing here tonight is a meeting that was, my understanding, was supposed to be in the best interest of the people, to determine if it was in the best interest of the people to go forward in this process.

What I'm seeing is the Karuk tribe being pitted against the Shasta tribe. I'm seeing a revival of the

Indian Wars. I'm seeing promises from the government to the Karuk tribe that they can bring back the fisheries to what they were a hundred years ago.

Well, my Lacota tribe would like you to do the same with the Buffalo. How many other promises can you make to other tribes? You can't turn back time.

I hear a Karuk tribal member talking about his son wanting to go get a video game. Can we take computers back? You can't put things, once they are out of the box, back in and expect things to be the way they were years and years ago, it just isn't going to happen.

Um, I'm seeing property owners disregarded, and the sheriffs, county supervisors, city councilmen, the people and voters of Siskiyou County, disregarded in this process.

It's such a disillusionment of the whole thing, I can't begin to tell you. When I go back to where I live and I tell people what's happening, it's just amazing.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Bottom line is, um, the more information I take in, the more I find out that this whole process almost seems to be a sham.

It doesn't make any sense that if the dams come out, that PacifiCorp only has to maintain the hatcheries for eight years. And it's my understanding that the

hatcheries produce about a million fish a year, about 25 percent of the salmon, and then after eight years, that goes away, but maybe somebody else will maintain the hatcheries? This is all a pipe dream. Let's hope this works.

Maybe this will happen, maybe this, maybe that, but there's no certainty, and all we know is what we are living with now. And sometimes you have to balance rational, intelligent thought in this process, and it seems to be really void of that.

Thank you.

Comment Author Beardsmore, Loy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_238-1	<p>Future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery is considered a part of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Under the No Action/ No Project Alternative (Alternative 1), the Proposed Action (Alternative 2), and Alternative 3, future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery would be reevaluated. Under the No Action / No Project Alternative, PacifiCorp would continue to fund the development and implementation of a Hatchery and Genetics Management Plan for Iron Gate Hatchery. PacifiCorp has also established a fund to study fish disease relationships downstream of Iron Gate Dam. PacifiCorp would consult with the Klamath River Fish Health Workgroup regarding selection, prioritization, and implementation of such studies under the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery would play a role in restoration of salmonid fisheries if dams are removed. The initial use of the hatchery facility at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek would provide conservation of native salmon stocks during the impact period of dam removal. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan would be to support the establishment of naturally producing populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSA (Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report [EIS/EIR] 3.3-140). In this scenario, PacifiCorp would evaluate hatchery production options that do not rely on the current Iron Gate Hatchery water supply. The study would assess groundwater and surface water supply options, water reuse technologies or operational changes that could support hatchery production in the absence of Iron Gate Dam. Based on the study results, PacifiCorp would propose a post-Iron Gate Dam Mitigation Hatchery Plan to provide continued hatchery production for eight years after the removal of Iron Gate Dam. After removal of Iron Gate Dam and for a period of eight years, PacifiCorp would fund 100 percent of hatchery operations and maintenance costs necessary to fulfill annual mitigation objectives developed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.1).</p>	No

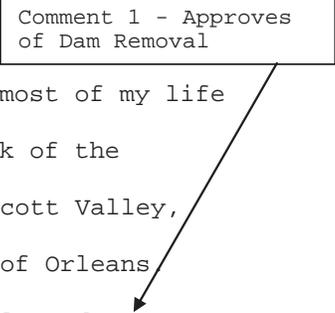
KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. BEAVER: Hello. My name is Ben Beaver,

B-e-n B-e-a-v-e-r.

Comment 1 - Approves
of Dam Removal



I am 32 years old. I have spent most of my life in this area. I was born on the South Fork of the Salmon River and grew up up there and in Scott Valley, and I've spent the last few years outside of Orleans

I support Option 2, which is complete dam

removal. And for one thing, the Klamath River, most of
the summer, isn't fit to even swim in, and that's -- I
think that's one main indicator that there is a problem
with the river. The salmon runs are incredibly
diminished, and, personally, I don't -- I catch trout in
the lakes, but I don't even try and fish in the river,
just because there aren't enough. And I know that the
Karuk Tribe can't even catch enough fish to feed their
people, and that I see as a major problem.

I know some folks have an issue with the KBRA.

But whatever those issues are, I don't think they're big
enough to put a stop to this process. The fish don't

have time. It's already going to be 2020 by the time the
dams come out, which, hopefully, they will. We can't
wait any longer. And so, I think we need to move forward
with Option 2.

Thank you.

Comment Author Beaver, Ben
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_302-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1112_573

From: dannybechtel@hotmail.com[SMTP: DANNYBECHTEL@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:46:45 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com

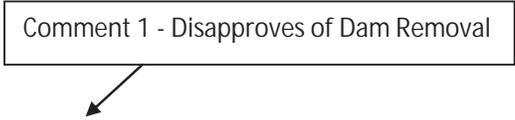
Subject: Web Inquiry: Damn removable

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Danny Bechtel

Organization: na

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Subject: Damn removable

Body: Removing the Damns is not only way to costly but will damage burial grounds down river and cause the cost of power to increase even more and we can't afford it now.

Comment Author Bechtel, Danny
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_573-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Section 3.13 describes the potential impacts to burial grounds and Mitigation Measures CH-3 and CH-4 describe the steps proposed to address these concerns.	No

GP_EM_1116_689

From: Stacy Becker [[SMTP: SBECKER@RENI.NET.COM](mailto:SBECKER@RENI.NET.COM)]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:59:58 PM
To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd
Subject: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please support efforts to remove the Klamath dams. For the fish, the watershed, the tribes, the fishers, the economy, the taxpayers, and the broad coalition that came together, got over their differences, and agreed upon one thing: un-dam the Klamath.

Thank you,
Stacy Becker
McKinleyville, CA
95519

Comment 1 -Approves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Becker, Stacy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_689-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1126_904

From: Debbie Beckerdite[SMTP:DEBIBECKER@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 6:21:22 PM

Subject: Damns in general

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I demand that you leave these damns in place. As a citizen doing this for environmental hogwash is NUTS! Leave us alone & mind your own business.

Debbie Beckerdite

Comment Author Beckerdite, Debbie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1126_904-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1212_1204

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:07 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Proposal to remove dams on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Randy Beem <biobi096@gmail.com> 11/16/2011 12:38 PM >>>

We want to strongly urge that the dams on the Klamath River NOT be torn down because to do so would be to destroy a great source of green energy and would be very harmful to both wildlife and the agricultural endeavors that depend on a predictable source of water...to say nothing of the damage that silt and flood waters would cause downstream.

Randy and Sharon Beem
Redding, CA

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

--
As you've probably noticed, I've changed my primary email address from 'r.beem@sbcglobal.net' to 'biobi096@gmail.com.' I'm having my sbc mail forwarded so feel free to continue emailing me at sbc, or email me directly at my new gmail account. Thanks!

Comment Author Beem, Randy & Sharon
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1204-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) presents a full analysis of the effects sediment release (Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.11), flood hydrology (Section 3.6), and lost power production (Section 3.18) from removing the reservoirs.	No

GP_WI_1116_715

From: Randy Beem[SMTP:BIOBIO96@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:38:06 PM
To: Undisclosed recipients
Subject: Proposal to remove dams on the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

We want to strongly urge that the dams on the Klamath River NOT be torn down because to do so would be to destroy a great source of green energy and would be very harmful to both wildlife and the agricultural endeavors that depend on a predictable source of water....to say nothing of the damage that silt and flood waters would cause downstream.

Randy and Sharon Beem
Redding, CA

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As you've probably noticed, I've changed my primary email address from 'r.beem@sbcglobal.net' to 'biobio96@gmail.com.' I'm having my sbc mail forwarded so feel free to continue emailing me at sbc, or email me directly at my new gmail account. Thanks!

Comment Author Been, Randy & Sharon
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_715-1	The dams provide minimal downstream flood control. The reservoirs are not a water supply for farms and ranches. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No

GP_MC_1020_225

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
---oOo---
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. LARRY BELL: Hello. My name is Larry Bell.

It's spelled L-a-r-r-y, Bell, B-e-l-l. And I have lived
in this county and Modoc County all my life, which is
sixty-sixty and a half years.

I am a personal person and grew up in the

Tulelake, Klamath Basin.

Comment 1 - Economics

I can say both Modoc and Siskiyou County and

Klamath County, you're destroying the economy of them

completely because the cost of electricity will out

surpass the crops we can grow here in the future if you

take these dams out.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm against it and I'm with Liz Bowen and I'm

with Louise and I'm with Brandon Criss here on the idea.

I know that from personal fact because Klamath

Water and Power paid me \$7,800 which I paid my wrangler to

run my well, which is a 60 horse well and approximately

75 feet. You can't pay them kind of costs yourself and be

a farmer or rancher.

The other well on my other piece of property,

which is family owned still, was 13,000, was 100

horsepower and about, about 100-foot draw; and it has

drawn a big amount of water but it costs 13,000 plus. And that was last year when Klamath Water and Power paid the water bill.

Okay, thank you, and I appreciate your patience

in putting up with me.

Comment 3 - Fish

I think you guys better reconsider what you're doing, because all the silt and everything coming down river after this is going to kill the fish because you can take a look at what happened in the Rogue River. You guys better evaluate what happened in the Rogue River. I thank you.

Comment Author Bell, Larry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_225-1	<p>The regional economic analysis suggests that the regional economy will benefit from dam removal, mitigation, activities to provide for water sharing, and restoration of the Basin ecosystem. The regional economic analysis (including an analysis of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement [KBRA]) is discussed in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. To a relatively greater extent as compared to other input costs, the hydrology modeling drives the agricultural regional analysis.</p> <p>The analysis recognizes that irrigators are anticipated to pump more groundwater in the Proposed Action compared to No Action/No Project Alternative and therefore would pay more for electricity under the Proposed Action even with a decrease in electricity rates assumed in the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Table 3.15-57 shows the regional economic effects as a result of increased pumping costs. Because farmers are paying more for electricity to pump groundwater under the Proposed Action household income would be reduced by the additional money spent to pump groundwater. A reduced household income due to increased pumping costs would have a relatively small negative impact on the regional economy. This negative impact could be at least partially offset if water right holders, or the growers, would be compensated for leasing or selling water rights.</p> <p>In addition, some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in the Klamath Basin, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Economic and Tribal Summary Technical Report and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report. These reports can be found at www.klamathrestoration.gov.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_225-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_225-3	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of dam removals throughout the nation will inform the Secretarial decision. Monitoring of fish and habitat response to dam removals on the Rogue River, as well as other river systems in the Pacific Northwest, will be used to inform the decision regarding the future of the Klamath River dams.</p> <p>In addition to monitoring possible negative effects of dam removal and the subsequent sediment release, there may also be</p>	No

Comment Author Bell, Larry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>important benefits of bedload movement into restored river channels currently under reservoirs. At two dam removal sites in southern Oregon on the Rogue River, Chinook salmon quickly used spawning habitat that was formerly inaccessible under reservoirs, benefiting from conversion to riverine habitat and associated bedload/gravel movement.</p> <p>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is monitoring salmon spawning activity in the Rogue River, including the reach of the river containing the former Savage Rapids and Gold Ray impoundments. Chinook salmon redds within the former impoundments have been documented by ODFW in 2010 and 2011. These counts should be considered minimums.</p> <p>At Savage Rapids in 2010 (the first full fall after dam removal), 91 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented where no redds had existed previously. In 2011, at least 104 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented. Redds were observed immediately below the former dam site within the first two years.</p> <p>At the Gold Ray impoundment in 2010 (the fall after dam removal), 37 redds were documented from within the bounds of the former reservoir. In 2011, at least 87 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented. The ODFW is conducting this monitoring as part of their ongoing annual spawning ground survey effort (Samarin 2012).</p> <p>Master Response WQ 11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>On the Klamath River, it is likely that Chinook salmon (as well as other anadromous fish) would likewise quickly spawn in habitat that was formerly inaccessible under reservoirs. As mentioned in the Section on Key Ecological Attributes for dam removal alternatives, river channel currently under reservoirs would be expected to revert to and maintain pool-riffle morphology due to the restoration of riverine processes in what is now the Hydroelectric reach. It is expected that gravel sized spawning habitat will be available within reservoir areas area after the first high flow event mobilizing gravels and flush sand from the bed (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation], 2012d). It is somewhat uncertain when the sands will be flushed from the reservoir beds, but based upon the simulations of Reclamation (2012d), it will likely occur as soon as a few months under a wet hydrology scenario to as long as 3 years during a dry hydrology scenario. Oregon State University (OSU) is also conducting sediment movement surveys within this reach of the Rogue River. Federal</p>	

Comment Author Bell, Larry
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>and State funding is being used to support annual surveys of sediment movement from Tou Velle State Park (river mile 130) downstream to the mouth of the Applegate River (river mile 96). Data collection consists of bathymetric and topographic surveys with boat-mounted acoustic Doppler current profiler, and substrate classification with particle counts on depositional surfaces. Volume of sediment movement on an annual basis will be determined through a quantitative comparison of surfaces interpolated from survey data.</p>	
	<p>OSU conducted sediment movement surveys (2009-2011) within the former Savage Rapids Reservoir and downstream to the Applegate River (river mile 96). Preliminary results from comparison of pre-removal (2009) to 1 year post-removal (2010) surveys have shown approximately 30 percent (46,000 cubic meters) of the estimated volume of sediment in the reservoir behind Savage Rapids Dam has eroded and deposited primarily in pools within the first 800 meters downstream of the former dam location.</p>	
	<p>For the ongoing sediment survey (2010 through 2012) associated with the removal of Gold Ray Dam, OSU has surveyed the Rogue River from Tou Velle State Park (river mile 130) to Valley of the Rogue State Park (river mile 113). Preliminary results from a comparison of pre-removal (2010) to 1 year post-removal (2011) surveys show that approximately 40 percent (122,000 cubic meters) of the estimated volume of sediment in the reservoir behind Gold Ray Dam has eroded and deposited primarily in pools within the first 3,300 meters downstream of the former dam location. OSU plans to continue to monitor the movement of the sediment in this section of the Rogue River into 2013. (Samarin 2012)."</p>	

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011
---o0o---
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM BELLET: Jim Bellet, B-e-l-l-e-t-t. I'm a
candidate for Klamath County Commissioner. And I want to
thank you for the opportunity for us to voice our opinion
about this very important subject.

Comment 1- KHSA

First thing I would like to do is change the name
of the KHSA, take the agreement off of it because we
definitely don't have a oneness of opinion, feeling or
purpose. We do not have a harmonious understanding.
What are we doing? We are plowing ahead with
something that will affect us for a long time, not just
50 years but probably forever.
I believe we need to step back, take a deep breath
and think about this for a while before we make any rash
decisions we're not going to like in the future.
We need to look at the motivations of the different
parties who are in this just for the money and not the
overall well-being of the community.
Some will take the money and run. All the
consultants, I'm sure, are standing on the sidelines
waiting on the sidelines licking their chops for all the

money they are going to make.

But they are not part of the community and will be

long gone with their money.

Let's scrap these so-called agreements, take the

best parts of them and redo some real agreements that

somebody can get behind.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The one thing that needs to be done with the dams,

and the only solution to the dams that you offer, is

Alternate No. 4. That's the only one that makes any

chance for an actual agreement. Just like I said, you

have to have a harmonious understanding and the oneness of

opinion. As you know we do not have that here tonight.

Alternate No. 4 will have fish passages that will

Comment 3 - Fish

let the fish, if they want to, move up the river. Now

they say the natural river is better than a fish passage.

I don't believe that. I believe the fish will follow the

fish passage. They have done it for years. There's lot

of fish passages along the dams. That's the way they

move.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

One other thing they did not consider is the fish

hatchery in Fort Klamath. That fish hatchery produced

billions of salmon. Those were Rogue River salmon

released in Coos Bay. Those -- they could not release

them into the Klamath Lake because they were Rogue River

species.

So we can take that hatchery on Fort Creek, turn it
into a hatchery for Klamath River salmon and the lake. If
you really want salmon in the lake, you can have it there
almost immediately. That hatchery has grown a lot of
salmon, and you can have millions of salmon in the lake.
They will work their way down the river.

My time is up, thank you.

Comment Author Bellet, Jim
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_160-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-3	By providing an unimpeded migration corridor, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage, hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success. Under the Proposed Action, the Klamath River would more closely mimic the natural hydrograph. The removal of the dams could also provide habitat for anadromous fish (Hetrick et al. 2009). In the absence of the reservoirs, hydraulic residence time in this reach would decrease from several weeks to less than a day, and water quality would also be improved by nutrient assimilation in this reach (Hamilton et al. 2011). Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 acre-feet/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 acre-feet/year (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012d). The reservoir drawdowns would allow tributaries and springs such as Fall, Shovel, and Spencer Creeks and Big Springs to flow directly into the mainstem Klamath River, creating patches of cooler water that could be used as temperature refugia by fish (Hamilton et al. 2011). Water quality conditions would also improve further downstream in the Hydroelectric Reach. From Copco 1 to Iron Gate Reservoir, removal of the Four Facilities would result in a 2-10oC decrease in water temperatures during the fall months and a 1-2.5oC increase in water temperatures during spring months (PacifiCorp 2004a, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [NCRWQCB] 2010a, Perry et al. 2011; see also Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), Section 3.2.4.3.2.1), an increase in dissolved oxygen concentrations (PacifiCorp 2004b, NCRWQCB 2010; see also Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.4.3.2.4), and eliminate reservoir habitat that creates ideal conditions for seasonal nuisance and/or noxious phytoplankton blooms (see Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.4, Algae). Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No

GP_WI_1108_400

From: chirezchik@yahoo.com[SMTP: CHIREZCHIK@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 11:30:09 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Anna Bennett
Organization:

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I fully support Alternative 2 in the Draft EIS/EIR. Full removal of the 4 dams on the Klamath River is the only option. This river is dying and it has blocked the salmon runs from the Pacific Ocean to here in the head waters. When these dams were built, there was a promise to the Klamath people that fish passage would be provided so as not to cut the salmon runs to the head waters. This was never done, thus the tribal people have suffered greatly. The health of our nation has been severely compromised. This is the right thing to do.

Comment Author Bennett, Anna
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_400-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1114_658

From: j.berggreen@yahoo.com [<mailto:j.berggreen@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 11:27 AM
To: Gabour, Robert; Soeth, Peter D
Subject: Submission to Reclamation

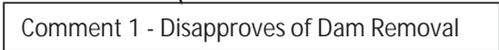
From John Berggreen (j.berggreen@yahoo.com) on 11/14/2011 at 11:11:25MSGBODY:

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this to urge your Department to follow the scientific facts along with common sense and abolish your plans on removing the Copco and Irongate dams on the Klamath River in Siskiyou County.

Thank you,
John Berggreen

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Berggreen, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_658-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1114_652

From: Lucy Bernard [[SMTP: LBERNARDRIVAS@GMAIL.COM](mailto:LBERNARDRIVAS@GMAIL.COM)]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:21:07 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Lucy Bernard

97212

Comment Author Bernard, Lucy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_652-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_655

From: paulbettelheim@gmail.com[SMTP: PAULBETTELHEIM@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:54:26 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Paul Bettelheim
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I strongly support full removal of the 4 Klamath River Dams. REstore the flows and the salmon runs

Comment Author Bettelheim, Paul
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_655-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1128_917

From: Sierra Bingham [SMTP: FERNTREE8@VERIZON.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 12:16:20 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Sierra Bingham

17110

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Bingham, Sierra
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_917-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_482

From: fivebirds@sonic.net[SMTP:FIVEBIRDS@SONIC.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 8:37:37 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: remove Klamath Damns Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laurie Birdsall
Organization:

Subject: remove Klamath Damns

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Body: Please take every action to restore the fish habitat on the Klamath River by removing the dams. Steelhead and Coho salmon have been dwindling since the dam's construction and they are now at an endangered species level. 2020 is out of the question if the fish are to survive. Take action now.

Comment Author Birdsall, Laurie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_482-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_WI_1108_397

From: pacbmarianne@pacbell.net [SMTP: PACBMARIANNE@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 10:44:37 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration - Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marianne Bi thell
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Restoration - Dam Removal

Body: I am writing you today to submit my comments in support of Alternative 2 for full dam removal to restore the Klamath River.

Thank you for your time.

Comment Author Bithell, Marianne
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_397-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1019_073

From: Doug Blackwell[SMTP:COMELISTEN2DB@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 9:43:06 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: comment regarding the dam removal on the Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Elizabeth Vasquez @ Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

I am in favor of removing the dams and letting the Klamath River go back to its ancestral river status.

Thank you for allowing me to write to you regarding the potential Copco Lake dam removal on the Klamath River. I have two comments:

ONE) I have heard it said that there is no scientific evidence that the salmon will return to the upper reaches of the Klamath after dam removal. Yet every time I offer proof, no one in the "do not remove the dams group" returns my calls or answers my emails.

Comment 2 - Fish

I lived in Maine in 1999 when the Edwards Dam was removed from the Kennebec River. It was estimated that though the river had been dammed for 160 years, the Atlantic Salmon would return after 5 to 10 years. THE ATLANTIC SALMON RETURNED IN THE FIRST YEAR! I saw it with my own eyes.

Anyone needing scientific proof to Maine, go to the Kennebec River and LOOK DOWN.

Comment 3 - Economics

TWO) I have researched what happened to the local Maine economy after dam removal and local tourism, fishing, boating, etc. It has almost all been positive following dam removal.

Reading some of the listed Websites will even give first hand accounts of riverfront (formerly lakefront) homeowners and their impressions of dam removal. You will read from many riverfront homeowners who had been against dam removal and who are now very pleased with the post-dam results.

Please do the following Google search for many Websites with the above scientific proof. Google the following: Edwards Dam removal on the Kennebec River

Thank you for allowing me to make comment on this issue.

Doug Blackwell
Mount Shasta, California
Comelisten2db@gmail.com

Comment Author Blackwell, Doug
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1019_073-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1019_073-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1019_073-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011
---o0o---
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DAVID BLANCHARD: My name is David Blanchard,

B-l-a-n-c-h-a-r-d.

And with all due respect to the tribes, I have got
some good friends on the tribe.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my
opinion. I may be unique here in that I'm not a water
user but I am a voter, a citizen and in Klamath County a
patriot.

I have grown up and lived in the Klamath Basin for
over 50 years. As a youngster I was fascinated with
Oregon and her Native Americans.

I was also proud to be a citizen of the state with
such a strong independent history. We were Americans, we
were Oregonians, we were planters, harvesters, ranchers,
fishermen, loggers and dam builders.

We were the original environmentalists. Oregonians
were the steward of the state, taking care of not only the
land but each other.

Now people from the outside have come in and told
us that we can't log because of a bird; we can't fish for
various reasons; we can't farm because the tribe travels;

we can't walk on beaches because of a water bird; we can't even build a house if it's not 16 or 20 living units per acre; or worse, we can't heat or power our homes or irrigate with affordable power. These are our contrived rules that are against what our Oregonian forefathers envisioned.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Removing the dams makes no sense. They generate power, prevent flooding, create irrigation. These seem completely counter, taking the dams out seems completely counter to the administrations's desire to create green energy.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Instead of removing the dams, PacifiCorp should be encouraged to update the efficiency of the generators and provide true real fish ladders. Removing the dams is a step backwards and a step that history will show as folly.

Thank you.

Comment Author Blanchard, David
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_173-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1018_173-2	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_173-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams. For a detailed description of Alternative 4 see Section 2.4.5.	No

Klamath Settlement

Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighed equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) DAVID BLANCHARD
 Representing SELF
 Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card.

13

GP_MF_1019_097

Comment Author Blanchard, David
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_097-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1219_1098

From: 1bigadventure@gmail.com[SMTP: 1BIGADVENTURE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, December 19, 2011 2:44:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support for Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Blume
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Support for Dam Removal

Body: I would strongly encourage Alternative 2, the removal of dams.

Comment Author Blume, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1219_1098-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1114_639

 From: Rich Bodnar[SMTP:RICHARDBODNAR@ROADRUNNER.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 9:10:05 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to the removal of the dams on Copco Lake. I am a Copco Lake property owner and an avid outdoorsman.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

The removal of the dam threatens to further destroy my property value and the views I have. There is no plan in place to compensate me for the damage to my property and there are no plans to deal with the mess created in the lake bed upon dam removal.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The removal of the dams means the loss of clean energy, the loss of recreational property, and a devastating impact on the ecology and families who live there. The dam removal means we go to dirty energy and the both the consumer and taxpayer are hit with the costs.

Comment 4 - Recreation

Dam removal means and end to world class whitewater rafting in portions of the river. The lakes and reservoir will no longer be there for boating, kayaking, swimming, or fishing.

The removal of the dams will load up the area with silt, sediment, and toxic materials. The damage to the river and local shore line will exist for long periods.

Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity

There are species of fish that will not survive in a flowing river environment.

Comment 6a - Fish

The loss of dams will increase the risk of floods and open up the possibility of low river levels during drought years.

Comment 7 - Hydrology

Comment 6b - Fish

The fishery will be closed and we will all sit back and laugh at the foolishness we are being sold when people speak of the revitalization of the salmon population. It will not happen. There are no solid studies showing this happens—it is the same hollow claim we hear when dam removal discussions have come up for the past forty years.

This entire process has been a sham. The only views that seem to count are the environmentalists who have nothing to lose. No one in the government or the environmentalists care what happens to local communities or property values. The Indian tribes will benefit from the deal—which again just shows what a circus this process is. Land and money for the Indian tribes and nothing for the people actually losing property, money, or lifestyles.

This is one of the most shameful things I have ever seen in America. There is no transparency, fairness, or honesty from the parties seeking to impose their pain on the residents of Copco Lake and surrounding communities. Seems more a sad book written about people in another country.

Rich Bodnar

Patricia Avenue

Copco Lake, CA

Comment Author Bodnar, Rich
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_639-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-2	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-4	Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes a reduction in some whitewater boating opportunities in the Hell's Corner Reach, with substantial increases in whitewater flows in the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Bypass Reaches, and little impact on flows for whitewater boaters below Iron Gate dam. Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-6	The comment as presented provides no evidence that salmon populations would not be revitalized under Alternatives 2 or 3 or that these alternatives would result in fishery closures.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-7	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP_LT_1121_867

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 21 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150		My 11/21

Dear Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I support the restoration of fisheries and habitat of the Klamath River Watershed but do not support removing the dams as proposed. The two alternatives in your EIR that I support are:

- Alternative one – no action
- Alternative four – keep dams with fish ladders

Comment 2 - FERC

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

Do not release the sediment. Save the fish and ALL the aquatic life.

An estimated 22 million cubic yards of fine sediment and aggregate will be released down the Klamath River if the four dams are simultaneously removed. Whether it is the height of the winter flows, or not, the release of this much sediment will smother the river system and kill all living organisms...many of them endangered. **THIS IS AN ILLEGAL TAKE.** No one knows for sure what will happen and no modeling ever portrays what actually happens.

Imagine mud covering one square mile that is 13 to 20 feet deep!

This sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning areas, deep holes, and wash into our bays. Additionally it will negatively affect the water that is pumped out for public consumption as well as the equipment. This sediment will impair the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for many years.

It has been admitted this is an “experiment” – we can’t afford this kind of experiment!

Investigate the original statements for fraudulent information, use current real science.

It is not beyond the scope of work for government agencies to provide false information. According to this article: www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blasts-obama-scientists-calling-them-liars . The feds provided “equivocal or bad science,” in order to divert two years’ worth of water from the state’s central valley farmland, according to a 279-page opinion issued by U.S. District Judge Oliver W. Wanger in Fresno, California.

Furthermore, Judge Wanger also determined that many of the government scientists provided “false” and “incredible” testimony in order to support a “bad faith” preservation plan. Specifically named in the opinion were scientists from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

These very same departments are involved in the study to remove the Klamath Dams. How can we trust any information from these people?

Comment 4 - NEPA

Hydropower is renewable energy and important for our future.

The state of California has a mandate that 1/3 of the energy produced must come from renewable sources and currently 12% is produced from hydropower. BUT the state does not include this power in its calculations!! The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and businesses AND have potential to produce enough to power 150,000 homes.

This is true green electricity. How many solar panels or windmills will be needed to replace this amount of energy? At what cost?

Comment 5 - Hydropower

Include alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams.

The EIR is incomplete because it does not include other alternatives that have been provided. The federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.

Classification	13
Project	
Control No.	7104
Date input	11/20/11

Comment 6 - Alternatives

The federal and state governments are broke.

It could cost \$450 million to remove the dams without tearing out the structure or removing the sediment. When these additional costs are factored in, and they need to be to save the river, then the

Comment 7 - Costs

← Comment 7 cont.

costs will go up dramatically. The FERC licensing and environmental requirements may be a cheaper alternative.

The Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money; besides the cost of the dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION. Nearly half a billion dollars has been spent with very little to show for it. How has these monies been spent?

Several federal and state agencies will spend \$493 on fisheries programs like, \$63 million on restoration projects on the Sprague, Williamson and Wood rivers; \$67 million for the fringe wetlands around Upper Klamath Lake and fish diversions for the Keno Dam; \$92 million for water conservation and ground water management; \$47 million is budgeted for acquisition of lease of water rights, water conservation and land management programs; and \$7 million for modification of dikes on the Wood River.

A total of \$338 million would support implementation of the water deal – things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water; \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management.

The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects. The Klamath tribes would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. Does this mean no one expects the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is? The Klamath tribes also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

This is a 50-year act with funding only for the first 10-years. \$1.5 billion is just the tip of this environmental "iceberg".

2011 NOV 21 PM 12:53

DIVISION OF
MP-100-610

It is for these reasons and many more that I choose Alternative 1 and 4.

Signed Sarah E. Benzweid

Address 72 Sunshine Way

Date November 15, 2011

Comment Author Bogenreif, Sarah
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1121_867-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1 C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. And independent science panel issued a report in December 2011 which found Judge Wanger's criticism of Interior scientists was without merit and not supported by the record. The two scientists named in the Judge's opinion have had no part in the Klamath science investigations or the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process. The scientists involved, from all agencies within the federal and state governments, have acted with the highest of scientific integrity in carrying out the investigations associated with this effort.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-5	The Lead Agencies are uncertain as to the data source the comment author relied on regarding the potential for eliminating electricity to more than 150,000 homes. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, GHG-3 and HYDP-2, adequate power supplies are available within the region and will continue to be available to supply these households. Master Responses GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, the Lead Agencies have used a conservative approach to predict the power resource mix under the dam removal alternatives by assuming a mix similar to the the current portfolio and do not speculate the specific power resource mix that PacifiCorp will utilize to comply with the California Renewable Portfolio Standards. Using the 1.5 mega watt (MW) wind turbine models commonly installed at modern industrial wind farms to estimate the number turbines necessary to produce the Klamath Hydroelectric Project's 169 MW of installed capacity is dependent on the turbine	No

Comment Author Bogenreif, Sarah
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

efficiency. Current average efficiencies for turbines are approximately 35%. (Department of Energy [DOE], 20% Wind Energy by 2030 Report, <http://www.20percentwind.org/20p.aspx?page=Report>). This efficiency reflects production in average wind speeds and takes into account days when the turbines are not producing power. With this 35% efficiency factor, approximately 322 wind turbines would be required to match this capacity.

Modern solar panel production, taking into account the uncertainties of solar panel efficiency, is typically estimated at 10 watts per square foot of solar panels (www.solar-estimate.org). Using this number, it would take approximately 390 acres of solar panels to produce the same 169 MW of installed capacity.

GP_LT_1121_867-6

Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Two alternatives that moved forward, Alternatives 4 and 5, include fish passage as suggested in the comment. Other passage alternatives did not meet the criteria for selection of alternatives for the following reasons:

No

Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.

GP_LT_1121_867-7

Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.

No

Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.

GP_EM_1119_1111

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:33:29 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dam the removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Dale <adlibber@charter.net> 11/19/2011 10:31 PM >>>

Dam the removal not the other way around.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Why were the dams put in place in the first place? Has that reason changed or have certain groups become more powerful?

Comment 2 - NEPA

After the expense of installing them it will now cost many times more to remove them; what? The reasons given?

Comment 3 - Costs

Do they generate electricity? If they do then where is the replacement of the power coming from? In these times of the supposed necessity for "green energy" this appears to run against the grain of that effort.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Removal of these dams is totally ignorant .Don't do it!

Dale L.Bohling
P.O.Box 918
Crescent City,CA 95531
adlibber@charter.net

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Bohlinh, Dale
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_1111-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-2	<p>The purpose of the PacifiCorp Hydroelectric Project (including the four dams) is power generation. The Klamath Hydroelectric Project is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The original 1956 license for these dams expired in 2006. The 1956 PacifiCorp license did not include prescriptions (Section 18 of the Federal Power Act [16 USC 811]) for fish passage over or around the dams; only J.C. Boyle Dam has fish passage facilities, but these fishways do not meet current criteria (Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p> <p>On February 24, 2004, PacifiCorp filed an application with FERC for a new operating license for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project. FERC prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for relicensing the project, but no license has been issued. As part of the process for the 2004 relicensing application, a variety of stakeholders (individuals, tribes, fishing interests, and conservation groups) expressed a strong desire that the four hydroelectric dams be decommissioned and removed to address declining fisheries in the lower Klamath River and reopen approximately 43 miles of blocked mainstem river habitat between Iron Gate and Keno Dams and hundreds of miles of stream habitat in Upper Basin tributaries. Fish considerations were a major subject during the relicensing process. For more information please see Chapter 1, p. 1-16 through 1-19 of the Draft EIS/Environmental Impact Report (EIR).</p>	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-3	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.</p>	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-4	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No

GP_WI_1217_1082

From: bchr41@aol.com[SMTP: BCHR41@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 8:49:14 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Beverly Boise-Cossart
Organization: none

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal.

This is the best alternative for the Klamath River watershed, fisheries, and tax payers.

Full dam removal is the right thing to do now, and for future generations.

Thank you.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Boise-Cossart, Beverly
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1217_1082-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Comment Author Blender, Aimee
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1110_650-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1110_475

From: Steve Bollock [[SMTP: REMBRANDT9962@SBCGLOBAL.NET](mailto:REMBRANDT9962@SBCGLOBAL.NET)]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 5:38:27 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Steve Bollock

96067-9606

Comment Author Bollock, Steve
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1110_475-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_551

From: lea.bond@gmail.com[SMTP: LEA.BOND@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:30:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lea Bond
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Please support Alternative 2 - full dam removal!

Thank you,
Lea

Comment Author Bond, Lea
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

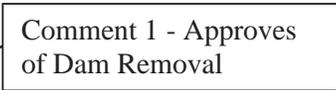
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_551-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1209_1008

From: botzlers@sbcglobal.net [SMTP: BOTZLERS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 11:16:49 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wriinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sally Botzler
Organization:
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves
of Dam Removal



Body: I support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams.

Comment Author Botzler, Sally
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1209_1008-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1201_952

From: rbourdon@design-workshops.com[SMTP: RBOURDON@DESIGN-WORKSHOPS.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 5:22:51 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard Bourdon
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Body: I have been fishing the Klamath River since 1958 and have seen firsthand the decline of the once great fishery. Between the decline in logging and fish the local peoples including Native Americans have suffered greatly. I've mostly fished the Orleans area and where once 20 steelhead per day were common, now with 53 years experience fishing the river a two fish day is the exception. Long gone are the days of keeping any fish, now I just pray that with dam removal and restoration that my grand children will someday be able to enjoy that the Klamath once was. Rich Bourdon

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Bourdon, Richard
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1201_952-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_222

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
 REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
 ---oOo---
 YREKA, CALIFORNIA
 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LIZ BOWEN: Liz Bowen, L-i-z, B-o-w-e-n.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I was born in Siskiyou County. I'm opposed to dam removal. And as far as openness from both sides, I must say that there's a You Tube out there that was created by the opposition, of my opinion; and it is blatant and showing fish, baby fish, that are supposedly dead in one of our creeks in our valley.

The people trespassed on my cousin's property in order to do that. They were caught by my cousin. I know this happened.

Open-mindedness, I have seen very little of it.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Right now I would like to report Scott River has salmon in it. Over 30 were counted within an hour period. Unfortunately DFG has put a wear across the river. The fish have to go all the way down to eight inches. I have a photo of it. That shows the salmon have to find this tiny spot, and then DFG expects all the salmon to get up to the Scott River or it is the farmer's fault for having salmon up in the river, and you're obstructing the salmon from coming up the river. That wear is in the canyon, and it is wrong.

Comment 3 - NEPA

←
To the federal agencies proposing dam

destruction, EIS, EIR regarding four hydroelectric dams in the Klamath River, it is invalid because the participating agencies have violated federal law by refusing to coordinate the plan to destroy the dam with the local governments.

The Department of Interior, and other federal agencies involved with the destruction of Klamath River dams have violated the law by refusing to coordinate the plan for destruction with the local elected officials, sheriffs, our sheriff and the supervisors, city councils and mayors.

The interests of the majority of citizens are being subverted for the political gain of special interest groups who will be paid hundreds of millions of tax dollars over the next 16 years for restoration of salmon projects. Did I mention we have salmon in the Scott River?

Once again federal agencies have favored special interest groups over those of the vast majority of citizens. So what's new? Well, something that's new is coordination. We are expecting all of the federal and the state agencies to coordinate with our sheriff and with other elected local groups in our county.

Coordination and coordination, you must be

consistent with local policy. Local policy, we have local
policy of management, of restoration of our lands, and we
expect you to come and be consistent with our local
policy.

Comment Author Bowen, Liz
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_222-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_222-2	The Proposed Action does not address activities within the Scott River basin.	No
GP_MC_1020_222-3	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	No

GP_EM_1123_907

From: Tami Bozarth[SMTP:EUREKAAUTO@MONTANASKY.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 2:59:06 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I urge you to reconsider your plan to destroy Klamath river dams. It is the wrong thing to do. Would you feel differently if this was in your own backyard?

Sincerely,

Tami Bozarth

Comment Author Bozarth, Tami
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_097-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1020_076

From: Chris Breitenfelder[SMTP:DORISNCHRISB@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 1:25:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I am strongly against the Klamath Restoration Agreement.

Comment 2 - Cost Estimate

The removal of 4 working dams, which produce clean, cheap electricity is not a good use of limited government funds.

What are we going to use to replace this hydroelectric power? Smoke belching coal fired plants ??
Not a good environmental friendly choice!

We would be better off asking Pacific Power to build some fish ladders (like at the Bonneville Dam) to accommodate the few salmon that want to swim upriver.

Sincerely
H.C.BREITENFELDER
10119 Cinnamon Teal Dr.
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
541-273-2263

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Comment Author Breitenfelder, Chris
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1020_076-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-4	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes an alternative that describes this situation in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams. For a detailed description of Alternative 4 see Section 2.4.5.	No

GP_LT_1021_182

John Brennan
3715 Dale Creek Road
Hammond Ranch, CA 96094

October 26, 2011

Re: Klamath restoration project EIR

Dear Government Official:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I live in Siskiyou County at the headwaters of Shasta River.

The Klamath dams must be removed as they pose an insurmountable obstacle to fish migration and spawning. Further they act as a tourniquet does, clamping off a flow vital to so many.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

The EIR for this project must address the following issues:

- Farmers and ranchers moved into the Klamath Basin relying on the availability of domestic and irrigation water. The project must establish a way to continue delivery of adequate irrigation water to them, or they will have relied on that promise of water to their detriment.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

- The generating capacity lost when the dams are removed must be replaced with as green a electricity generation source as the damsnow are.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

- Lakefront property owners must be compensated for the loss of lakefront, perhaps by giving them back the land that was taken when the reservoir inundated it, or compensating them in some way which balances the loss of lakefront and the gain of a flowing fish river.

Comment 5 - Recreation

- Commercial rafters must be compensated for the loss of predictable and adequate flow during their normal rafting season.

Thanks for this opportunity to comment on the environmental impacts of this excellent project.

Sincerely,

John P. Brennan, PE_{WA}

Comment Author Brennan, John
Agency/Assoc. Hammond Forest
Submittal Date October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1021_182-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-2	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-4	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. Master Response RE-6A Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-5	While dam removal would result in decreases in flows for whitewater boating in the Hell's Corner Reach, flows acceptable for whitewater boating would increase in the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Bypass Reaches. Dam removal would result in little change to the number of days with suitable flows for whitewater boating, in the river sections below Iron Gate Dam. While dam removal would cause a decrease in the number of days with suitable flows for whitewater boating in the Hells Corner section, there is no provision in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) or the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) for monetary compensation to commercial outfitters due to changes brought about by dam removal.	No

GP_WI_1020_075

From: j b@gotsky.com[SMTP: JB@GOTSKY.COM]
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 10:21:40 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIR comments
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Brennan
Organization: Hammond Forest

Subject: EIR comments

Body: The dams are just like a tourniquet on our arms; both objects must be removed or part of us will atrophy.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

The removal process must:

Comment 2 - Economics

a. provide a means to provide agriculture with the water they were promised way back when. If the project cannot, then there must be compensation for that taking.

Comment 3- Real Estate

b. Compensate land owners along the reservoirs for the loss of lakefront by giving land back to them to the center line of the Klamath channel.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

c. Provide as green a means of the lost generating capacity as is possible.

d. Create a means to compensate licensed commercial rafters for the seasonal loss of water which will lessen their gross incomes.

Comment 5 - Economics

Each of these issues must be addressed with a specific plan. The EIR is not specific enough.

Take these dams out. Use groundwater storage, off main stem impoundments, aquifer recharge for dry season release.

Comment 6 - Water Supply/Rights

Comment Author Brennan, John
Agency/Assoc. Hammond Forest
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1020_075-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects of Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-3	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. Master Response RE-6A Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-4	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-5	The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to disclose the impacts associated with each alternative to foster the decision-making process, which is what the Draft EIS/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has done. NEPA also requires that mitigation measures must be also discussed in an EIS, but it is at the discretion of the Lead Agency as to what measures are adopted and implemented.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-6	These types of measures are included in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), particularly the On-Project Plan. The KBRA is analyzed at a programmatic level as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3.	No

GP_WI_1202_958

From: barbara.brimlow@gmail.com[SMTP: BARBARA.BRIMLOW@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 10:18:44 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Barbara and John Brimlow
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: We support Alternative 2 - full removal of the four dams.
Thank you.
John and Barbara Brimlow

Comment Author Brimlow, John & Barbara
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1202_958-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_380

From: mbrinkle@comcast.net[SMTP:MBRINKLE@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 2:57:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Brinkley
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I recommend option 2, full removal of the dams on the Klamath River. This will be the best option for fish, and it will result in restoration of a healthy river free of toxic algae and warm water. It will also provide good jobs.

Comment Author Brinkley, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_380-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_368

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL
 DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING
 OCTOBER 26, 2011
 PUBLIC TESTIMONY
 ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. BRINTON: Good evening. I wasn't planning to speak tonight, but after listening to everybody, I decided to. I came here because of a bumper sticker, and it's the very first bumper sticker I have ever put on my car; and it says, "Un-dam the Klamath!" And I got that bumper sticker at a memorial service for Tim McKay, who was the -- ran the NEC. And I was on the board of the NEC for many years. So, in honor of Tim, I had to come tonight. Because I put on a bumper sticker, I have to come to the meeting. Comment 1 - Other/General

And listening to everything tonight, I mean, I am definitely for restoration of the entire Klamath watershed. I mean, pointblank. That's it. Bottom line. Restoration of the Klamath watershed. That includes everything.

But I'm hearing a lot of things that are bothering me. You know, it's the sovereignty rights of the natives, you know, trying to impede on that. Other things regarding water quality, the sediment, all kinds of other things that people are bringing in that, apparently, this document has not addressed. And it needs to be addressed, because this may be the one chance to get this done. And it's got to be done right.

You know, you know the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine." Your mother told you that. Well, I'm going to tell you that. Do it right now, and don't come back and redo it, because then it just makes it more complicated and more difficult.

Thank you.

Comment Author Brinton
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_368-1	Analysis of tribal trust rights including water rights are analyzed in Sections 3.8 and 3.12 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Water quality is analyzed in Section 3.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR.	No

GP_EM_1221_1222

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2012 8:38:27 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dams comment
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Karen Brooks <kbrooks61@gmail.com> 12/21/2011 3:13 AM >>>
RE: Comment on Draft EIS/EIR for Klamath Settlement

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Accept Alternative 1 - No Action/No Project Alternative

This is the best alternative presented as it will not dump 22.2 million tons of sediment into the river system and smother all aquatic life.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

This is an unreasonable and illegal "take" with too many unknown and unforeseeable consequences.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Alternative 1 will also allow the water flows to be the most consistent and keep the high nutrient load as far up river as possible.

Comment 4 - Costs

Lastly, being that there aren't any federal or state funds available to remove the dams, Alternative 1 forces all stakeholders to address outcome-based restoration to save the river system.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

Second Best Alternative 4 - Fish Passage at Four Dams

This should have been done a long time ago and can be borne by the ratepayers of the dams and Warren Buffet's empire. This can be accomplished by fish tunnels or diversion channels.

Comment 6 - Environmental Justice

This entire EIS/EIR is flawed in that it doesn't recognize all the stakeholders and the impacts economically, socially, or culturally.

Comment 7 - Real Estate

It also does not address the long term impact of private property nor the communities and infrastructure associated with dams that have changed the landscape the past 100 years.

Comment 8 - Hydropower

Lastly it does not mitigate or replace the energy that is lost when the dams are removed.

Comment 9 - Real Estate

One area that I could not find an answer to is who owns the land under the reservoirs? How will it be used and managed?

Name: Karen Brooks
P.O. Box 730
Bayside, CA 95524

Organization: None
Title: Citizen

Email: kbrooks61@gmail.com
Date: 12-19-11

Comment Author Brooks, Karen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1221_1222-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-3	Alternative 1 is the No Action/No Project Alternative. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton. Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes the economic effects of the alternatives in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, the cultural resources effects in Section 3.13, Cultural Resources, and the effects on low-income and minority populations in Section 3.16, Environmental Justice.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-7	Section 3.15, Socioeconomics of the EIS/EIR addresses the long-term impact on private properties in the vicinity of the reservoirs. Potential impacts from dam removal to infrastructure are analyzed in Section 3.22, Traffic and Transportation.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-8	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-9	Please refer to Section 3.14 (Land Use, Agriculture and Forest Resources) for a complete description of land ownership in the area of analysis (pages 3.14-6 through 3.14-8). Master RE-6A, C and E Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No

GP_LT_1019_084

Klamath Public Hearing Testimony

To: United States Department of Interior Officials
 From: Bill Brown, Past Klamath County Commissioner
 Date: October 18, 2011
 Subject: Non-Support of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and Dam Removal

Comment 1 - KBRA

As one of the sitting Klamath County Commissioners when the work began on the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) in 2007, I had hopes that an agreement could be hammered out, supported by factions up and down the Klamath River Basin, that would offer real solutions to our future power needs and sustainable water

deliveries to our farms and ranches. Many solutions have been discussed prior and should have been included in the KBRA proposal including but not limited to:

- a) supporting additional water storage (Long Lake, Boundary Dam Proposals and/or other natural alternatives) in order to deliver water to agriculture and down-stream when deemed necessary.
- b) supporting amendment of the Endangered Species Act which has paralyzed the entire Klamath Basin through poor decisions based on unproven science and history,
- c) re-establishing the hatcheries to maximum instead of minimum capacities for a variety of fish species,
- d) establishing an aggressive plan to control the number of predators which we know are a large part of the problem related to fish numbers up the Klamath River, and
- e) additional controls being established for the large commercial fishing vessels that lay off our coast and contribute greatly to unsustainable fish runs.

These are but a few of the many parts of a total solution that I expected to see in the KBRA proposal along with other solutions that have not been thought of or addressed.

Because of the confidentiality agreement approved when the KBRA work began, stakeholders could not openly discuss the proposed KBRA. Once I had the January 2008 KBRA Draft Proposal in my hands and the confidentiality agreement was fulfilled I expressed, after careful thought and investigation, my disappointment in the KBRA proposal publicly. While there were a couple parts of the proposal that I thought could be beneficial, those were widely over-ridden by the four dams to be removed at taxpayer and rate-payer expense, purchase of a 90,000 acre tribal forest by taxpayers, idling of 18,000 acres in upper Klamath donating nearly 30,000 more acre feet of water to a political cause that has already cost our county dearly. Along with this was the fact that I witnessed very few real solutions identified above.

Comment 2 - KBRA

Following is a summary of major concerns that formed my decision, as a Klamath County Commissioner and now a private citizen, to not support the KBRA proposal as presented:

Comment 3 - KBRA

1. The KBRA does not have the support of the Klamath County Natural Resources Advisory Council, agriculture related organizations and a large majority of our citizens as proven by recent surveys and discussions with citizens. Citizens do not have a clue as how this will effect adjudication and costs in taxes, electrical rates, etc.

Comment 4 - Fish

2. Taking out dams will not provide a salmon run under past or current conditions due to the historical fact that the salmon were dead or dying at the location of the Irongate Dam which is why it was placed at that location along with geological reasons. For the fish to climb another 2000 plus feet in elevation and swim approximately another 80 miles when they are dead or dying at the Irongate location creates a reality of why there is no

evidence of salmon runs this far up the river. That is also why the engineers and scientists placed the fish hatchery at the Irongate Dam also. In other words, science and history teach us that we will have salmon runs in Klamath County "When Salmon Fly". The cost of dam removal, estimated between \$400 million and four billion, seems estimator's could come a bit closer, far exceeds the cost of developing additional water storage and implementing other real solutions. "Follow the Money" related to this KBRA proposal.

Comment 5 - Costs

Comment 6 - Economics

3. Over 100,000 acres of productive farm/ranch lands have been idled in Klamath County not counting conservation easements purchased by agencies with taxpayer funds. Using a conservative average of \$300 net income per acre of productive ground, this totals a net loss to our local economy of \$30 million dollars per year. Why would anyone need or want to negatively affect our gross income from agriculture further by taking another 18,000 acres out of production? This does not include losses to farm implement dealerships, veterinary services, ag suppliers, restaurants and all types of other retail shops.

4. The KBRA is an agreement with no legal basis. Klamath County Legal Councils (former and present), wrote opinions that this is only an agreement and is not legally binding. So, my question is why are we relying on an agreement that can and probably will change given new leadership locally, statewide and nationally? Seems like a perfect storm for future generations.

Comment 8 - KBRA

Comment 7 - KBRA

5. Purchasing tribal land under this agreement was one of those "Oh, By the Way" additions asked for by the Klamath Tribes a week or two before the draft was presented in January 2008. In my opinion, it has no place in this agreement. My stated opinion of purchasing tribal land is that the tribes have every right to purchase land with their own funds but the taxpayers have no obligation to assist or be responsible for said purchases.

6. I personally observed a great deal of deceptions, manipulations and outright misinformation that occurred during the development and proposed implementation of this KBRA proposal. Ugly politics, attempts to discredit those that oppose the KBRA proposal, illegal meetings and non-objective/balanced reporting by the Herald and News, especially after the Herald and News came out very early in favor of the KBRA proposal, was and is the norm. This type of behavior and game-playing has no place in such an important issue that will affect all Klamath Basin communities and citizens now and in the future. We all deserve better in order to fight future battles united.

Comment 9 - KBRA

In conclusion, while the current KBRA blew an excellent opportunity to bring forward real solutions, the reality is that this KBRA has caused division among our citizens for the benefit of the few. The solution is to not give in to small special interests rather work towards real solutions that are recognized as being supported by the majority with integrity in the process. Also, the United States of America is nearly bankrupt with enormous debt incurred through exorbitant spending. We, the taxpayers of America, need a break from these spending sprees on projects that are neither scientific nor necessary.

Comment 10 - Costs

Sincerely;



Bill Brown
642 Pacific Terrace
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
541/891-7352

Comment Author Brown, Bill
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_084-1	An analysis of alternatives to the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) is beyond the scope of this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Both National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f)). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a). Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3). The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. These five alternatives were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report).	No
GP_LT_1019_084-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-4	<p>Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:</p>	No

Comment Author Brown, Bill
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12). • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). • Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12). • The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). <p>Additionally, the FERC (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above Iron Gate Dam.</p> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of IGD. The statement that there are no records that salmon and steelhead ever got above the Iron Gate Dam is not factually correct.</p>	
GP_LT_1019_084-5	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-6	<p>Estimated economic impacts including those related to agricultural employment, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-7	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-8	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-9	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-10	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record</p>	No

GP_EM_1121_850

 From: Chris Brown[SMTP:JOHNADAMSCAPITALIST@YAHOO.COM]
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 3:58:16 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Four dams on the Upper Klamath River
 Auto forwarded by a Rule
 Bureau of Reclamation
 2800 Cottage Way
 Sacramento, CA 95825

To whom it may concern,

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

I am writing you regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

I support the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically.

The Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River. One in southern Oregon; the other three in northern California. Allegedly, it is to save the Coho salmon. According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. It's time to stop any more destruction of our rural communities and their economies.

The Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's. Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural. Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

I believe it was intended by the federal government to excluded 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Also, four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached. If they had a voice in this matter it would not have gone this far. But the agenda is not to comply democratically with people it is to rule people. This to me is

obviously a California ABAG agenda, better known as Agenda 21 as stated on the very clearly UN Agenda 21 web site.

In the United States, we are not governed by man nor by nature, we are governed by laws. You have broken our laws and ignored the residents. Where will these people go? How will they get electricity? Do you simply want to move them to relocation camps? Then what? What is your plan?

DO NOT REMOVE THE 4 DAMS AT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Christopher Brown
San Rafael, California

Comment Author Brown, Chris
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_850-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_1064

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:05:47 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Four dams on the Upper Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Chris Brown <johnadamscapitalist@yahoo.com> 11/21/2011 3:01 PM >>>
Mr. Gordon Leppig

c/o
California Department of Fish and Game
619 Second
Street
Eureka, CA
95501

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Dear Mr. Gordon Leppig,

I am writing you regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

I support the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically.

The Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River. One in southern Oregon; the other three in northern California. Allegedly, it is to save the Coho salmon. According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. It's time to stop any more destruction of our rural communities and their economies.

The Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's. Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural. Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

I believe it was intended by the federal government to excluded 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Also, four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their

Duplication cont.

sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached. If they had a voice in this matter it would not have gone this far.

But the agenda is not to comply democratically with people it is to rule people. This to me is obviously a California ABAG agenda, better known at Agenda 21 as stated on the very clearly UN Agenda 21 web site.

In the United Staes, we are not governed by man nor by nature, we are governed by laws. You have broken our laws and ignored the residents. Where will these people go? How will they get electricity? Do you simply want to move them to relocation camps? Then what? What is your plan?

Comment 1 - General/Other

DO NOT REMOVE THE 4 DAMS AT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER.

Sincerely,

Christopher Brown
San Rafael, California

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Brown, Christopher
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_1064-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. PacifiCorp outlined a series of actions in their 2008 Integrated Resource Plan to meet this deficit, including the addition of 144 mega watts (MW) of wind resources in 2009 through company owned resources and purchases, and the addition of 269 MW of wind resources in 2010 with company owned resources and 119 MW of power purchases (PacifiCorp 2008). These improvements and purchases will allow PacifiCorp to meet the expected load across their service area. Please see Volume I, Section 3.18, p. 11 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for a more in depth discussion of power issues related to the removal of the Four Facilities.	No
GP_EM_1121_1064-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1208_980

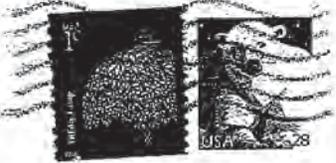
MR. LEPPIG,

KEEP THE Klamath Dam
OPEN & FUNCTIONAL, DO NOT REMOVE IT

THE LOCAL CITIZENS
DO NOT DESERVE TO
SUFFER BECAUSE OF
UNFOUNDED ENVIRONMENTAL
CONCERNS.

Respectfully
Pastor *[Signature]*
Galtburg, TN

Mr. Gordon Leppig
% CA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
1019 Second ST.
Eureka CA 95501



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE, RESERVED FOR U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Brown, Pastor Rob
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_980-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_857

From: Kim Buck[SMTP:KIMBUCK@ATTITUDE.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:58:32 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

I can not express enough how important it is that the destruction of this dam or others throughout California is creating havoc, loss of jobs, loss of property and stable economic enviroment. Turning back to the days of complete wilderness is ridiculous and damaging to communities everywhere.

Please DO NOT proceed with these plans that have to do with the Agenda 21, and the United Nations take over over all our sovereignty

KIM BUCK

Comment Author Buck, Kim
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_857-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No