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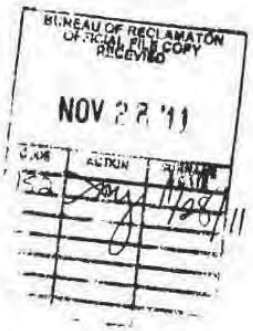
Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

November 22, 2011



Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez, Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way MP-150

Sacramento, CA 95826

RE: MP-140 ADM-1.10

Ms. Vasquez:

The attached file is comments that I would like to introduce into the KlamathRestoration.gov draft EIS/EIR.

Thank you in advance for your assistance and appreciate your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,

James Burney

Owner

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-5.00
Project	12
Control No.	11282011
Folder I.D.	1128-ENV
Date Input & Initials	11/28/2011

www.klamathriverresort.com

Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

November 17, 2011

Mr. Donald R. Glaser

Regional Director

U.S. Department of Interior

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, Ca. 95825

RE: MP-140 - ADM-1.10

Thank you for your letter of October 7, 2011 in response to my letters of August 19 and August 29, 2011. Your apology for delay in response is accepted, however your explanation of the Secretary's decision and the State (OR & CA) concurrence by May 2012 is not an acceptable reply as to whether my property would be negatively impacted. Several points in the Klamath Restoration.Gov, shows us in flood & silt zone.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

Since the announcement of "possible dam removal" publicity in 2006, real estate values have declined by at least 50%.

The recent release of the scope of work for *outside appraisers* covered only land values. These are worthless numbers because there have been no sales. Old time residents, dating back to 1900, with no dams, know that drought and flooding were common occurrences. Even in normal years when logs were floated to the town of Klamathon they had to start in June from Copco to Klamathon to be assured of enough water to float the logs to 5 saw mills.

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Comment 2 - KHSA

The following is being given as an indication that 2008 it was known that dams were to be taken out.

Oregon and California Public Utilities or Senate Bill 76 "whereas the "Klamath Agreement in principle" was signed November 13, 2008 by the US Department of Interior and by PacifiCorp and that a final agreement will entered into by these and OTHER parties (stake holders). (Please see rest of Oregon Senate Bill 76) California PUC did take some-time but did sign in principle. (Notice that no local governments had agreed).

I attended a number of the scoping meetings that resulted in my writing the letters attached requesting appraisal.

The scoping meetings appear to be to "Validate Stakeholders" wish list. All above and (much more) were validated by the Secretary's press release and speech in San Francisco. See attachment A-1

Comment 3 - NEPA/CEQA

Please note that in none of these documents is mitigation cost given. (If you don't have a budget, how can it *"be done in cost cap and public interest?)*

Comment 4 - Costs

Maybe my property is not that significant to DOI, but I have invested a tremendous amount of money and time in the project after complying at great cost with CEQA and North Coast Water requirements. My lead agency, Siskiyou County, cannot even sit at the table, so as a property owner with a large investment, I have no government representation. The appraisal is so I can negotiate with, & get, what a "willing seller and a willing buyer agree as a Fair Price. We do not want to leave this to another Secretary or our Grandchildren who won't have first-hand knowledge of the property. My wife & I have always believed in our Country, its government and, most of all, our Constitution & Bill of Rights. Your Department, either purposely or unknowingly, contradicted and misrepresented, many of the rights of Property Owners thru out your investigation (ie Pacific Power, Tribes, Public) & don't let the truth stand in the way to accomplish the goal to remove the dams.

I have only asked for an appraisal that we both can agree on, in writing, so no questions, when you move forward, that our estate will not have the burden and cost to adjudicate.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

Comment 5 cont.

That is why I demand an agreed price now and on dam removal. If you run over budget, we don't want to be told "sorry, no funds".

My wife and I have worked very hard for many years to develop this legacy for our Grandchildren. We are getting along in years and most likely won't be around when the dams come out. We can't sell the project because of disclosure of flood, silt, and drought years low flow in the River. The Klamath Restoration Act Documentation shows we will be in the flood zone (that we filed and got out in 2004). Blowing the dams shows the highest silt deposits will be on our property. Our Klamath Ranch Resort currently has water wells, septic & leach fields & irrigation systems, 4900 sq. foot home, restaurant & boat ramps. Our planned development is 10 years in the making and still has a-ways to go. We stopped development because of KBRA press releases and hearings.

The flood water& silt will most likely ruin our wells, septic system AND our business. That is why an appraisal is necessary NOW, not, WHEN, all is signed off by the Secretary. He has already said he likes the Project. The Oregon & California Governors have already agreed in principal to sign.

If that takes to May 2012, why has the congressional bill already been drafted to send to Congress? Therefore it appears that the "fat lady" is ready to sing. We are very close to the Siskiyou Monument Proposal, maybe DOI would want this space to manage the two monuments which both will reach the Klamath River ; Cascade Siskiyou to the East, Siskiyou to the west. Both seem to be Crown Jewel Properties.

Comment 6 - Real Estate

Please see a direct quote from Amendment 14 :

Amendment XIV Citizenship Rights *Ratified* 7-9-1868

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Klamath Ranch

Comment 6 cont.

I am not a legal expert, but it seems clear to me that our property must be appropriately compensated for in real terms.

Please consider a face to face meeting or order an appraisal. Your early response is expected & appreciated. Please view the property on:

klamathranchresort.com

Sincerely,

James Burney

Property Owner & Tax & Rate Payer

AND American Citizen

Attachments:

1. DOI letter 10-7-2011
2. Copies of previous letters 2-14/5-16/5-19/8-29-2011
3. Secretarys speech
4. Klamath Clap Trap
5. Testimony Yreka draft
6. A-2 excerpt Full Dam Removal

CC:

Ken Salazar

Secretary of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, D. C. 20240

Dennis Lynch, Program Manager

USGS WR NW DO

2130 S W 5th Ave.

Portland, OR 97201

Governor Kitzhaber

160 State Capitol

900 Court St.

Salem, OR 97301

Governor Jerry Brown

% State Capitol, Suite #1173

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dean Brockbank, Chief Counsel PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah St. #2000

Portland, OR 97232

Michael Dunn, CEO/President PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah St.

Portland, OR 97232

John McCamman, Director Dept. of Fish/Game

1416 9th St., 12th Floor

Sacramento, CA 95814

Neil Manji, Regional Manager Dept. of Fish/Game

601 Locust St.

Redding, Ca 96001

John Bezdek, Ass't Solicitor, Water & Power

Land & Water Resources Division

US Dept. of Interior

1849 C St. NW

Washington, D C 20240

Jason Phillips, Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation

Klamath Basin Area Office

6600 Washburn Way

Klamath Falls, OR 97603

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Mid-Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OCT 07 2011

MP-140
ADM-1.10

Mr. James Burney
Klamath Ranch Resort
6930 Copco Road
Hornbrook, CA 96044

Dear Mr. Burney:

On behalf of Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, I am responding to your letters of August 19 and August 29, 2011, regarding possible impacts to your property from the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River and requesting an appraisal of your property. I apologize for the delay in this response and I understand your concerns.

Secretary Salazar will make a decision regarding dam removal by the end of March 2012, and the Bureau of Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Region is assisting the Secretary in making that decision. In accordance with the terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, if the Secretary decides to remove the dams, the States of California and Oregon have 60 days to concur, until the end of May 2012. Until we have both the Secretary's decision and the States' concurrence, we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property would be negatively impacted as a result of the Secretary's decision would an appraisal be performed.

In a press release dated September 21, 2011, Secretary Salazar announced the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), which initiated a 60-day public review and comment period that began on September 22, 2011. The Draft EIS/EIR is not a decision to remove the dams; rather, it is an opportunity for the public to provide their comments on the alternatives, including the proposed action to remove the dams. I encourage you to submit your comments on the Draft EIS/EIR during the comment period, which closes November 21, 2011.

Please mail your comments to Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-150, Sacramento, CA 95826, fax them to 916-978-5055, e-mail them to KlamathSD@usbr.gov, or submit them online at http://klamathrestoration.gov/Draft-EIS-EIR/feedback/. As Reclamation assists the Secretary in making this decision in the public interest, your concerns and the concerns of all affected parties will be considered.

I appreciate your patience and understanding as we move forward with this process. If you require additional information, please contact Ms. Rhea Graham at 916-978-5113 (TTY 916-978-5608) or rgraham@usbr.gov.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Glaser
Regional Director

cc: Honorable Jerry Brown
Governor of California
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable John Kitzhaber
Governor of Oregon
Salem, OR 97301

Mr. Dennis Lynch
Program Manager
Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement
U.S. Geological Service
2130 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97201

Mr. Charlton Bonham
Director
Department of Fish and Game
1416 Ninth Street, 12th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Neil Manji
Northern Regional Manager
Department of Fish and Game
601 Locust Street
Redding, CA 96001

Mr. Michael Dunn
President and CEO
PacifiCorp
825 NE Multnomah Street
Portland, OR 97232

Mr. Dean Brockbank
Vice President and General Counsel
PacifiCorp
1407 West North Temple, Suite 320
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

August 29, 2011

Ken Salazar, Dept. of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, DC 20240

RE: Property Owners

KlamathRestoration.gov

Mr. Salazar:

Comment 11 - Real Estate

On August 19, 2011, I sent you a letter requesting consideration for getting an appraisal on my home & business properties located in what will be a flood zone according to your hydrologist map dated 4-14-2011.

I spoke with the web master a few days ago, who advised that he would be setting up meetings with the DRAFT REPORT in or about 3rd week of September.

Pacific Power is a property owner. Private property owners have rights just as much as Pacific Power. If we have diminished value, should we not be given consideration BEFORE you receive total cost to determine if this is in the Public Interest? We pay our taxes as "rate payer" and "tax payer"(at all levels) many times over.

You have established values for property owner, Pacific Power with new equipment to generate more power and then pay the depreciated value of their equipment (and real estate?) I have tried to discuss this issue to establish the amount that is being allotted for all real estate issues, ie; Copco Village, and the flood issues on my property and others. I am advised by the Real Estate Division that "we are at a point in time that we cannot address these issues". Again, my property & others has declined in value and will decline further now, and when dams are removed. There are no comparables to compare market value since the removal of dams has stopped all sales. As a business man, I understand, but shouldn't private owners receive the same consideration? Our properties have gone down & will continue to go down with just the threat of dam removal.

www.klamathranchresort.com Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

Who's expert opinion is available for a "fair and just" appraisal for now and when the dams are out? FEMA took us out of flood zone in 2004: Bureau of Reclamation put us in with dams out in 2011. (See dam out flood reclamation chart). My resort was constructed with the dams in and will affect our building, septic, utilities, well etc. This was not posted on web site until late June, yet is dated 4-14-2011. The Restoration chart shows that you get the report before NEPA or CEQA are completed. How can this be an accurate report as to cost of removal without property values established?

Comment 12 - Cost

A liquidation value has been placed on Pacific Power Equipment and the Federal Government (tax payer) will buy their equipment etc.. WE ARE PROPERTY OWNERS AS IS PACIFIC POWER! Pacific Power has even been allowed to raise rates to their rate payers as well as pay for their property (Oregon & California PUC). I have asked the Real Estate Division for an appraisal that we could agree on and they say they do not have authority to get an appraisal. They cannot give the name of an acceptable appraiser that I can pay as a private citizen for your use to establish our loss.

Mr. Lynch, project manager, says he is a hand-picked scientist (by your office), apparently he does not know or care about property owner rights or cost. He admits, however, that if all goes through, it will take 50 years to clean up the River. Outside scientists say that because of the natural birth of the River, it will NEVER, substainable or economically or be accomplished.

The Klamath Settlement Process Calendar indicates the "draft" is being drawn up currently and will probably be brought for Public Comment in mid-September. Supposedly we are not to ask questions, but comment on the findings only in the draft. I personally feel from the tone of Mr. Lynch and his panel (who appears to be informed by Mr. Lynch) as to what to report and record for the record.

Please get an appraisal we can agree on OR would your office prefer to agree on an appraisal done by a private firm while we were in construction (about $24,000,000.00)?

Please, property owners and government, needs these numbers BEFORE final draft is filed.

Sincerely,
James Burney

Property Owner & Tax Payer

CC:

Governor Jerry Brown

Governor Kitzhaber

Dennis Lynch, USGS Program Manager

Neil Nanji, Dept. of Fish/Game, Regional Manager

John McCammay, Dept. of Fish/Game, Director

Michael Dunn, Pacific Corp, CEO/President

Dean Brockbank, Pacific Corp, Chief Counsul

Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

August 19, 2011

Mr. Ken Salazar

Secretary of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, D C 20240

RE: Klamath Restoration.gov

Property Rights

KHS / KBRA

On February 14, 2011, I sent you a letter about Property Rights. Your office answered and referred me to R. Graham of the Real Estate Panel in Sacramento. Mrs. Graham was most helpful. I asked for information about my property just below Iron Gate Dam and in our discussion we found that the Department was using a February 2011 FEMA map that showed my property was still in the Flood Zone. I advised that I had taken, at great expense, the property out of FEMA Flood Zone and gave her the map # etc. where the property only had 1% chance of flooding. This map was completed in 2004. While we were on the phone she was able to verify this information and advised she had no idea why it was not in their files and gave me the name of the hydrologist working on the project and advised he would be calling me shortly, which he did.

I have attended several of the "scoping meetings", each time trying to get answers as to what happens to property now shown on Restoration Web Site as flood zone. At each of these meetings, my questions have been turned aside. The web site now has a flood map dated 4-14-11 which was not posted until late June, 2011. This shows most of my 2000 (+-) river front property in the flood zone without mention of Dry Creek Tributary, which will dam up and flood balance of River front

I have attempted to try and get information from the Real Estate Division Panel and the Hydrologist about how the government would put the diminished value into the budget. I was referred to the Regional office of BLM who said they were not in the business of buying property and was not about to start now in Siskiyou County. I asked if they could recommend an appraiser. They advised they did not have staff appraisers and if they needed appraisers they had to have an order from Bureau of Reclamation.

www.klamathranchresort.com Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

Mr. Salazar, I refer you to your "Official Website"

"Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the Secretarial Determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) will include consideration of the combined impact and cost of both these agreements on fish populations and human communities."

I ask you how your budget numbers can be accurate WITHOUT the cost impact of real estate?? On my web site, Klamathranchresort, you will see home, storage barn, RV park & restaurant plus 580 acres (+-)that is dependent on the River and Iron gate lake.

"From the Official Web Site"

"It is critically important that these two tracks of study be conducted objectively, that all pertinent issues are evaluated, and that all relevant information obtained is disclosed, irrespective of whether it supports or does not support the proposed action. It is recognized that an unbiased, trasparent treatment of all issues will lend credibility to the Secretarial Determination process and to all environmental compliance documents"

On the issue of Public Interest, have you heard the "rumor" that the tribes are being used by the U S Dept. of Environmental Affairs? I have heard that the "River Keeper" is paid and well educated lobbyist by many environmental groups. The Indian Tribes are being used in this removal of dams. The River Keeper is a well-paid, highly trained lobbyist (paid with BIA Funds?), using the health and welfare issues to close these clean hydro-electric dams. Their gill nets take 50% of the Salmon Run. According to your map on site it is a 190 river miles to the Iron Gate Dam. I recently read that the count expected the run into the Klamath River to spawn will be about 360,000. This is low, but 50% is removed from spawning habitat before they reach the spawning area.

The Tribes, as well as the Caucasians, have been affected by another endangered species, the Spotted Owl, which all but closed out the Lumber Industry. The gold panning by Fish & Game & Bureau of Mines has closed out the rest of the economy. We now raise a lot of cattle, but no slaughter house. My business and a few others are trying to attract more tourism to visit our beautiful area. Our State & Federal Laws make us a very economically challenged area through entitlements that are unsustainable. We have zero return of a dollar; spend it on Wednesday & out of the County (sometimes out of the country) on Thursday. Our 44,000 people are over 20% unemployed. Those Caucasians & Indian (all American) that had any get up and go: got up and went. The proposal to take out the Dams will be like taking our last pint of blood.

Please believe me, at 80+ years, I have lived in the best of times and the worst of times. Born into a Democratic family, migrated to the Republican Party & disappointed in both today, but I know that when we get this much government into our lives, we are doomed to failure. We cannot sustain this kind of make busy work. I would like to leave a legacy of a going business done with hard work, good money management and sacrificing our retirement years. Now our investment and future is in doubt because of a bureaucratic, socialistic government, who cannot support its spending habits.

Will you ask for and get an appraisal of my & other properties affected by this removal of the dams?

We are still hopeful American Citizens.

Our concerns are many.

May we have an early response?

James Burney

James Burney

Property Owner/Tax Payer

Cc: Governor Jerry Brown

Governor Kitzhaber

Dennis Lynch, USGS Program Manager

Neil Nanji, Dept of Fish/Game, Regional Manager

John MCCammay, Dept of Fish/Game, Director

Michael Dunn, Pacific Corp, CEO/President

Dean Brockbank, Pacific Corp, Chief Counsul

Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

May 16, 2011

Donald R. Glaser
Regional Director
1847 C St. N W
Washington, D C 20240

Re: MP40
ADM1.10

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of May 5, 2011 on behalf of Secretary of Interior, Ken Salazar.

It is unfortunate that our CZAR's in Washington are TOO busy to look at our problems here on the Klamath River in California and Oregon.

I don't blame any one group over another, whether it be County, State, Federal, timber, gold, agriculture, Indian, Chinese, Irish, Italian, or English. THIS IS AN AMERICAN PROBLEM. We are all now Americans. The problem and opportunities we face today in this beautiful area, was created by GOD; climate and nature for many centuries.

The Indian Tribes got to the area second after the cave man, then came the white man, each in their own way, mistreating the Klamath River, the life blood and economic heart of the area. The economics of the area since the 1850's to the current time, has gone from gold to timber & now cattle & hay. Having said that, it is true that "He who has the Gold makes the rules", so the gold mines played out @$37 an ounce and is now $1600. We can't even recreationally mine in the River according to California Fish & Game. Our economy has spiraled down and the only real value we have is the real estate. In the name of endangered species, the "spotted owl" issue closed 47 saw mills and created NO NEW JOBS, thus heavy unemployment. To this day, over 20% are on unemployment or on permanent disability. I understand that southern Oregon has most of the same problems.

Siskiyou County is the 5th largest geographic county in California and arguably the most scenic in the state. We have the same population, as of 1964 census, of about 44,000.

www.klamathranchresort.com Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

Our economy is so bad that when our children grow up, if they have any get up & go, they leave to make a living. They don't want to go, but they have no choice. This applies to the Indian children as well as Caucasians. We have no jobs!!! It only takes a few cowboy's (or girls) to run the cattle ranches.

So we produce nothing that our local Walmart or grocery stores can buy and when we spend a dollar in the county it is sent out within 24 hours. Yes, even the Walmart payroll goes out the day after payday. Siskiyou County, I understand, is the biggest employer next to the US Forest Service. They produce nothing for the future economy; we export our dollar & our children.

I use this preamble to go back as reference to my letter (File MP 1-40, ADM 1-10) of 4-22-2011 and your letter of May 5, 2011.

I came to Siskiyou County starting in the late 70's. Fishing which WAS & IS great. I only bought my property in 2001. It was my desire to build a tourist recreation vacation spot. I had been made aware of the above facts and thought I could make a difference by sharing the recreation aspects of the River and Iron Gate Lake. The RV Park gets many visitors from all over & tell us, and others about the beauty of the area, clean air and green trees. The stars at night & the sun rises are beautiful coming over the eastern mountain. Take a hike up to the area where a lodge has been planned and see seven bends in the Klamath River, Mt. Shasta & Pilot Rock. It is no wonder the Department of Interior wants to make a Monument down river. You have already closed the forest roads & if you close the Monument, as you have Soda Mountain, we will only be able to view it from the AIR or as pedestrians.
Yes, my dream for the future is going down in a spiral because of the Dam removal. My business plan calls for 40 plus employees and in my Golden years, leaving something for future generations.

Your letter of May 5, 2011, said that "the sub-teams have reviewed the January, 2011, Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Zone Map A which shows your property within a flood zone however, it is possible the sub-team are unaware of ALL of the available information that exists about your property". Ms. Rhea Graham, Program Manager, is to contact me, but as of this writing, I have not heard from her, so I am attaching the FEMA report of September 29, 2004, stating , with the Iron Gate Dam in place, there was a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. Certainly with the Dam out we would go back to pre 1962 flooding and low flow in September & October (salmon run).

I am sending this information along to you at this time because it appears that the sub committee referred to above, are trying very hard to prove the scooping that was done with the stake holders Was and IS fact (whether true or not) and would require dam removal. It seems to have become HOW not WHEN the dams are removed.

I refer you to the Klamath Basin Coordinating Council annual report (copy attached) of May 3, 2011. Please review them carefully. Who will make up for the next 50 years on the Council that will represent the Property Owners and rate payers????? (Only one (1) for the county?)

This all starts with the endangered Sucker Fish (2004) to Coho Salmon (2010). FEMA started the scoping process for re-licensing Iron Gate Dam. Now they can't or won't supply determination letter

on my property (see attachment). May 16, 2011 Department of Interior has turned the scoping over to USGA (because they are the scientific division of government.) At the Klamath Falls Fisheries Meeting, the leader says and explains that they will turn all material to Independent Experts to validate whether to recommend to Secretary Ken Salazar, keeping or closing the dams.

We, the public & property owners, won't have any input or experts to help verify findings and only 30 days to even contemplate what is going to happen. In my opinion, the Independent experts are going to follow the gold & formulate the goal of the Department's wishes which only represents the STAKE HOLDERS. No County coordination at the table. Our County held and informational election & 80% voted to keep the dams.

My property has become very de-valued and un-saleable with just the publicity of possible dam removal. With no comparable sales, we are all under water. Even if it takes 10 years for dam removal it will continue to go down in value. Most of us bought for long-term, but many are being foreclosed on because they can't sell. The economy is down now, but won't recover soon with the dam removal being studied.

PLEASE, coordinate with our local officials and get some local input. We need the real estate being developed for recreational & upper end retirement level income. The County won't economically be capable of surviving.

If the Dams come down we will, in effect, by the actions of the Department of the Interior, will have our property taken by condemnation. The Tribes get more dollars from BIA, Dept. of Agriculture, California Indian Gaming, etc. than our County tax income will have to run the County.

I thank you, and request a face to face meeting with the sub-committee to exchange FACTUAL information as it relates to economic & real estate devaluation.

James Burney
Property Owner & Tax Payor

CC:

Ken Salazar
Secretary of Interior
1847 C St. N W
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dennis Lynch
Program Manager
USGS WR NW DO
2130 SW 5th Ave.
Portland. OR 97201

Governor Kitzhaber
160 State Capitol
900 Court St.
Salem, OR 97301

Dean Brockbank
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PacifiCorp
825 NE Multnomah #2000
Portland, OR 97232

Michael Dunn
CEO/President
PacifiCorp
825 NE Multnomah St.
Portland, OR 97232

John McCamman
Director-Dept. of Fish & Game
1416 9th St., 12th Floor
Sacramento, CA.95814

Governor Jerry Brown
% State Capitol, Suite 1173
Sacramento, CA 95814

Neil Manji
Regional Manager
Dept. of Fish & Game
601 Locust St.
Redding, CA 96001

John Bezdek
Assistant Solicitor, Water & Power
Land and Water Resources Division
U S Dept. of the Interior
1849 C St. NW

Washington, DC 20240

Mark Stopher
Environmental Program Manager
Dept. of Fish & Game
601 Locust St.
Redding, CA 96001

Jason Phillips
Area Manager
Klamath Basin Area Office
Bureau of Reclamation
6600 Washburn Way
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

February 14, 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St. N.W. Room 5521
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Property Rights (or wrongs)

Gentlemen:

I am one of many unfortunate and unhappy property owners who live on the Klamath River.

In the last 3 years, with just the threat of taking out the Dams, my property has decreased by an enormous amount and my business's has suffered a great loss of revenue. Our business's (Klamath Ranch Resort, Fish Hook Bar & Restaurant, Blue Heron RV Park) and property (580 acres) is dedicated to the outdoors recreation visitors. The companies are owned by my wife and I. It has received a number of awards from the industry such as Woodall's, Trailer Life, Big Rigs, as a 5 star recreational vehicle park.

The RV Park gets visitors from all over the West. Our clients come and spend an average of 4 days & they appreciate the beauty of the area. With the rumor of Dam Closing and the future uncertain as to where we will ever have a Salmon Run, our business has decreased dramatically. The economy has been no help, but most of our repeats have been supportive and say " Its not common sense that they want to take the dams out", but the publicity is killing us.

We feel we should be getting some serious attention as property owners! So far we have received NO consideration from the Task Force assigned to this mission to review the implications of Dam Removal.

www.klamathranchresort.com Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

Our property was removed out of FEMA flood zone at considerable time & expense in 2001-2002. It required the Iron Gate Dam to be I place. If the Dams are removed, our entire 2000 feet (+or-) River Front will flood in the wet years and be pot holes in the fall run for the salmon.

Our Siskiyou County Museums full of pre 1962 pictures of flood conditions in spring and death on the river from fishermen being washed off rocks by waves of water in the spring.

Please as Property Owners we MUST have some immediate attention or let all of our employees go as we have already reduced our work force by 9 people. Our County Board of Supervisors cannot even sit at the table while these matters are being discussed. As taxpayers we are suppose to have some say at the local level. Please take time to look at our website "klamathranchresort.com".

Your consideration is invited and a reply is expected.
Please, "NO MORE TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

Respectfully,

James Burney
Concerned Citizen & Tax Payor

CC: Mark Stopher, Environmental Mgr.
California Dept of Fish & Game
Northern Region
601 Locust St.
Redding, CA 96001

John McCamman, Director
California Dept of Fish/Game
1416 9th St., 12th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Jason Phillips
Area Manager
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Klamath Basin Area Office
6600 Washburn Way
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

John Bezdek, Solicitor to Sec. Ken Salazar
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
1849 C St., N.W. Room 5521
Washington, DC 20240

Klamath Ranch Resort
6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

April 23, 2011

When I purchased my property in 2001 it encompassed a massive junk pile, an uninhabitable house without running water or functional sewer, and a former restaurant building.. The landmark Restaurant had been moved from what is now Iron Gate Lake where it had been operated during Dam construction. The home mentioned above was an old 3 room school house. The property has about 2500 feet of Klamath River Frontage.

During my due diligence prior to purchasing the property I investigated to insure the property had long term water rights which had never been sold. After purchase I spent considerable funds with engineers and Siskiyou County to remove the property out of flood zones (FEMA). I then spent considerable funds to DEVELOP the property with my residence, Blue Heron RV Park, remodel of Landmark Fish Hook Restaurant, a very expensive septic system, 6 water wells to assure adequate water supply for the development, storage barn, and landscaping, all complying with paid Siskiyou County and North Coast Regional Water Quality permits. In other words, I was required to do all due diligence scoping with full public disclosure BEFORE I went forward with a planned development.

If this is required of individuals regarding their own property, then the Klamath River Restoration Agreement and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement members allocating unrepresented private and public assets and resources should also have been made public BEFORE deciding what was going to happen not only to the property owners but to the Siskiyou County tax rolls. The meetings and agreements were created in mandatory secrecy by largely non-vested benefitting interests willing to accept the predetermined requirement to endorse dams' removals. Now that those exclusionary agreements have already been created and implemented through mutual benefitting member consent, they are opening those impositions for 'public comment' to be 'reviewed' by the same self seated members. The decision currently seems to be HOW and WHEN the Dams will come out and reallocations imposed, not if. The current 'scoping' in play seems to be to justify the numbers previously fabricated by agreement signatories while excluding consideration of Siskiyou County impacts and over 1600 property owners whose life savings and investments along the River and lakes will suffer from removal of clean energy productive and environment enhancing dams. The reason given for removing the dams and placing all other costs and interests secondary is to theoretically benefit Klamath migratory salmon. While there is no historically consistent benefit or data supporting dam removal, and while there are many already failed experiments based upon 'Agreement' theory that in one 'experiment' alone cost over 1200 homes, lives, and futures of vested regional residents, the numerous known environmentally detrimental practices conducted by unaccountable 'Agreement' entities including Agencies and Tribal members nonetheless still continue.

www.klamathranchresort.com Tel 530.475.3370 Fax 530.475.3586

Today property values are falling far below the state average of 30% (2006-2011) because no one wants property subject to potential loss of its' greatest assets both aesthetic and economic.

Properties along the river and Copco Lake have become un-saleable since the closed door Agreements became public. Siskiyou County has had no coordination Status with the Interior Dept., California Fish and Game, or the State of California. If a proper scoping and CEQA had been done BEFORE the 'agreements' were formed, these issues would likely have been resolved and considered in the overall cost and benefits to the property owners and the county tax base which will be severely diminished. At this point, it is inconceivable that self appointed benefitting members creating the 'agreements' in exclusionary secrecy would now effectively 'consider' the historical and scientific public input contradicting those very 'agreements'.
The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will be implemented by benefitting seated members given 50 years of unaccountable chartered authority funded through unrepresented taxpayers and residents. With the imposition of already failed theories, environmental degradation and human losses will be guaranteed. Upon implementation of the interconnected Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), Pacific Power unrepresented ratepayers will be burdened with massive unjustified cost increases without return. With dams' removals, property owners will be returned to historically experienced increased flood and property damage, loss of water, and the likely cost increase or unavailability of flood insurance. During summer and fall, with even further diminished water storage capacity, the only way to force historically unsubstantiated newly mandated 'Agreement' increased flows for Salmon is by placing even greater hardship upon the residents and agriculture within the region.

WHERE ARE OUR PROPERTY RIGHTS? It seems the only right we have is to pay taxes.

"TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"

Your comments and supporting data is requested so they can be expertly examined as a coordinating body from Copco Lake to Orleans. "Klamath Restoration.gov" cooperation is definitely not working since no one has contacted or inspected the property owners' rights along the reservoirs and lakes from Copco to Orleans.

Information, draft and final SDOR and EIS/R is not being examined or meetings held that would give the information of a complete NEPA/CEPA process.

Sincerely,

James Burney
Property Owner & Tax Payer

Cc: Karuk Tribal Council, Yurok Tribal Council, Siskiyou Daily News, Medford Mail Tribune

TESTIMONY GIVEN AT YREKA DRAFT MEETING

Partial Duplicate of GP_MC_1020_224

Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road. Hornbrook CA 96044

My name is Jim Burney. My wife & I have the Klamath Ranch Resort, ½ mile below Iron Gate Dam.

I want to congratulate Mr. Lynch, US California Fish and Game and the Klamath Restorations Group who seem to be totally dedicated to the project as individuals and Government bodies they represent.

However, as my Father use to say "beware when a man comes to the door and says, Hi I am from the Government & I am here to help"

Then I look at your official Government Web site, I QUOTE:

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement and the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) provide a framework for removal of four Klamath River dams by 2020, contingent on Congressional approval. Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the Secretarial Determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), will include consideration of the combined impact and cost of both these agreements on fish populations and human communities.

Efforts leading to a Secretarial Determination will follow two separate but interrelated tracks of study. The first track is a set of scientific studies focused on determining whether the benefits of dam removal and implementation of KBRA will advance fish populations, will be in the public interest, can be done within the state cost cap, and can be done without any major unintended consequences.

End of quote!

T here will be MANY unintended consequences. You have only addressed Fish & Water & s ome people, Tribal Issues, have been addressed---how about the loss of health , economic values of homes, ranch land, farm land, timber, recreation (246,000 est.) people fish & ski & camp on Iron Gate Reservoir.

Here are just a few more costs:

Comment 7 - Costs

1. You seem to have settled on state cost to remove the dam of 400$million (recently) reduced by Sectary Salazar who said BEFORE reviewing the final Draft.

www.klamathranchresort.com Tel 530.4*5.32*0 Fax 530.4*5.3586

Comment 7 cont.

2. According to Oregon, Calif PUC, we rate payers will pay most of the State cost with higher utility bills.

Comment 8 - Real Estate

3. My property will flood 2500 feet of River front recreation property. I paid and got out of flood control with FEMA before I built. I have asked for appraisal before & after. In a letter from DOI says wait until it is approved by Calif. Oregon Governors. Both have already given evidence if recommended they would approve. My project will not be complete at a cost of 45 jobs on completion.
4. Property owners are going to loose more than land which is the only scope of work as the appraisal R E expects.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

5. Health & water Quality will be at risk from flood & silt contamination.
6. Property owners taxes will go down because of loss in value. The County tax rolls will continue to go down. They will not be able to sustain health & welfare issues.

Comment 10 - Economics

I will close by saying this project is ill designed and does not and will not be done within your mission statement address at the beginning.

You represent the Government! We the people want less of your help!!!

Thank you

state hasn't come up with that money yet.

A1 Salazar, in a speech today before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, said a draft environmental impact statement due out Thursday puts the "most probable cost" for dam removal at $290 million in 2020 dollars, according to text of the speech.

Salazar is scheduled to give a thumbs up or thumbs down to the project by March.

His comments left no doubt that he likes the project. He noted that the 2010 settlements between government and interest groups has moved the basin "beyond the water wars of the early 2000s," and described critics as "naysayers" who are "working to derail the deal."

The draft environmental impact statement shows a loss of 50 jobs related to the hydropower generating dams, Salazar said, loss of reservoir recreation and "some decrease" in property values nearby. The dams provide about 1 percent of PacifiCorp's power generation.

But the draft estimates significant benefits as well, Salazar said:

* Watershed restoration could add more than 4,600 jobs over 15 years, including 1,400 during the year of dam removal.

* More reliable water supplies would add between 70 and 695 agricultural jobs annually.

* Tribal and commercial salmon fishermen would benefit, with chinook salmon harvests increasing by more than 80 percent. Eleven coastal counties in Oregon and California would gain more than 400 jobs as a result of improved fishing conditions.

* Klamath River coho salmon, listed under the Endangered Species Act, would reclaim 68 miles of historical habitat. Steelhead, the Klamath River's most popular sport fishery, would regain 420 miles of habitat.

Producing those benefits could be a challenge. Restoration -- and related job creation -- depends on Congressional approval and an extra $500 million in federal funding that hasn't been set aside yet.

An independent review this June also warned that dam removal wouldn't restore fish runs unless nine separate issues that affect fish were addressed, including climate change, water quality and disease.

This information and much more that you need to know about the ESA,

A2

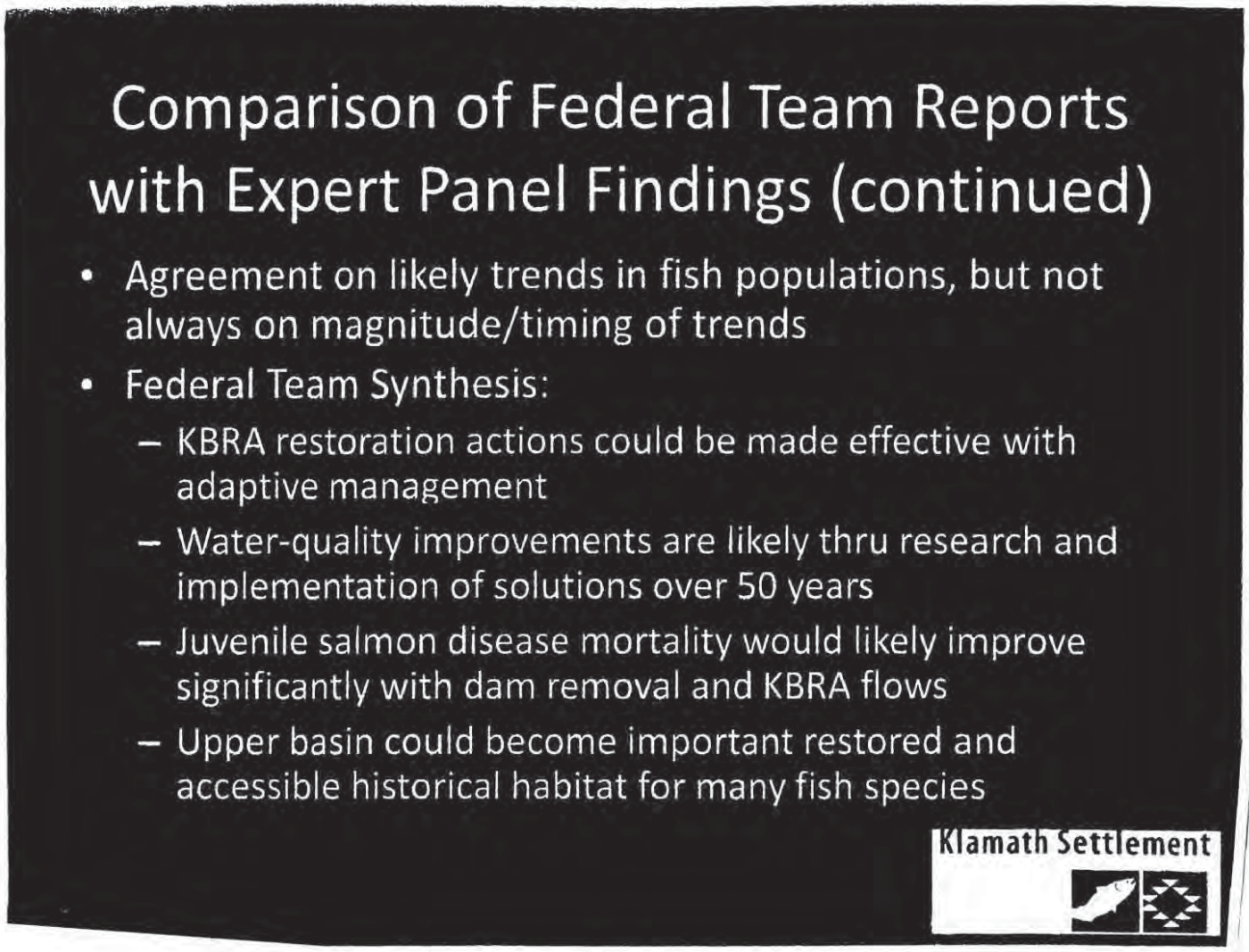
Full removal)

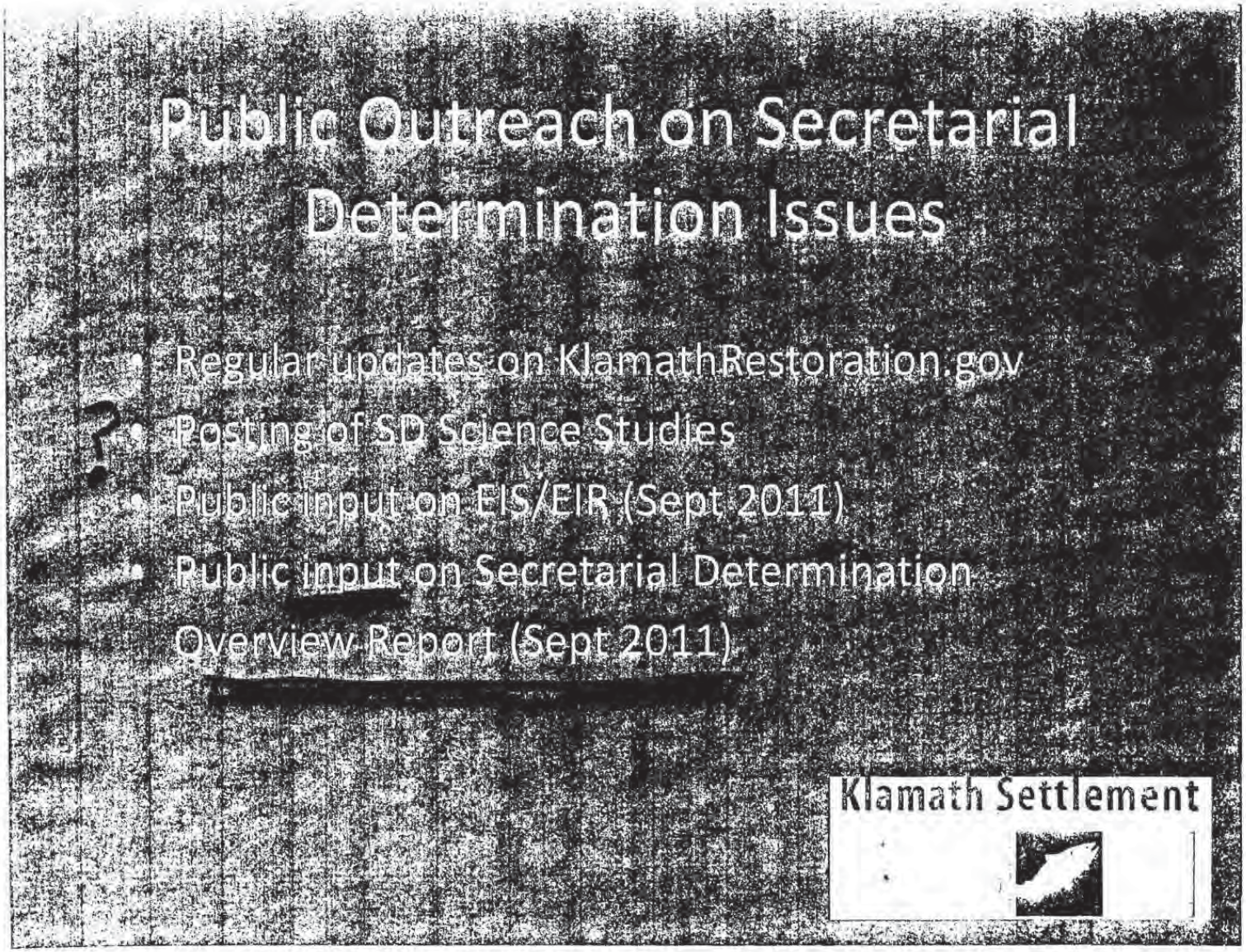
"DOI also determined the 100-yr floodplain after dam removal. Based upon the most current inventory of structures downstream of Iron Gate Dam to Humbug Creek over, 24 residences are within the existing 100 year flood plain. Less than 6 residences and other structures such as garages are outside of this flood plain, But may be put into the 100 year floodplain after removal of the dams. However, the final determation of the future 100-yr floodplain after dam removal will be made by FEMA."

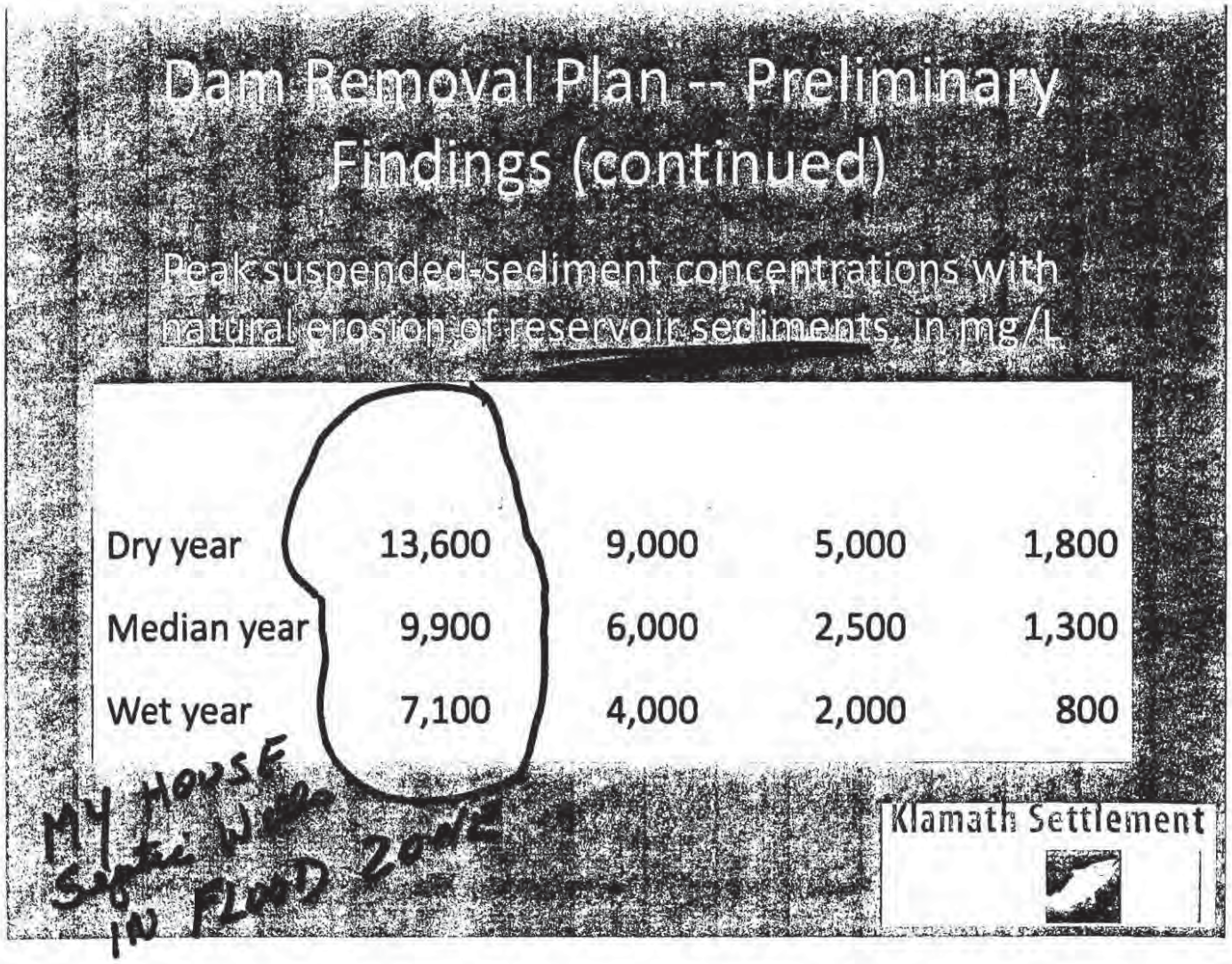
"The change to the 100-year floodplain inundation area downstream from Iron Gate Dam would increase the risks of flooding structures; therefore, the impact on flood hydrology would be significant. Mitigation Measures H-1 and H-2 would reduce the impact to flood hydrology to less than Significant."

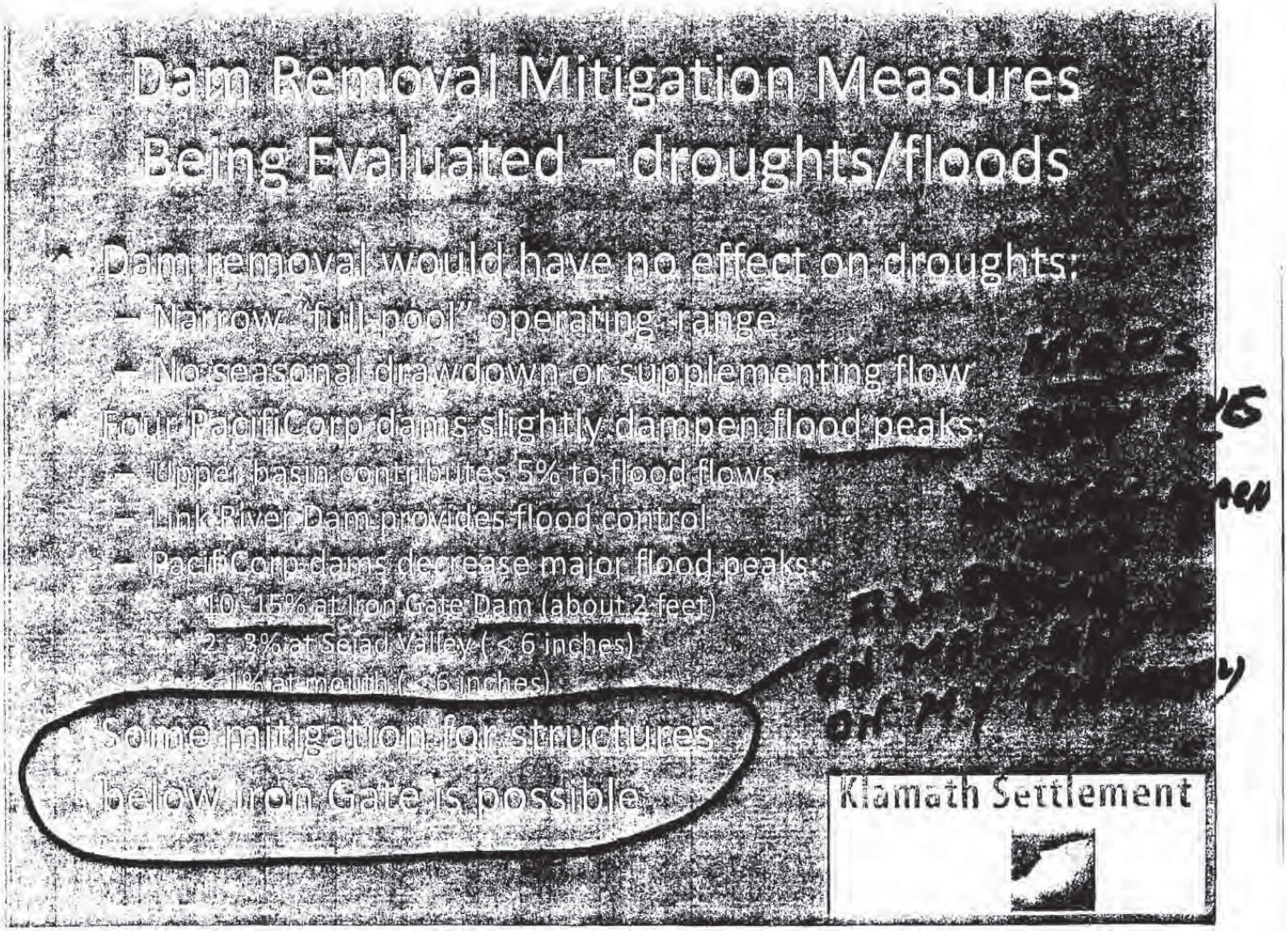
"The existing bridges are within the 100-year floodplain; however, these structures would need to be evaluated to determine if they would still maintain enough clearance to not be inundated by flooding. Not all of the structures that could be exposed to increased flooding risks are permanent. However, an increase in risk to one habitable structure or bridge is considered to be significant according to the signifiance criteria. Mitigation measures H-1 and H-2 are described below "

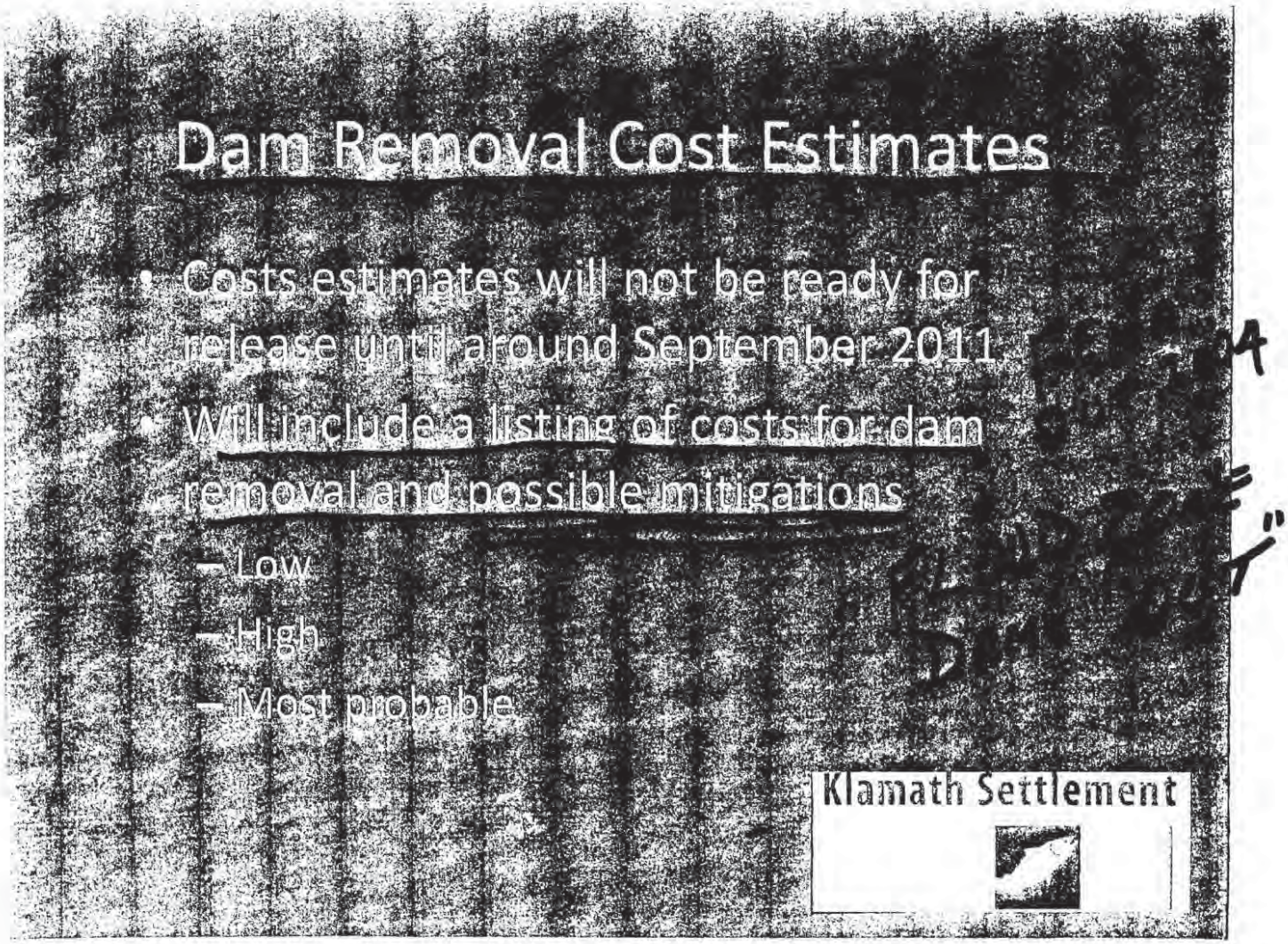
KLAMATH RANCH RESORT
Shows in Flood Plain Map 4-14-2011
With NO NOTE ABOUT DRY CREEK FLOODING
BECAUSE KLAMATH RIVER RISE MAKES DAM
TO FLOOD BOTH SIDES OF DRY CREEK.
& Restuarnt


Comparison of Federal Team Reports with Expert Panel Findings (continued)
• Agreement on likely trends in fish populations, but not always on magnitude/timing of trends
• Federal Team Synthesis:
– KBRA restoration actions could be made effective with adaptive management
– Water-quality improvements are likely thru research and implementation of solutions over 50 years
– Juvenile salmon disease mortality would likely improve significantly with dam removal and KBRA flows
– Upper basin could become important restored and accessible historical habitat for many fish species
Klamath Settlement


Public Outreach on Secretarial Determination Issues
Regular updates on KlamathRestoration.gov
Posting of SD Science Studies
Public input on EIS/EIR (Sept 2011)
Public input on Secretarial Determination Overview Report (Sept 2011)
Klamath Settlement


Dam Removal Plan -- Preliminary Findings (continued)
Peak suspended-sediment concentrations with natural erosion of reservoir sediments, in mg/L
Dry year 13,600 9,000 5,000 1,800
Median year 9,900 6,000 2,500 1,300
Wet year 7,100 4,000 2,000 800
MY HOUSE
Klamath Settlement


Dam Removal Mitigation Measures Being Evaluated – droughts/floods
Dam removal would have no effect on droughts:
– Narrow "full pool" operating range
– No seasonal drawdown or supplementing flow
Four PacifiCorp dams slightly dampen flood peaks:
– Upper basin contributes 5% to flood flows
– Link River Dam provides flood control
– PacifiCorp dams decrease major flood peaks:
10 - 15% at Iron Gate Dam (about 2 feet)
2 - 3% at Seiad Valley (< 6 inches)
<1% at mouth (< 6 inches)
Some mitigation for structures below Iron Gate is possible
Klamath Settlement


Dam Removal Cost Estimates
• Costs estimates will not be ready for release until around September 2011
• Will include a listing of costs for dam removal and possible mitigations
– Low
– High
– Most probable
Klamath Settlement

Comment Author	Burney, James
Agency/Assoc.	Klamath Ranch Resort
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_938-1	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values. Master Response RE-1C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-3	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-4	Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in the Detailed Plan report posted on the website with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), and include all costs required under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). These cost estimates include dam removal costs, mitigation costs (including flood and water quality impacts), restoration costs (including revegetation of reservoir areas), long-term monitoring costs, contingencies, and non-contract costs (including engineering, design data collection, and construction management).	No
GP_LT_1128_938-5	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-6	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed. Master Response RE-3 Landowner Compensation.	No

Comment Author	Burney, James
Agency/Assoc.	Klamath Ranch Resort
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_938-9	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-10	The potential for losses in property values and the loss of property tax revenue in Siskiyou County are addressed in Section 3.15 Socioeconomics.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-11	Section 3.6.4.3 pages 3.6-27 thru 32 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe the effects removal of the Four Facilities on flood potential. Mitigation Measure H-2 says that the Dam Removal Entity (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 areas as a result of the removal of the Four Facilities. Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-12	J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams are operated for power generation and not operated as flood control reservoirs, but have provided some incidental flood protection during flood events. Under the Proposed Action, the facilities would not be in place to provide this reduction in flow rate and there would be a slight increase in the 100-yr flood elevations as the result of dam removal from Iron Gate Dam located at River Mile 190 to Humbug Creek located at river mile (RM) 172. The details of the analysis are given in Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] (2012d), “Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary’s Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration,” Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. The increase in flood elevations is primarily due to an increase in the 100-yr flood discharge after dam removal, but there is also a small amount of sediment deposition expected downstream of Iron Gate Dam, although aggradation is likely very short lived. The peak flow will also occur several hours sooner after the dams are removed. Section 3.6.4.3 of the EIS describes the effects of the increase in flood elevation and change to the timing of the flood	No

Comment Author	Burney, James
Agency/Assoc.	Klamath Ranch Resort
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	peak. Mitigation measure H-1 describes the action necessary to mitigate the change to the timing of the flood peak. Mitigation measure H-2 addresses the actions necessary to mitigate the increase in water surface elevations (p 3.6-39 of the EIS). The Dam Removal Entity will implement these mitigation measures, and the costs of these mitigation measures are included in the overall costs of the dam removal project. Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in Attachment D of the Detailed Plan Report posted on Reclamation's Klamath Project Web site. These estimates include a significant allowance for mitigation measures, which includes necessary modifications to preserve current levels of flood protection for private property owners.	

GP_MC_1018_130

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BURNEY: My names is James Burney,

B-u-r-n-e-y. I live one-half mile down river from

the Iron Gate Dam.

Comment 1 - NEPA/ CEQA

I wish to say to this panel that I think

you've done a very good job of preparing this meeting

to sustain the 23 stakeholders that sat at the table

and made their wish list and you have followed

through, made your best effort to make it come true.

I still say that this panel is based on poor

science and worse politics.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

And I feel that the sustainability, it should

be questioned very quickly to the extent that if we

take the dams out, the property values in Siskiyou

County has already gone out of 40 to 50 percent if

they touch the river.

I read the job scope that the appraisers were

hired to do in Siskiyou County to come to a

conclusion as to the value of the real estate which

is, in my opinion and those who have also checked,

has been gone down just by 50 percent, just by the

conversation of taking the dams out.

Only three parcels of property between mine and 13 miles down river have sold since 2008. There are no buyers because nobody wants to live by a mud hole.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The second thing that I would like to bring up, that the people of Siskiyou County, 69 percent of the voters came to the poles and voted 80 percent to keep the dams.

I've been very active in trying to educate the people that it is likely that we are going to lose the dams. And every day I have gray-haired people like myself coming to me and saying, "Jim, don't worry about it. It doesn't make common sense, it is not going to happen."

Comment 4 - KHSA

Frankly, I feel that it has already happened based on the Secretary's press conference at the Common Wealth Club in San Francisco, I believe it was two weeks ago today, stating that he was going to save us $110 million to remove the dams, and implying that he was all for it.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

I have talked and asked for an appraisal of my property because I think, according to the KBRA agreement and research, you have indicated that you know that there are properties below the Iron Gate

Dam that are going to be sustainable. But if we continue to drive them down till 2010, and then you take it, at that value, we can't sustain it.

As far as the county government is concerned in Siskiyou County --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Burney --

MR. JAMES BURNEY: I will wind it up very quickly.

I think based on the tax rolls, and I'm not anti-Pacific Power, according to our assessor's office, the PUC in California collected $1,780,000 and sent it to Siskiyou County, a population of only 44,000, but the fifth largest in the county, cannot sustain county government with a reduction on all the personal property as well as that.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Burney.

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Thank you.


Windows Media Player
File View Play Tools Help
Playlist to Copy
Now Playing
Media Guide
Copy from CD
Media Library
Radio Tuner
Copy to CD or Device
Premium Services
Skin Chooser
URGENT
Important Information
www.SaveTheDams.com
Paused
Total Time: 0:29

Comment Author	Burney, James
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_130-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-4	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-5	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No

GP_MC_1020_224

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

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Most people say I don't need this to talk loud.

My name is Jim Burney. It's spelled B-u-r-n-e-y.

I'll read this because I don't want to be misquoted at any point. My wife and I have the Klamath Ranch Resort, one-half mile below Iron Gate Dam.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. Lynch, the US California Fish and Game and the Klamath Restoration Group who seem to be totally dedicated to this project as individuals and government bodies they represent.

However, as my father used to say, beware when a man comes to the door and says hi, I'm here from the government, and I am here to help.

Comment 1 - KHSA

It looks as if you have strayed a long way from your objective, your official Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement site, and I will read it so you can compare the thoughts that have come up tonight.

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement and the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, KBRA, provide a framework for the removal of four Klamath River dams by 2020, contingent on the Congressional approval.

Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the secretarial determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environment Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act will include consideration of the combined impact of cost of both these agreements on fish population and the human communities.

Efforts leading to a secretarial determination will follow the two separate but interrelated tracks of study. The first track is a set of scientific studies focused on determining whether the benefits of dam removal and implementation of the KBRA will advance fish population, will be in the public interest, can be done within the state cost cap, and can be done without any major unintended consequences.

That's the end of the quote.

There will be many unintended consequences.

Comment 2 - Economics

You have only addressed fish and water and some of the people, the tribal issues have been addressed. How about the loss of health, economic values of homes, ranch lands, farm lands, timber, recreational benefits? Over 246,000 people were estimated to use the fish and skiing and camping alone.

Here are just a few more costs. You seem to

have settled on the state cost to remove the dam of $400

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Burney, your time is up.

Mr. Burney, if you submit the written comments, that will complete your testimony.

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Yes, I will be happy to do it. The other half will be two inches thick.

Comment Author	Burney, James
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_224-1	The objective of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process is to evaluate the impact of a range of alternatives on the human environment. The Proposed Action, Alternative 2, includes analysis of the implementation of Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Given the potential impacts identified during scoping of the alternatives, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes disclosure of possible impacts on fish populations and human communities. Any secretarial determination made using this EIS/EIR by the Secretary of the Interior must comply with NEPA and be based on sound peer reviewed scientific information. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. The Secretarial Determination Overview Report (SDOR) is a separate document from the EIS/EIR that summarizes past and new technical studies related to the four Secretarial Determination questions identified in the KHSA. The SDOR will also be reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior before making his decision.	No
GP_MC_1020_224-2	Effects on reservoir, fishing and whitewater recreation are addressed in Section 3.15.3.3. Effects on refuge recreation are addressed in Section 3.15.3.8. The Proposed Action is not expected to affect skiing, camping or timber production.	No

GP_WI_1001_016

From: Hienaloli@aol.com[SMTP:HIENALOLI@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, October 01, 2011 1:06:59 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Real Estate Flood Zone Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Burney
Organization: Klamath Ranch Resort

Subject: Real Estate Flood Zone

Comment 1 - Real Estate

Body: I have recieved no responce to letter and request for appaisal of 2500 feet {+or-}just below Irongate Dam. Copco lake properties should getsame. Draft EIR only address land no improvement. How can a cost factor. Be established when you have only poor land comparison ??

Comment Author	Burney, James
Agency/Assoc.	Klamath Ranch Resort
Submittal Date	October 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1001_016-1	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No

GP_EM_0923_004

To: Elizabeth Vasquez, BOR
From: Tom Burns, Klamath Direct, 30242 Highway 97 N., Chiloquin, OR 97624
Topic: Input on Klamath Facilities Removal - Public Draft - EIS/EIR
Date: 9/ 23/11

Climate Change and KHSA and KBRA

No decision by the DOI on either Dam Removal on the Klamath River [Preferred Alternative] or support for the KBRA with its various programs is justified until:

a. A clearer picture emerges of what the agricultural needs will be for the nation and the world when significant production in portions of the temperate agricultural zone are lost [in the U.S. in Southern California, the Southwest, and the lower Midwest].

b. More definitive predictions are available for the effects of climate change on the specific watersheds of the Klamath Basin.

The first issue defines the broadest context for the future needs of the nation and the Basin, and so it is the place to start this input. If the current projections are correct and Southern California and the American Southwest and Lower Mid-West desiccate and become agriculturally unproductive by the end of the 21st century, other areas of the country will need to take up the slack, especially in light of the expected population increase together with the necessary geographical shifts sea rise will require. The Klamath Basin may well be one of these relief areas, and the projected rise in temperature in the Basin will make high value row crop production viable. Presently, our concerns may be for aquatic species, but we may well be facing a situation in the relatively near future where humans become the endangered species and whether we like it or not, water may have to be directed mainly to support agriculture. By mid-21st century, we may be investing in dams and dredging the core of Upper Klamath Lake to provide deep water storage to support expanded agriculture [probably drip irrigated] in the area. Our current focus on expensive projects to remove dams and support cold water aquatic species may well seem very misplaced in 40 years! We need to anticipate our future and be wise in determining what projects we invest in with our limited financial resources. KHSA and KBRA may well not even make the first cut to qualify when we consider this larger context.

Comment 1 - Climate Change

Now for the specific Klamath Basin context. The essential question before all parties considering the KHSA and KBRA is whether the effects of climate change by the end of the 21st century will nullify virtually all of the ecological benefits claimed for these very expensive, combined proposals. While section 3.10 of the current draft document identifies the likely changes climate change will bring about in timing, temperature, duration, and intensity of water flows for the Klamath River under different alternative scenarios, it elects to focus on the minimal contribution the projects of the KHSA and KBRA will themselves make to climate change. In so doing the assessment minimizes the much more significant negative effects climate change is expected to have on the benefits claimed for aquatic species [especially salmonids requiring colder water conditions]. Since the benefits to these species of dam removal and the various ecological KBRA projects is the major driver of the entire KHSA and KBRA process, we need to know whether these claimed benefits apply only in the current and short term as supported by analyses based on historic range of variability, or whether these benefits hold up for the long term when the significant negative effects of climate change increasingly come to dominate.

Comment 2 - Climate Change

The draft document does not adequately resolve this primary Klamath Basin ecology issue. An investment of $1,000,000,000 [likely to be considerably greater by 2020] in major changes to the

Klamath River under KHSA and KBRA can only be justified if the benefits of these changes can be determined to hold up long term – at least well into the 22nd century.

Within the next two to three years, we should have a much better basis for addressing this essential Klamath Basin issue as regional projections become watershed specific predictions.

Given the current Great Recession and the federal budget debacle, we can [and will probably have to] wait for at least this two or three year period until both of the above fundamental questions can be satisfactorily answered and funding may become available to support appropriate projects.

“HOLD,” awaiting climate change clarification for the country and the Klamath Basin, is the appropriate current response by the DOI to the proposals of both KHSA and KBRA.

Comment Author	Burns, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	September 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_0923_004-1	As described in Section 1.4.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the environmental review is intended to analyze and disclose the significant effects on the environment that would arise from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives. EIS/EIR Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases (GHG), is intended to provide a generalized summary of the potential effects of climate change on each alternative from a literature review. More detailed descriptions of the effects of climate change on specific resource areas, such as fish, is described in other chapters. For example, the effects of climate change on salmonids are described in Chapter 3.3, Aquatic Resources. However, CEQA does not require the Lead Agency analyze the environment's effects on a project. (*Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles,* (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455; *South Orange County Wastewater Authority v. City of Dana Point,* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1604.)	No
GP_EM_0923_004-2	As described in Section 3.10.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the predicted changes in climate change were evaluated over the next century (end of 21st Century). Predictions for climate change impacts in the Klamath Basin beyond this period are not readily available and cannot be evaluated. The climate change section summarizes the expected trends in effects expected from climate change from readily available data. Furthermore, the CEQA does not require the Lead Agency to analyze the environment's effects on a project. (*Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles,* (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455; *South Orange County Wastewater Authority v. City of Dana Point,* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1604.)	No

GP_EM_1115_677

From: Katrina Buskirk[SMTP:KBUSKIRK@CLEARWIRE.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 4:52:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Save the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I live, work, and vote in the Klamath Basin. I also pay for utilities here including electricity. I was raised in an area of the country known for hydroelectric power off the Missouri river. It is one of the cheapest and most sustainable forms of electricity production in the world today where wind is not appropriate due to feasibility issues such as sustained wind speeds or available area. Coal, though still widely utilized produces particulate pollution as does the burning of "bio" materials as in biomass plants. Also, recent events in Japan have shown the dangers of nuclear power in earthquake prone regions. All have their place for sure, but it makes absolutely NO sense to remove up to 4 working and already established hydroelectric dams that can be utilized to provide power to OR and CA simply for the "potential" to save fish that are not indigenous, not for a "maybe" we can make them thrive situation. "Maybe" we can save the fish and return the rivers to their natural state? No, we changed them years ago, and the environments that surround them have adapted to that including the people that live in those areas. No one is really fooled by PPL trying to get out of the cost of maintenance and permits for an older structure by removing an old facility they possibly failed to properly maintain. This is nothing but a ploy to increase the utility expenses of individuals served in this area under the guise of environmentalism. I'm all for saving the environment and responsible stewardship is part of the process.

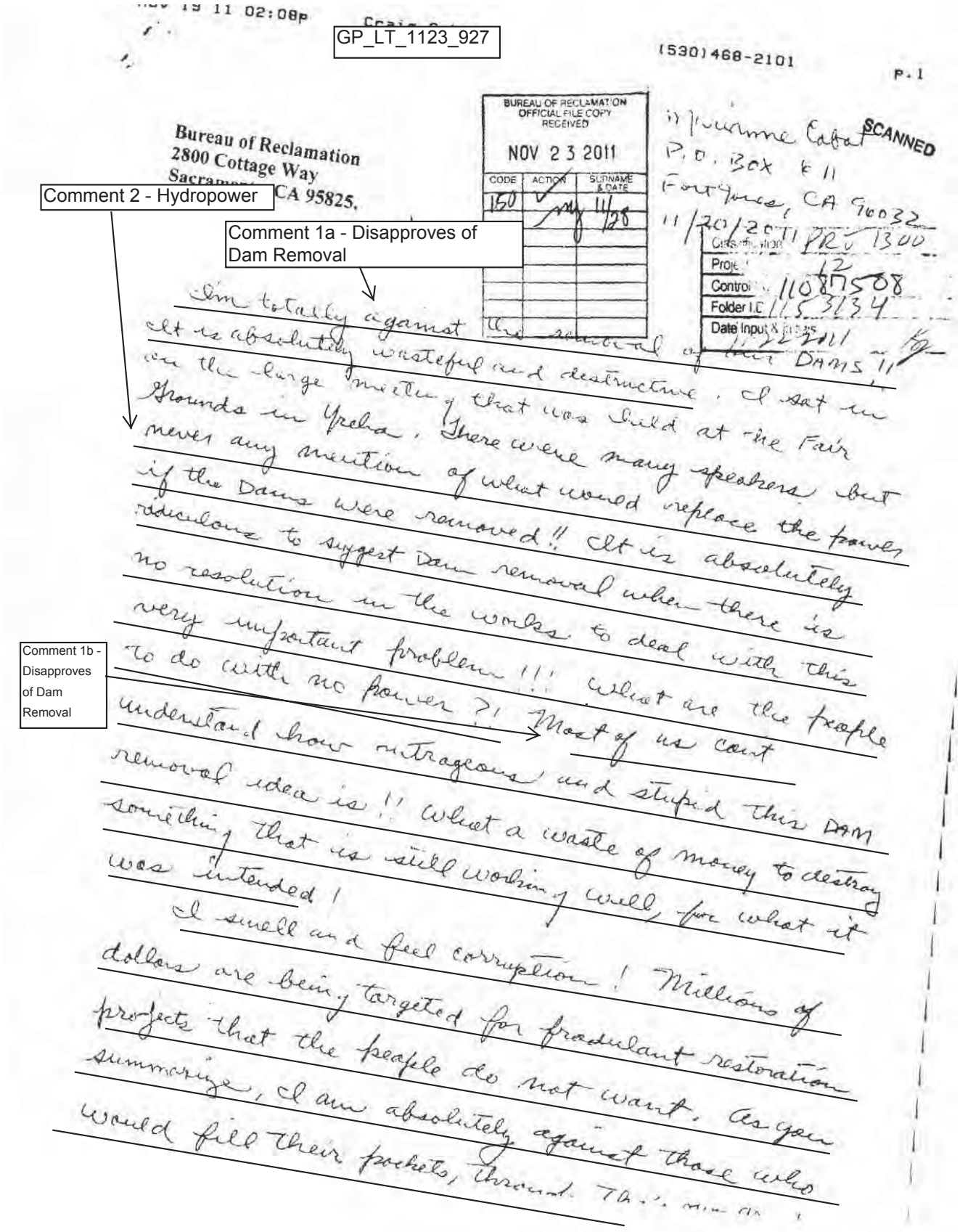
Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ladders and other means have successfully been used by many states to alleviate issues regarding dams and fish migration, and shown it to be effective. There is NO NEED or satisfactory reason then, to remove the dams in the Klamath River. Only a few stand to benefit from this action, while many more would be adversely affected. Please do not destroy the dams. I did vote to save the dams when this came up on local ballot measures as well, for the same reasons stated above, but even though the majority disagreed with removal it is still under proposition. Please support the Majority, and do not sign off on removal of these important power producing facilities. We all recall rolling blackouts in CA due to insufficient supply, and this would continue to exacerbate such issues by removing available power from supply thereby increasing demand artificially. This benefits no consumer and environmental concerns are only a ruse to get this pushed through. The demolition alone would pollute those rivers with the waste left over from the shattered concrete dust particles, and simply doesn't make sense. Thank you for your attention to this, though I'm sure this is not the first like it you've received.

Katrina Buskirk

Comment Author	Buskirk, Katrina
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1115_677-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response AQU- 3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU- 4 Coho are Native. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-30 BRT Current Status of Chinook Fisheries. Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho. Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel on Resident Fish. Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel on Lamprey. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures. Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No
GP_EM_1115_677-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



NOV 19 11 02:08P Craig

(530)468-2101 P.1

GP_LT_1123_927

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
NOV 23 2011

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	✓	my 11/28

SCANNED

Yvonne Cabal
P.O. Box 611
Fortuna, CA 95032
11/20/2011

Classification PRJ 1300
Project 12
Control 1108508
Folder I.D. 115334
Date Input 11/22/2011

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm totally against the removal of these DAMS !!
It is absolutely wasteful and destructive. I sat in on the large meeting that was held at the Fair Grounds in Yreka. There were many speakers but never any mention of what would replace the power if the Dams were removed !! It is absolutely ridiculous to suggest Dam removal when there is no resolution in the works to deal with this very important problem !!! What are the people to do with no power ?! Most of us can't understand how outrageous and stupid this DAM removal idea is !! What a waste of money to destroy something that is still working well, for what it was intended !

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I smell and feel corruption ! Millions of dollars are being targeted for fraudulent restoration projects that the people do not want. As you summarize, I am absolutely against those who would fill their pockets, through TAX's, mis-ap

while undermining and destroying the lives of those they represent! NO DAM REMOVAL!

Sincerely,

Mariaume Cabot

Comment Author	Cabot, Mariane
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_927-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1123_927-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP_EM_1102_301

\From: Dot Campbell[SMTP:DOTTESS@HUMBOLDT1.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 10:54:37 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I opopose the klamath basin community and economic recovery act Auto forwarded by a Rule

11/1/11

Comment 1 - Other/General

To Whom It May Concern; I write today to oppose Senator Merkley's Draft "Klamath Basin Community and Economic Recovery Act of 2011
The Klamath dams need to come down and not at the expense of the people or nature.
If Congress acts, it must make sure that the flows for salmon allow them to thrive.
We need transparency and a NEPA review with an entire KIamath Basin plan and a federally funded buyout program
Our precious National Wildlife Refuges needs to be returned to a natural environment and farming phased out.
Restoration work on the river is essential and Funding is needed.
I oppose the "Klamath Basin Community and Economic Recovery Act of 2011 because it would:
Unjustly waive rights of non-party Klamath Basin Tribes who rely on the fish for sustenance and religious purposes
Give subsidies and special contracts that are costly to us, the taxpayers and hurt the environment
Give approval of funding of a water plan to be developed solely by Klamath Irrigation Project irrigators without public oversight and without protective guidelines
Allows commercial farming the refuges for another 50 years
This act Gives power subsidies that make possible the draining of refuge wetlands for more harmful commercial farming.
Allows for continued damaging commercial agricultural practices
Eliminates proper oversight of the National Environmental Policy Act
This act approves an agreement that does not provide enough water to guarantee the fish survival.

Dorothy Campbell
740 Fourth Ave
Blue Lake, Ca 95525
Po Box 824
Blue Lake, CA 95525
707 498-8981 cell
707 668-5177 home
dottess@humboldt1.com

Comment Author	Campbell, Dorothy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_301-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1019_085

Tara Jane Campbell Miranda
DEIS comments. 10/18/11
Klamath Falls, Oregon

EIS/EIR Public Hearing Comments

- The document should be clear and concise with regard to issues that are brought up often. For example, there should be clear and objective summary statements regarding sediment, flood control, water supply and water rights, site remediation and fisheries.
  - There has been so much bad or misleading information put out there that the outcomes of these investigations needs to be clear and concise and part of the executive summary.

- The truth is no longer part of the public discussion here. This has simply become and ideological battleground. My truth is that this is not about dams. It is about water for my farm and for my neighbors. It is about having something to hand over to the next generation

- The EIS should discuss the issue of FERC Licensing, costs associated with a license for PacifiCorp to operate and role of the Oregon and California Public Utility Commissions

Comment 1 - Hydropower

- The EIS should clearly state the option that will be the least cost/least liability option for PacifiCorp Ratepayers

- The EIS should be clear about which options will require ongoing subsidies from other ratepayers

- The KBRA is separate but related. This process for me is about water and regulatory environment that allows me to continue to farm. That is why I am here, not because of dams that provide NO benefit to me

- This is NOT precedent setting. These dams are privately owned and the owner is making a private business decision. I support the company's private property rights, particularly if the Public Utility Commission has said this will be the best outcome for me as a ratepayer

Comment 2 - Economics

More in the weeds:

- The EIS does not adequately address issues pertaining to the local economy and in particular how the agreement would affect or not affect the agricultural economy of the region.

- All local cultures and communities should be considered

- Obvious false or inflammatory statements should be disregarded

- The EIS needs to clearly articulate how the related KBRA is treated. It has some effect and clearly there are obviously important historical and functional relationships between the two agreements, it is important to state that in fact, the KBRA is in effect today and was in effect the moment is was signed by multiple parties.

- Much of the KBRA can and is being implemented today. Other components require funding and in some cases legislation, but as a whole these this are happening and not conditional on this EIS/Determination process

THE DAM FACTS!

The Dams are NOT "ours"—Dams are private property of PacifiCorp:

- ***SUPPORT*** *the company's* ***PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS,*** particularly because the Public Utility Commission has said this will be the ***LEAST COSTLY OUTCOME FOR YOU*** as a ratepayer.
- The Dam owner is making a ***PRIVATE BUSINESS DECISION.***
- ***TAKING OUT DAMS IS CHEAPER*** than relicensing for fish passage.
- Dam removal is ***NOT PRECEDENT SETTING.***
- Taking out the dams **WILL NOT TURN OFF YOUR LIGHTS.**

WHAT THE DAMS DON'T DO:

- Dams ***DO NOT*** **PROVIDE STORAGE FOR IRRIGATION WATER.**
- Dams ***DO NOT*** **PROVIDE FLOOD CONTROL.**
- Dams ***DO NOT*** **PROVIDE PREFERENTIAL PUMPING RATE.**
- Dams ***DO NOT/ will not*** **OPERATE AT FULL CAPACITY if relicensed.**
- Dams ***DO NOT*** **SAVE YOUR FAMILY FARMS AND RANCHES** from water shortage and environmental regulations.

WHAT'S THE DAM PROCESS MEAN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS?:

For agricultural producers this process is **NOT** about dam removal. **IT IS** about overall related Settlement Agreement activities which mean:

- **Water supply certainty** for irrigated family farms and refuges so ***YOU CAN PLAN***
- **Implementing water and regulatory environmental assurances** so ***YOU CAN CONTINUE TO FARM AND RANCH.***
- **Affordable Power** so ***YOU CAN PAY YOUR IRRIGATION PUMPING BILL***
- **Self-determination** so ***YOU CAN DETERMINE FUTURE IRRIGATION OPERATIONS***
- **Restoration and Habitat Plans** so ***YOU CAN COMPLY WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CLEAN WATER ACTS***
- **Agricultural viability** so **YOU CAN CONTINUE TO FARM SUSTAINABLY** on USFWS Refuges.

GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE:

1. Negotiated settlements in Oregon Adjudication

2. Water supply certainty for irrigated family farms and refuges

3. Restoration and Habitat Plans to comply with Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts

4. Farmers and Ranchers determine future irrigation operations

5. Pathway to affordable energy for pumping

6. Resolves Klamath Irrigation Project debt controversy with Reclamation

7. Keeps agriculture viable on USFWS Refuges

8. Voluntary participation

DAM STRAIGHT IT'S A BUSINESS DECISION:

1. PacifiCorp, the OWNER of the Iron Gate, CopCo 1 & 2, and JC Boyle dams, states that the Klamath Hydro-electric Settlement Agreement, decommissioning the hydro project, is a sound business decision and protects its ratepayers

2. There is NO relicensing of the dams without fish passage and revenue reducing operational changes.

3. There is NO irrigation water stored behind Iron Gate, CopCo 1 &2, and JC Boyle dams

4. Iron Gate, CopCo 1 & 2, and JC Boyle are NOT operated for flood control

5. There is NO preferential rate for pumping now associated with the dams.

6. Reclamation and farmers assume ownership of irrigation control structures at Link River Dam and Keno Dam.

OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENTS ADVOCATE:

1. Endless Litigation for water rights. Opposition claims that Klamath Drainage District, Tulelake Irrigation District, Van Brimmer Ditch Company, Pine Grove, Poe Valley, Klamath Basin Improvement, Malin, Shasta View, Westside, Sunnyside Districts, school yards and cemeteries have no water rights in Oregon Adjudication

2. Ratepayer subsidy for a few PacifiCorp pumpers through litigation.

3. Reliance on a conflicted Congress to repeal the ESA and Clean Water Act

4. Reliance on Constitutional Amendment to repeal Treaties with Tribes

5. Claims that OUR farms, ranches, treated municipal water, logging, sawmills, recreation, homes and businesses create toxic sediments behind hydro dams.

6. Removing farming from USFWS Refuges

KLAMATH
Water Users Association

735 Commercial Street
~~2455 Patterson Street, Suite 3~~
Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Phone 541.883.6100
Fax 541.883.8693

Klamath Water User Association Guiding Principles

Adopted by KWUA Board of Directors 11/18/2009

We support the long term viability of irrigated agriculture inside and outside the Klamath Reclamation Project

We support securing the most water to irrigate the most acres possible in the Klamath Basin

We support the livestock industry and diverse crop production in the region

We support developing local energy generation projects that help offset the costs for irrigation and drainage pumping, on and off project

We support an end to needless litigation with tribes, fishermen and others

We support Oregon Water Law and the Prior Appropriations Doctrine with respect to regulation of water

We support development of alternatives for those who may be negatively affected by the adjudication

We support long term water supply security for the Rogue Valley irrigators

We support an individual's ability to choose if and how they participate in any resource related programs or initiatives

We support a market driven approach to address water shortages

We support wise use of tax dollars and a watershed wide approach to resource management

We support the private property rights of individuals and private companies such as Pacific Power

We support protecting rate-payers and capping costs related to PacifiCorp operations

We support protection of landowners from regulatory uncertainty that might result from the introduction of new species in the Upper Basin

We support development of new water storage projects

We support economic assistance and mitigation of tax losses to counties that may be negatively affected by government actions

We support the local economic development of tribal and agricultural communities

We support water and power conservation and efficiency measures

We support hydro-power generation and development as a general matter

We support restoration efforts that result in measurable improvement to listed species

We support practical alternatives to the way things are managed, or not managed, today in the Basin

*****None of these principles are inconsistent with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement***

Comment Author	Campbell, Jane
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_085-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1019_085-2	Section 3.15 of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. The analysis includes the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), which is discussed in Section 3.15. Some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, 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 Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012a and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2012f). Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR is a detailed analysis of the estimated regional economic effects of the KBRA.	No

GP_MC_1018_137

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. MARVIN CANTRELL: My name is Marvin Cantrell, C-a-n-t-r-e-l-l.

I can't understand with the economy like it is, we're fourteen trillion dollars in debt, how is this thing ever going to go through? Who can pay for it?

Comment 1 - Costs

Our communities are starving for money, our state's starving for money. Where does the money come from? And then to remove those dams doesn't make any sense at all. We need clean energy.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Why did our forefathers ever build those dams in the first place? Would Klamath Falls, with everything we have in this community, even exist without those dams prior to now?

Comment 4 - Other/General

There is no real guarantees in this KBRA as to are we really going to get a full allocation to water as the ESA takes precedence.

Comment 5 - KBRA

And then after the judge's decision in the San Joaquin Valley -- that was a real nice presentation that you gave us -- but how do we really trust those figures? And then on top of that I'm already being charged in my electric bill for taking

Comment 6 -Hydropower

those dams out.

Now, I wouldn't mind that money is taken out of my power bill if it was going to be for fish ladders. And I think most of the people in the community would say that's a good deal, we will buy fish ladders and fix those dams.

But to be charged for taking them out without even -- I never even agreed to do that. It was just shoved down my throat like so many other things that are being done nowadays. It's ridiculous.

Thank you for hearing me.

Comment Author	Cantrell, Marvin
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_137-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-3	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-5	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations including opportunities for public review and comment.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-6	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1025_328

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Darrell Cardoff

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email: 1457doc@gmail.com

Comments:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support the removal of the Dams,

I prefer Alternative 2.

If necessary, I could support Alternative 3.

Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 are not acceptable to me.

I believe Alternatives 2 and 3 are in the public interest.

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.

Comment Author	Cardiff, Darrell
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_328-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_327

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Darrell Cardiff

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email: 1457doc@gmail.com

Comments:

Comment 1 - Economics

The Job numbers presented in Teeble 1 of the Klamath regional Economics Fact Sheet Seem too low.

As an avid recreational fisherman, I believe that more fishermen would come to the Klamath-Trinity River System if Dam Removal resulted in larger Salmon and Steelhead runs. More recreational use of the rover System would translate to more fishing guides and more money being Spent in the Community (Services + goods). Further, more people are lekely to Come to White Water raft + Kayak the newly opened River.

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.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_327-1	The employment estimates presented in the table were estimated using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information. Estimated changes in regional employment relative to no action are discussed in Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.15 and summarized in table 3.15-65.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_373

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Darrell Cardiff

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email: 1457doc@gmail.com

Comments:

Comment 1 - NEPA

Please re-examine my Comments submitted during the Scoping meeting. Some may be relevant to the EIR/EIS.

Thanks.

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.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_373-1	Comments received during the public scoping comment period helped set the boundaries, focus alternatives, and identify issues to be addressed within the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Sediment quantities and composition are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geological Resources. While the Alternatives Formulation Report identified the option of mechanical sediment removal as mitigation for sediment erosion impacts associated with removal of the dams, subsequent analysis found this measure to be infeasible (see technical memo by D. Lynch [2011]). Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the Socioeconomic analysis. Mitigation Measure REC-1 in Section 3.20, Recreation, p. 3.20-64, describes new recreational facilities and river access points after dam removal. Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, in the Draft EIS/EIR presents the Cultural Resources analysis. The Lead Agencies have described mitigation measures by resource for all significant impacts that would result from the Proposed Action and alternatives.	No

GP_EM_1121_847

From: elinmcarlson@gmail.com on behalf of Elin Carlson[SMTP:ELINCARLSON@EARTHLINK.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 2:42:25 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Please stop the removal of the dams on the Klamath River!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Elin Carlson
17553 Lanark St.
Northridge, CA 91325
(818)345-5929

November 21, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

To Whom It May Concern:

The decision to remove the dams on the Klamath is not well thought out at all, for a large number of reasons. Pulling them out will do more harm than good, and there is a much better and cheaper alternative on the table.

A panel of experts concurs that the projected benefits are not only uncertain, but are vastly outweighed by the costs of the dam removal, the impracticality of replacing the hydroelectric power they provide for several counties, and the complexity of solving the water quality and river maintenance issues.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

The dams are critical in mitigating drought and floods, and in providing water for fire fighting.

I'm also concerned that this is being done in spite of the overwhelming local opposition and the lack of respect for the Shasta tribe that has the rights to the area in question, especially in that their sacred burial grounds will be violated.

The alternative of the tunnel by-pass looks to me to be a much more sensible solution, especially in the current economic climate.

Comment 3 - Cultural Resources

Here are some of the links I found that have more of the facts in detail:
http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=722
http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=633
http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=787

This is Rep. Tom McClintock's statement, concise and clear:
http://www.klamathbasincrisis.org/mcclintock/2011/statementonMerkleyKBRAlegislation111011.htm

Please take a clear-headed and complete look at this decision. If you review the facts, I'm sure you will agree that destroying the dams on the Klamath would be a serious, long-term mistake.

Sincerely,

Elin Carlson
valedictorian, Yreka High School, 1977

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Comment Author	Carlson, Elin
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_847-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GEN-9 Beneficial Effects. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_EM_1121_847-2	*Flood mitigation* 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. *Fire fighting* The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant.	No
GP_EM_1121_847-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation. Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.	No
GP_EM_1121_847-4	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.	No

GP_MC_1018_120

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM CARPENTER: Jim Carpenter, C-a-r-p-e-n-t-e-r.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm here tonight as a proponent of dam removal and restoration. I live and work on Upper Klamath Lake. I've been here for some 20 years. Back in the early '90s, I, along with 30 some other stake holders in the Basin, was appointed by then Senator Hatfield to work on these very issues. For the better part of 10 years we met monthly and wrestled with all these issues we're here talking about tonight.

Restore tens of thousands of acres of wetlands, riparian habitat in Upper Basin. We brought a little more dialogue and certainty to the community. But there is a lot of work that still needs to be done as you're getting an ear full tonight.

One of the things I was most pleased with working on the Hatfield Upper Basin working group was the acknowledgment and ultimately the deciding by Secretary Babbitt, former Secretary of the Interior, acknowledging that the four federal working advisory groups in the Basin would work collaboratively together to support each

other's efforts.

Heretofore, prior to that, there was a real division of Upper Basin and Lower Basin, very little dialogue up and down the street. It was illustrated by the four dams. We signed the agreement to cooperate and for the first time in a long time we started having meetings based on taking a true ecosystem approach to looking at our Klamath Basin resources.

So I see both the efforts are going forward today to further that effort, and it looks like a good thing -- I think I speak with pretty much the consensus of what's left of the Hatfield group. Many of them are here tonight, they put in the time. I think are going to be supportive of your efforts in this Alternative 2.

I think the thing that's most exciting for me beyond that is the ability to take some ownership and participate in what will become the biggest river restoration project anywhere ever.

That is so exciting this day and age when water is becoming such a critical and devastatingly abused and overused resource. We can really cut some new ground here, and lead the way; put Klamath in a position not just to secure our own well-being here but can serve as a model for watersheds throughout the world for wise use and

management for our aquatic resources. Thank you very much.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_120-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1230_1194

From: enkcarpt@whoismail.com[SMTP:ENKCARPT@WHOISMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 8:43:54 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karen Carpenter
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam removal

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Body: I am absolutely against removal of the Klamath Dams. I believe that you will Kill the rivers with the toxic sludge incased behind these dams. The Klamath river is a low flow river and fish will die below the dams if you remove them in water that is toxic and a river you can walk across.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment Author	Carpenter, Karen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1194-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1230_1194-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_WI_1230_1194-3	The Lead Agencies are aware that under historical conditions, prior to the development of the Klamath Irrigation Project, there were rare occasions when strong southerly winds at Upper Klamath Lake created seiches that greatly reduced flows at Link River. Estimates of the unimpaired or natural flow in the Klamath River have been developed by Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] (2005) and Hardy et al. (2006a). Reclamation (2005) estimated that in critically dry water years, for the months of August and September, mean monthly flows at Keno (90 percent exceedence) would be 520 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 560 cfs, respectively. Review of historical flow data at Keno (USGS Gage # 11519500) for water years from 1905 through 1913 show that the lowest mean daily flow recorded never fell below 755 cfs. Following the construction of Copco 1 dam in 1918, hydroelectric peaking operations reduced the mean daily flows in the Klamath River near Fall Creek (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] Gage# 11512500) to levels below 100 cfs on 50 occasions between water years 1931 and 1937. Instantaneous flow levels may have been lower. Thus, hydropower peaking between 1918 and the construction of Iron Gate Dam to re-regulate flows in 1962 likely explain reports of the lower river "running dry". Under the Proposed Action a more natural hydrograph and elimination of peaking means these extreme low flows would not occur. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river. The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet (AF) and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to	No

Comment Author	Carpenter, Karen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 AF/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 AF/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 AF/year (Reclamation 2011). The presence of the lower four dams on the Klamath River does not increase the amount of flow that would otherwise be available to anadromous fish. Master Response WQ-1B through G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants	

GP_EM_1122_871

From: Matt Carrick[SMTP:MATTCARRICK@EARTHLINK.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 8:26:06 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS!!!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

My name is Matthew Carrick , I vote , and do not want the dams removed.

Comment Author	Carrick, Matt
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_871-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_873

From: joan carroll[SMTP:CARROLL@BLACKFOOT.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 9:46:10 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Damns on Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Bureau of Reclamation,

We are asking you to please do not destroy the damns on the Klamath River. The fish you are trying to protect are not even native to that river. And it would cause a lot of devastation to human beings. Not sure what you are even thinking about.

Joan Carroll; concerned citizen

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Fish

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Carroll, Joan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_873-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1122_873-2	There are many different species of fish that live within the Klamath Basin, some are native and some are nonnative. We assume that the comment is suggesting that coho salmon are not native and we offer the following response based on this assumption. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No

GP_EM_1118_772

From: Patsy Carter[SMTP:CYBERCOOK@ATT.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:20:18 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Removal of Dams from the Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Nov. 18, 2011

Gentlemen,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not destroy the four perfectly good dams on the Klamath River.These dams must be saved in order to save Salmon, and all other fish.They have capacity to provide hydro-electric energy for 70,000 homes and business's with the potential to increase to 150,000.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

This raises the question. How will the energy loss be replaced? Several million of taxpayers dollars will be wasted, destroying these dams, and attempting to replace the lost energy, with yet another experimental project of unknown value.

As a native Californian, and taxpayer, I totally PROTEST this wasteful expenditure of my hard earned tax dollars. I will personally track the record of any elected official who supports this wasteful project and I will lobby vigorously, to have them voted out of office.

Thank You Sincerely,

Patsy K. Carter
Glenn County Patriots
(Tea-Party member)

Comment Author	Carter, Patsy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_772-1	Section 3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluates effects to fish as a result of the Proposed Action and No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis found that in the long-term the Proposed Action would result in beneficial effects to fish relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Currently, the Four Facilities only provide regionally important peaking power but do not provide a base load source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover base load requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed decommissioning.	No
GP_EM_1118_772-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP_WI_1112_575

From: nedzarp@yahoo.com[SMTP:NEDZARP@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:02:57 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams.
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Carl Casale
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dams.

Body:
Just remove the dams yesterday. Should never been built!

Comment Author	Casale, Carl
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_575-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_050

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: WILLIAM M. CASE

Organization: SELF

Title: U.S. CITIZEN

Address: 5510 BLUE MOUNTAIN DR, KLAMATH FALLS, OR 97601

Email:

Comments:

Comment 1 - KBRA

1) KLAMATH BASIN RESIDENTS HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN A VOICE OR SAY IN THIS PROCESS.

Comment 2 - KBRA

2) WHO ARE KBRA?, I FEEL I AM A STAKEHOLDER

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

3) OREGON STATE WATER RIGHT ADJUDICATION HAS NOT BEEN FINISHED — THIS PROCESS SEEMS TO PUSH ASIDE OREGON WATER RIGHTS PROCESS

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

4) I AM FOR KEEPING THE DAMS IN PLACE

Comment 5 - Economics

5) I AM FOR FISH PASSAGE, WHILE KEEPING THE DAMS IN PLACE. (THIS COULD CREATE JOBS)

6) THE DAMS SHOULD BE UPGRADED, RELICENSED, TO PRODUCE MORE POWER.

Comment 6 - Alternatives

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.

Comment Author	Case, William
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_050-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-3	Master Response WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	
GP_MF_1019_050-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_050-6	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). The comment author suggests upgrading the existing dams to produce more power. Upgrading the dams would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Additionally, PacifiCorp owns these facilities and therefore was the entity to decide whether to seek relicensing of its existing Project or try to expand it.	No

GP_WI_1108_408

From: m.w.chan16@gmail.com[SMTP:M.W.CHAN16@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:31:02 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Martin Chan
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Body: I support Alternative 2- the full removal of four dams. Healthy river systems are important!

Comment Author	Chan, Martin
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_408-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1105_361

From: janna@leantowardshealth.com[SMTP:JANNA@LEANTOWARDSHEALTH.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 05, 2011 10:47:15 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Lake
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Janna Chandler
Organization: Simplexity Health

Comment 1 - KBRA

Subject: Klamath Lake

Body: The rare qualities of this lake are unsurpassed. The only other lake I could compare is actually in Tibet!

The fact that there are species that exist no where else because of the magical quality of this lake is miraculous.
Comment 2 - Our of Scope

Please protect our lake. At one time Cell Tech was the second largest employer in Or. We are going to surpass that with jobs again as Simplexity Health.

We can not do that with out the lake being protected.

Comment Author	Chandler, Janna
Agency/Assoc.	Simplexity Health
Submittal Date	November 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1105_361-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Simplexity Health (www.simplexityhealth.com/, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source of the algae species *Aphanizemenon flos-aquae (Aph. Flos-aquae)* used in its nutritional supplement. Lake-like conditions conducive to growth of *Aph. Flos-aquae* in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR. The presence of *Aph. Flos-aquae* at population levels which would permit collection in Upper Klamath Lake would persist under all alternatives. Commercial enterprises that collect algae may have a role in improving water quality in Klamath Basin lakes. For example Simplexity was included by PacifiCorp in their "Plan for Water Quality Management Actions for Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs" (PacifiCorp 2009).	No

GP_WI_1111_521

From: tc@chandlerwrites.com[SMTP:TC@CHANDLERWRITES.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:19:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: I support Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tom Chandler
Organization:

Subject: I support Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR

Body: I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).

And why not? The dams will operate a loss after retrofit, and they're not only throttling the salmon and steelhead runs, they're also hammering the river's water quality and contributing to the uncertainty of irrigators.

Get 'em out!

Comment Author	Chandler, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_521-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_111

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JASON CHAPMAN: Jason Chapman,

C-h-a-p-m-a-n.

I would first like to thank everybody for showing up and listening to our comments tonight. We also appreciate time out of your hands to come up here.

I am a third-generation rancher, I have my farm inside the Klamath Reclamation Project, and when I say, "third generation," I'm trying to be third generation. 2001 was almost "it" for us, and I would like to see my ranch go through my life as well. And with this settlement, I believe that it gives me more of a consistent supply of water. And for future generations, I think that's a benefit to us all.

Comment 1 - Water Rights/Supply

Thank you very much.

Comment Author	Chapman, Jason
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_111-1	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_WI_1212_1085

From: sushibar@excite.com[SMTP:SUSHIBAR@EXCITE.COM]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 6:53:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: in re, Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Charles
Organization:

Subject: in re, Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Climate Change/GHGs

Body: Thank you for the opportunity, here now, to provide Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

Now, as was pointed out several times in the EIS/EIR, the removal of the Four Facilities (spelled out in "Alternative 2") would significantly increase the carbon intensity of electricity produced in California. From pg. 3.10-15, "The second manner in which a GHG impact would be significant is if GHG emissions from either the Proposed Action or the alternatives would substantially obstruct compliance with the GHG reductions in AB32 & Executive Order S-03-05." The most significant of all would be that of removing a renewable source of power by removing the dams, resulting in increased GHG emissions from non-renewable alternate sources of power. When an ultra-low carbon fuel feedstock is forever removed from availability, the carbon intensity of the fuel, as a whole, inevitably increases.

Additionally, dam removal will remove water availability from senior water rights holders, including many lesser-capitalised farmers & ranchers. Operation, permitation, maintenance, etc. of the pumps, etc. that would replace all those dams (for the water rights holders) would be significantly more expensive than the use dam water. This is expected to cause at least some lesser-capitalised water rights holders to remove their lands from availability for to cultivate crops. This, in turn, will cause inflationary pressures brought to bear upon food prices (already) by biofuel production & mandate to be even WORSE. And this in addition to the fact that the cultivation of biofuel feedstock requires land. And when land is removed from crop-availability, this brings inflationary pressures to bear BOTH on the price of food & on the price of biofuel feedstock. Pumps require fuel. When dams are removed, the carbon index (CI) of electricity in California will inevitably increase! It's a simple matter of mathematics. Compliance with LCFS targets will be more difficult! Already, carbon net deficits (under California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)) are expected to be generated by approximately 2017. Removal of hydro-dams & of irrigation facilities will make that problem even worse. Under Executive Order S-06-06, by 2020, 40% of all biofuels used in California will have to be produced in California (see pg. 30 of Report, inter alia). How is that to happen when hydro-dams & irrigation facilities are proposed to be removed? On pg.s 59 & 60 of the "Low Carbon Fuel Standard 2011 Program Review Report; Working Draft, Version 1," it was noted that, during a 6 yr. survey period between 2004 & 2010, increased crop-based biofuel production has contributed significantly to increases in

Comment 1 cont.

extreme poverty, particularly in South Asia & in Sub-Saharan Africa, not to mention increases in hunger-related diseases & tthus to decreases in life expectancies in those affected populations. And when crop-land in Northern California is taken out of circulation, the problem can get even WORSE, because yet additional inflationary pressures are thus brought to bear upon both food commodity & biofuel feedstock commodity prices. Fuels like "algae-gasoline" & "algae-diesel" are yet many years away from large-scale retail availability. Also, butanol is still not yet available for retail. So what is left is that ultra-low carbon electricity is being proposed to be taken off the market, whilst next generation low-carbon fuels like butanol, "algae-gasoline," & "algae-diesel" are still a number of years yet into the future. First generation biofuels, such as corn-ethanol, whose CI is the same as that for gasoline (BTW), production of which 1st Gen biofuels has imposed inflationary pressures on food-commodity prices, end up in the line-up by default. But is THIS the way to move forward with a LCFS? How is latter-year compliance supposed to be achieved under those conditions? The only answer is that of ultra-low carbon electricity! And that means hydro-dams! They must not be removed! Calculate separately the CI of electricity generated by hydro-dam from that of electricity State-wide & there is no contest. Hydro-dams are an extremely low-carbon way of generating electricity! Hydro-dam generated electricity is an already existing ultra low carbon fuel! Why take it off the market?

So what is the EIS/EIR authors' answer to that? The mitigation measures proffered do nothing to increase at all the availability of ultra-low carbon electircity feedstock! The measures proffered, CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, all amount to some form of both rationing and (in the case of CC-2 & of CC-3) surveillance on a level which may be frightening for many to contemplate. CC-2, "Energy Audit Program," for business & residence alike for to track use, identify additional yet to be determined conservation measures, & likewise identify compliance / enforcement mechanisms. Under this program, not only would electricity use be progressively rationed, but control over end-use decisions would be ceded to outside authority. So-called "Smart Meters" would doubtless play a key role in all this, "smart meters" which, BTW, would be significant emitters of electromagnetic radiation. Juvenile (& younger) avians have been known to inexplicably die after nesting sites were exposed. Some avian species will experience inexplicable motivational difficulty reporducing, as a result of long-term exposure. Avian health is also adversely affedcted by long-term exposure to EMF emissions, such qas from smart meters. For example, plumage mal-coloration (typically an indicator of stressed immune system) has been noted on birds long-term exposed to EMFs. Nervous system & cardiac mal-development in some long-term exposed avian embrios has likewise been noted, as was delayed embryonic growth among the same. Similar problems were noted for certain mammal species, insect species, amphibian species, etc. Tree & plant species, also, experienced major stresses from long-term exposure. Are aquatic species immune? Not by a long shot! Yet these environmental impacts, which are not mentioned AT ALL in the EIS/EIR, are very significant environmental consequences of Mitigation Measures CC-2 & CC-3, & thus significant environmental impacts of the proposed dam removal. Additionally, smart meters that may be installed may not be UL listed, & therefore would be major potential fire hazards. Some residential buildings already equipped with smart meters have already experienced fire (as possible direct consequence). And this is on top of the elimination of a major water source for fire suppression that is the inevitable result of dam removal. Yet

Comment 1 cont.

another consequence of Mitigation Measures CC-2 & CC-3, & thus significant environmental impacts of dam removal. And, of course, potential impacts upon human health are too numerous to mention. And these would be felt most acutely by those least able financially to cope.

Comment 2 - Fish

Additionally, hydro-dam removal impacts aquatic species via sediment release. It was stated in the EIS/EIR that the impact would be only temporary, & therefore need not be taken into consideration. Fish species' generations, unlike those of generation of a species is wiped out, extinction is the result. This is most certainly true of salmonoid species. And even the EIS/EIR authors admit that major impact would be felt by the fish generations that experience the sediment removal that will inevitably result from the proposed dam removal. So entire generations of fish species could be wiped out in very short order by the proposed dam removal, thus eliminating any possible benefit therefor. So much for the idea that fish species would actually benefit. That which ceases to exist cannot be said to thereafter acquire any sort of benefit. Any proposition to the contrary is just patently absurd!

Comment 3 - Fish

One negative impact that the EIS/EIR seems to strenuously minimise, and that is the impact of commercial scale gill netting in the tribal areas upon salmonoids, etc. The fact is that where there is gill netting, there is a marked decrease of fish populations (not just salmonoid) upstream of the areas where gill netting takes place. There is a reason why commercial gill netting has been banned in all areas outside of the tribal areas. But for reasons having nothing whatsoever to do with the health of fish populations, commercial gill netting has been allowed in the tribal areas. Meanwhile, so-called "subsistence" gill netting remains largely unregulated. Quite an opportunity to circumvent even those tribal regulations that do exist to control commercial tribal gill netting. Indeed there is likely quite a black market of salmon harvested in this way. Only the very small percentages of populations typically make it past the gill nets. Political sensitivities seem to be a prevailing reason for not pursuing regulation against the practice. This has lead some to think the relevant lead agencies more interested in the bullying of small farmers, ranchers, & hydro-power operators than in the actual solving of problems relative to salmonoid populations. The want of any criticism whatsoever of the practice of tribal gill netting anywhere in the EIS/EIR has done absolutely NOTHING to at all disspell the notion! Now, while those in denial of impacts of tribal gill netting on salmonoid populations will strenuously look far & wide for anything to try to support their position, the reality "on the ground" is that tribal gill netting has had devastating effects on salmonoid populations. Yet there seems to be this ongoing effort to hold farmers, ranchers, & hydro-electric providers vicariously liable for all that befalls salmonoid populations vis à vis tribal gill netting. Sort of like blaming the makers of road signs for deaths resulting from DWI/DUI crashes on the public highways, & making policy decisions accordingly, or abusive spouces blaming their children for the spouce's own abusive acts, ad infinitim, ad nauseum.

But that's not all!

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

<u>There is absolutely no mention whatsoever in either the EIS/EIR of the devastating effects of illicit drug-plant cultivation (particularly by foreign drug cartels) on the environment (in general) & on the health of aquatic species,</u>

Comment 4 cont.

in particular! Likewise, there is absolutely no mention whatsoever in either the EIS/EIR of the devastating effects of illicit drug manufacture on the environment (in general) & on the health of aquatic species, in particular!

Here's something from http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs22/22486/assoc.htm#Top

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Dangerous Poisons From Mexico Polluting California National Forests

According to NFS and California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP), law enforcement officials are increasingly encountering dumpsites of highly toxic insecticides, chemical repellants, and poisons that are produced in Mexico, purchased by Mexican criminal groups, and transported into the country for use at their cannabis grow sites. Although similar chemicals could be purchased in the United States, many Mexican DTOs are simply using Mexican chemicals rather than purchasing bulk quantities locally, which could alert law enforcement to their cultivation operations. Cultivators apply insecticides directly to plants to protect them from insect damage. Chemical repellants and poisons are applied at the base of the cannabis plants and around the perimeter of the grow site to ward off or kill rats, deer, and other animals that could cause crop damage. These toxic chemicals enter and contaminate ground water, pollute watersheds, kill fish and other wildlife, and eventually enter residential water supplies.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service; Environmental Protection Agency.

Outdoor cannabis cultivators are diverting streams and creeks for irrigation, sometimes draining natural streams and wetlands. Outdoor cannabis plots typically are irrigated with intricate watering systems. Cultivators often dam up streams and redirect the water through plastic gravity-fed irrigation tubing to supply water to individual plants. Average size marijuana plots--approximately 1,000 plants--require up to 5,000 gallons of water daily. This high demand for water often strains small streams and damages downstream vegetation that depends on consistent water flow. For example, on October 4, 2006, law enforcement authorities eradicated a 1,200-plant cultivation operation in San Ramon, Contra Costa County after Park Rangers were alerted that water was no longer running in a nearby mountain stream. Cultivators had diverted the stream, building a reservoir for crop irrigation.

And from http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/waste/waste-and-cleanup/cleanup-programs-and-topics/topics/clandestine-methamphetamine-labs-and-wastes-in-minnesota.html

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Methamphetamine (meth) is an illegal stimulant drug made from cold medicine and common household chemicals. Pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, found in non-prescription cold medicines, is converted to meth using variations of two main methods, the Red Phosphorous Method and the Anhydrous Ammonia Method. Minnesota

Comment 4 cont.

meth “cooks” have typically used variations of the Anhydrous Ammonia Method because small quantities of meth can be produced in a few hours.
During the “cook,” methamphetamine vapors and particles and other chemicals are deposited unevenly on structural surfaces and possessions throughout the building in which the meth is made. Case studies of former meth labs in Minnesota have shown that meth also penetrates materials such as wood studs, latex painted wallboard, and cement block.

The production of meth in illegal “meth labs” can create environmental hazards. Meth cooks typically dispose of waste from meth labs at the production site in the following ways: dumping into indoor plumbing drains that drain either into a city sewer system or individual sewage treatment system (ISTS), dumping into plumbing that drains directly onto the soil, and/or disposing into burn or burial pits.

The primary environmental hazard is possible contamination of groundwater by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) used in the meth cooking process. In limited samplings to date, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has not yet identified levels of concern in groundwater due to meth lab-related wastes.

Yet there is no mention whatsoever anywhere in the EIS/EIR of ANY ill-effects to salmonoid populations either from illicit drug manufacture or from illicit drug-plant cultivation. Nothing that is proposed at all in the EIS/EIR will do ANYTHING to counteract the ill-effects of illicit drug production on the environment (in general) & on salmonoid populations (in particular), just an apparent effort to hold one group vicariously liable for the acts of another!

One & all should be reminded that there is nothing in the EIS/EIR to at all dispell that notion! In vain do the lead agencies hope to protect salmonoids, w/o at all agressively pursuing those causes of salmonoid population decline not discussed in the EIS/EIR (but mentioned here in this Comment)!

One idea that was mentioned only in cursory fashion in the EIS/EIR was that of addressing the issue of predation of salmonoid (& other fish) species by "protected" marine mammals (such as seals & sea lions (see "Alternative 17; Predator Control" in Appendicies)). The express reason why Alternative 17 was not analysed in any great detail was the fact that it did not meet the goal of "free-flowing" river conditions! So, regardless of all evidence, the effort seems not to be one of protection of anadromous salmonoids but of using the moniker thereof as a pretext for hydro-dam removal, inter alia! Does this extend into "researcher bias," as well? Such things should have NO PLACE WHATSOEVER in any effort at all to protect anadromous salmonoids!!

In conclusion, the case for dam removal has, as its support, hypothesis. The case against dam removal has, as its support, hard reality! Now, it was written in the EIS/EIR, "If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives." The "No Project Alternative" is identified in the EIS/EIR as "Alternative 1." The choice before us; Speculation

Comment 5 - Alternatives

Comment 5 cont.

vs. Hard Reality. The environmentally superior choice is abundantly clear! And it is NOT AT ALL Alternative 2 (Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams (The Proposed Action))!! Nor is it at all Alternative 3 (Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams)!! Alternatives 2 & 3 would, without a doubt, if implemented, prove disasterous!!! Instead, based on Hard Reality, the environmentally superior Alternative is either: Option A (for want of better term)__Alternative 4 (Fish Passage at Four Dams), along with Alternative 17 (Predator Control); or Option B (for want of better term)__Alternative 1 (the "No Project" Alternative), along with Alternative 17 (Predator Control)!

Again, thank you for the opportunity, here now, to provide Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

P.S.,
Below, taken from various tables in the EIS/EIR, is a partial listing of the SIGNIFICANT & ADVERSE impacts, both of the Proposed Action AND of even partial dam removal.:

Water Quality

___Water Temperature

_____Upper Klamath Basin

Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

_____Lower Klamath Basin

Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free flowing river could result in short-term and long-term increases in spring water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Lower Klamath River. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

___Suspended Sediments

_____Upper Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

_____Lower Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

___Dissolved Oxygen

_____Upper Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand [IOD] and Biological Oxygen Demand [BOD]) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

_____Lower Klamath Basin

Dam removal and sediment release could cause increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand [IOD] and Biological Oxygen Demand [BOD]) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the lower Klamath River, the Klamath Estuary, and the marine nearshore environment. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Aquatic Resources

___Critical Habitat

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter the quality of critical habitat. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

___Essential Fish Habitat

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter the quality of EFH. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

___Species Impacts

_____Coho Salmon

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect coho salmon. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-1: Protection of mainstem spawning; AR-2: Protection of outmigrating juveniles; AR-3: Fall flow pulses*; AR-4: Hatchery management) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

_____Steelhead

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect steelhead. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-1: Protection of mainstem spawning; AR-2: Protection of outmigrating juveniles; AR-3: Fall flow pulses*; AR-4: Hatchery management) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

_____Pacific Lamprey

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect pacific lamprey. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles; AR-5: Pacific lamprey capture and relocation) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

_____Green Sturgeon

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect green sturgeon. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-3: Fall flow pulses*) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

_____Freshwater Mussles

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect freshwater mussels. (Mitigation measure(s) Proposed: AR-7: Freshwater mussel relocation) Impact still significant, even after all migitation measures taken? YES.

_____Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect macroinvertebrates. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

*Fall Flow Pulse? The very name of it implies some sort of flow control. That, by definition, cannot happen under free-flow conditions. Hence, there can be no "Fall Flow Pulse."

Algae

___Hydroelectric Reach

Dam removal and the elimination of hydropower peaking operations could result in long-term increased biomass of nuisance periphyton (attached algae) in low-gradient channel margin areas within the Hydroelectric Reach. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Air Quality

Vehicle exhaust and fugitive dust emissions from dam removal activities could increase emissions of VOC, NOx, CO, SO2, PM10, and PM2.5 to levels that could exceed Siskiyou County’s thresholds of significance. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Reservoir restoration actions could result in increases in criteria pollutant emissions from the use of helicopters, trucks, and barges that could exceed

Siskiyou County's thresholds of significance. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

___KBRA

Construction activities associated with the KBRA programs could result in increases in air quality pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust and fugitive dust. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Operational activities associated with the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan could result in temporary increases in air quality pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust associated with trap-and-haul activities. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Greenhouse Gases / Global Climate Change

Removing or reducing a renewable source of power by removing the dams or developing fish passage could result in increased GHG emissions from possible nonrenewable alternate sources of power. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: CC-1: Market Mechanisms (i.e., Cap & Trade); CC-2: Energy Audit Program; CC-3: Energy Conservation Plan) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Socioeconomics

___Four Facilities

Changes in annual O&M expenditures required to continue the operation of the existing facilities could affect employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

___Recreation

Changes to reservoir recreation expenditures could affect employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes to whitewater boating opportunities could affect recreational expenditures and employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

___Property Values and Local Government Revenues

Property values surrounding Iron Gate and Copco Reservoirs could change. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes in real estate values around Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs could affect property tax revenues to Siskiyou County. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes in visitation for recreation activities could affect sales tax revenues. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Increases in on-farm pumping costs could affect household income and reduce employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Water acquisitions via short-term water leasing could decrease farm revenues and reduce employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Environmental Justice

Changes in county revenues could decrease county funding of social programs used by county residents. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Implementation of the Water Use Retirement Program, Off-Project Reliance Program, and Interim Flow and Lake Level Program could disproportionately affect low income and minority farm workers. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Comment Author	Charles
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1212_1085-1	In response to the comment author's concerns regarding Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, water supply, and fire suppression. Master Response GHG-1: Green Power. Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power. Master Response GEN-21: Access to Water for Fire Suppression. Pertaining to the comment author's concerns about mitigation measures CC-2 and CC-3, these measures rely on voluntary compliance by owners of residential and commercial buildings.	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does not predict extinction of any of the potentially affected species as a result of dam removal. The comment as submitted provides no evidence to support the argument that species of salmon would be made extinct by removal of the dams. In the long term, all of these species are expected to benefit from the Proposed Action because of access to habitat and improvements in water quality (Draft EIS/EIR 4-73-79).	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-3	The 50/50 tribal/non-tribal in-river harvest allocation has been specified by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI 1993) after court challenge. The Klamath River salmon harvest allocation process is explained in Pierce (1998). The comment as written provides no evidence that tribal gill netting has had devastating effects on salmonoid populations. Pierce, R. 1998. Klamath Salmon: Understanding Allocation. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force. 32p. DOI. 1993. Memorandum from John D. Leshy, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of the Interior regarding Fishing Rights of the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes. 32 pp. + appendices.	Yes

Comment Author	Charles
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1212_1085-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-5	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the NEPA purpose and need or most of the CEQA objectives and it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns. The purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR) encompass more elements than achieving a free-flowing river, which is the element cited in the comment. Alternative 17 would not meet other elements of the purpose and need/project objectives: it would not achieve full volitional fish passage, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, establish reliable water and power supplies, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the KHSA and KBRA. The comment author discusses the environmentally superior alternative, which is in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 5.6. The Lead Agencies described the reasons for choosing Alternative 3 as the environmentally superior alternative based on the evaluation results in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The comment author did not provide reasons that this evaluation is invalid; therefore, the Lead Agencies did not incorporate changes to this section of the EIS/EIR.	No

GP_EM_1005_019

From: Joe Chesney[SMTP:CHESNEYJOE1@MSN.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 5:54:32 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Save The Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

October 5, 2011
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
Re: Dam Removal EIS/EIR

Dear Elizabeth

I highly disagree with the dam removal on the Klamath Basin. Iron Gate Dam was built 1962 and the area has rebounded beautifully. The fish that use to migrate up above the Dams have been dead over 49 years. Americans did not have the technology back in 1962 to genetically save those exact fish that are now gone. The Human Factor should be the #1 priority. Dams save lives, creates electricity, offers abundance irrigation for crops, and provides recreation. Look at history of rivers that do not provide adequate flood control. An example is the Mississippi River.

We learned as a child to separate the Pros from the Cons. I would like to provide executive summary on each one.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

PROS for Not Removing:

1. Flat Water Recreation has a long term positive financial impact to a region, including fishing, waterskiing, wake boarding and swimming.

2. Iron Gate Reservoir includes all the above as well as camping.

3. Bass Fishing is the # 1 most popular fishing in the United States and is growing faster than Salmon fishing. Dam Removal would destroy the Bass population in the Reservoirs.

4. More Americans fish than play golf and tennis combined.

5. 85% of freshwater anglers fish in flat water, including ponds, lakes and Reservoirs.

6. Studies show that fishing in flat water is safer, easier more accessible for the young and elderly.

7. Flat water, including ponds, lakes and Reservoirs provides a sanctuary and larger variety of birds.

8. Flood Control, save lives and protects property.

9. Dam Produces Electricity which Generates REVENUE for the State.

10. Dam provides crop irrigational water

11. The water behind the Dam can help the salmon migration in drastic drought conditions.

12. Dam removal would cost $247 million (in 2020 dollars). Both Oregon and California are having drastic budget constraints. That is an estimate and likely will be much higher. The $247 Million could go to much better programs.

13. Dam Removal could result in lethal effects to current Salmon Migration from sediments.

14. Area would look like an old dried up mud hole / eye sore with no vegetation for years.

15. Campgrounds and boat launches on the Reservoir's would become useless

CONS for Removing:
1. Elimination of Reservoir's toxic algal blooms: Reservoir's could be treated chemically without harm to fish. Much cheaper than $247 Million Dam Removal Budget.

2. Restore Salmon Runs Prior to Dams: Currently there is a Salmon Migration below Iron Gate Reservoir. There is no impact study or financial cost associated if Salmon Beds are destroyed by Dam Removal Sediments.

3. Restore area prior to Dams: This area caused by the dams is now the NEW environment and the wildlife for a few generations have adapted (49 years).

4. Added Commercial Fishing Jobs: State and Region would generate more revenue and future opportunities if Dam remained from recreation, Electricity and Property Tax Revenue. Properties below dam would need better Flood Insurance.

Sources:

- *U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 2010 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-associated Recreation.*
- *National Sporting Goods Association. Sports Participation in 2010.*
- *Future of Fishing project conducted by Responsive Management of Harrisonburg, Va.*
- *American Sport fishing Association. The 2010 Demographics and Economic Impact of Sport Fishing in the United States*

Thank you for your time. I hope you see the benefits of keeping the Dams. If you have not seen Iron Gate Reservoir I have attached a picture and some nice information.

Sincerely

Joe Chesney

(503) 351-4210

Iron Gate Reservoir, Northern California's Home Of Yellow Perch

By: Dan Bacher

Light tackle anglers have a unique chance to catch the tasty yellow perch, a favorite of Midwestern and Eastern seaboard anglers, at Iron Gate Reservoir on the Klamath River near the Oregon border. This scrappy panfish is found in fishable populations in only two other lakes, Copco Reservoir on the Klamath above Iron Gate, and Lafayette Reservoir in Contra Costa County.

Why these fish are not more widespread in California is a bit of a mystery. The perch was first introduced in 1891 from Illinois into the Feather River and Lake Cuyamaca, San Diego County, according to "Warmwater Game Fishes of California," a Department of Fish and Game booklet. Neither introduction was successful.

Several subsequent introductions were made. By 1918, the perch was widely distributed, although not numerous in the Central Valley. The perch's failure to become abundant was in stark contrast to the populations of smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie that boomed throughout the Central Valley after being imported. The perch is now seldom caught anywhere in this drainage.

However, the DFG discovered perch in the Klamath River watershed in 1946 after the fish had apparently migrated from Oregon. They became very abundant in Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs, where they are now a staple of the fishery.

I first fished the reservoir, located in Siskiyou County near the Oregon border, in 1994 with Ron Denardi, fishing guide, and Chris Dunham, former Fish Sniffer staffer. We experienced a great day of fishing, catching lots of perch and four native rainbows to 5 pounds while fishing nightcrawlers in the Klamath River inlet.

A steelhead and salmon trip to the Klamath River on October 25, 2002 with Al Kutzkey, fishing guide, (see story), gave me the incentive to stay overnight and fish Iron Gate the following day.

I arrived at Iron Gate late the next morning and was overwhelmed by the high desert beauty of this lake on the edge of the Siskiyou Mountains. As I drove along the 7 mile shoreline, I only saw two boats fishing. I decided to head to the Klamath River inlet where I found hot perch action eight years ago.

When I arrived at Fall Creek Park, I saw three boats fishing for perch. "Are you catching any perch," I shouted out to a couple in one boat. "We're catching lots of them, but the boat fishing by the tules is doing even better," the woman replied.

I tossed out a threaded nightcrawler under a bobber about halfway between the shoreline and the couple's boat and began hooking up perch one after another. Although my first perch was small - about 7 inches - the rest were fat fish in the 8 to 10 inch range. Every time I cast out I either hooked a fish or missed a strike. This was pure fun, "pan fishing" at its best. Soon I had about 10 fish on the stringer, plus releasing a few fish.

Two young boys, Navey Soy of Sacramento and Peakday Lorm of Yreka, came over where I was fishing and asked me if I had any bobbers. I had one extra one and gave it to Soy, who quickly nailed a perch. I had put several more perch on my stringer when I realized I had lost my worm threader and was running out of bait.

I drove back up Copco Road to the Hornbrook Chevron and bought more mini-crawlers and two worm threaders. As I put the bait in the back of my truck, I heard a yell, "Hey Bacher, what are you doing here?"

Sure enough, it was Mike Ramirez of Grass Valley, who I have trout fished with before on Scotts Flat, Collins and Gold lakes with Scott Bartosh. Ramirez and his family were on their way back to Nevada City after a week in Washington and Oregon when they decided to stop for gas in Hornbrook. I told him about the outstanding perch fishing - ideal for kids and families - available at Iron Gate.

"Do you want to follow me to the reservoir?" I asked him.

"Sure, we're still on vacation and I always love to learn new fishing spots," Ramirez enthusiastically replied.

The fishing had tapered off by the time I got back, but we still caught some perch while fishing in the cove by the tules. Mike, Roam, his son, and Erinn, his daughter, nailed their first-ever yellow perch. I ended up bringing home 18 perch, as well as releasing numerous others.

Perch are caught all year, but spring and fall are the best times to nail them. If you're in a boat, look for structure and weedbeds and put your bait down near the bottom. Perch fishing is a great way to get children excited about fishing, since they're almost guaranteed to get bit. They'll find plenty of action and be even more impressed when they get home and eat the firm, delicate meat of one of the best tasting fish in fresh water.

I was impressed by the size of the perch. Fifteen years ago Iron Gate had a bad reputation for being filled with many undersized perch 4 to 6 inches long. However, increasing fishing pressure has helped thin out the perch population, producing fish of larger average size. The fish I and others caught averaged 8 to 10 inches long and fish up to 12 inches are available at Iron Gate.

The reservoir also hosts a good population of native rainbows, a landlocked form of Klamath River steelhead. Many of these fish are caught by anglers bait fishing for perch. If you want to target them, drift nightcrawlers in the river inlet or troll minnow imitation lures and nightcrawlers behind flashers.

Other species found in the lake include largemouth bass, brown bullhead catfish, bluegill and crappie. The nutrient and forage-rich lake features many weedbeds, so be prepared to bring in some annoying weeds on your line when you fish here.

The reservoir, about eight miles east of Interstate 5, was constructed in 1962. Iron Gate Dam is owned and operated by the Pacific Power Company under an agreement with the US. Bureau of Reclamation. Iron Gate Dam, an earth and rock structure, was constructed in 1962. The dam is part of a project of six hydroelectric plants that produce 18 megawatts of electricity. The reservoir, located at 2343 feet above sea level, is 1,000 surface acres when full. The reservoir's capacity is 58,000 acre feet of water.

The recreation area's three campgrounds are free for visitors. Camp Creek, located on the north branch of the reservoir, has 12 sites and water. Juniper Point, situated on the lake's west side, has nine sites and no water. Mirror Cove, located on the lake's west side south of Juniper Point, has 10 sites and no water.

Concrete boat ramps are available at Camp Creek, Mirror Cove and Long Gulch Park, along with an unimproved ramp at Fall Creek Park. Wanaka Spring Park has one boat dock/fishing pier, while Camp Creek has three boat dock/fishing piers.


Klamath Riverkeeper

Comment Author	Chesney, Joe
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1005_019-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal. 1. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing. 2. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing. Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources. 3. Table 3.20-2 provides information on other regional locations with bass fishing, and the text in Section 3.20 acknowledges in the loss of flat-water recreation that many of the bass fishing sites are considered excellent. 4. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. 5. The project area is primarily a river corridor, and Tables 3.20-12 and 3.20-13 provide information on angler days. 6. The project area is primarily a river corridor, with some drift boat fishing, as described in Section 3.20. 7. Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat. 8. Master Responses HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. 9. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. 10. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. 11. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. 12. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. 13. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. 14. Master Response LAND-3 Restoration of Parcel B Lands. Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.	Yes

Comment Author	Chesney, Joe
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

15. Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.

15.1 The scope of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does not extend the consideration of any possible future treatment mechanism that could be implemented to improve water quality in the Klamath Basin. Where specific statements are made in the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) regarding other applicable water quality treatment strategies or where the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) Interim Measures are established to test pilot-scale projects, these potential treatment strategies are included in the EIS/EIR analysis. For example, with respect to nutrients, Section 3.2.4.3.1.3 (Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.2-59) states the following: “The California Klamath River TMDL also indicates that “alternative pollutant load reductions and/or management measures or offsets that achieve the in-reservoir targets” are possible (North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [NCRWQCB] 2010a).” Section 3.2.4.3.1.4 of the Draft EIS/EIR states the following: “The TMDL Action Plan includes a requirement for PacifiCorp to submit a proposed Implementation Plan that incorporates timelines and contingencies pursuant to the KHSA. PacifiCorp may propose the use of off-site pollutant reduction measures (i.e., offsets or “trades”) to meet the allocations and targets in the context of the Interim Measures 10 and 11 of the KHSA (NCRWQCB 2010a).”

The Draft EIS/EIR incorrectly referred to the “Implementation Plan” as a “Reservoir Management Plan; however, this has been corrected.

15.2. Master Response AQU-1B Sediment and Effects to Fish.

15.3. Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.

15.4. Section 3.15.3.2 provides information on commercial fishing employment;

Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.

GP_LT_1019_065

10/18/2011

My name is Hank Cheyne and I am a 4th generation Klamath basin farmer and a Klamath reclamation project irrigator.
I commend the KBRA signing parties for coming to what they feel is an acceptable agreement but I believe that the agricultural community will have given up too much and has received empty promises from the other signing parties.

I do not support the KBRA as it is currently worded and I do not support dam removal.

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

My concerns about dam removal are as follows
There are no guarantees if the dams are removed that the fish will use the Klamath River any differently than they do now.

Comment 3 - Fish

Removing the dams on the Klamath River would be a stepping stone to much larger dam removal projects and the demise of more clean, renewable and affordable energy.

Comment 4 - General/Other

The job numbers that are supposedly created according to the draft EIS are unrealistic and temporary at best.

Comment 5 - Economics

The only permanent jobs will be more government jobs bringing more government control and cost to the taxpayer.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Every month we open our power bills and see the dam removal charges for dams that as of today are still in place and operational. I along with countless others would like our money back.

I am disturbed by what has apparently become the new way of doing business in the Klamath Basin," sign now and learn the details later". That in my opinion is a very poor way of doing business and has the potential for a very negative outcome.

My view of the KBRA and its components in their current form are more of an agricultural retirement agreement than an opportunity for the younger agricultural generations in the Klamath Basin.

Comment 7 - KBRA

Sincerely,

Hank Cheyne

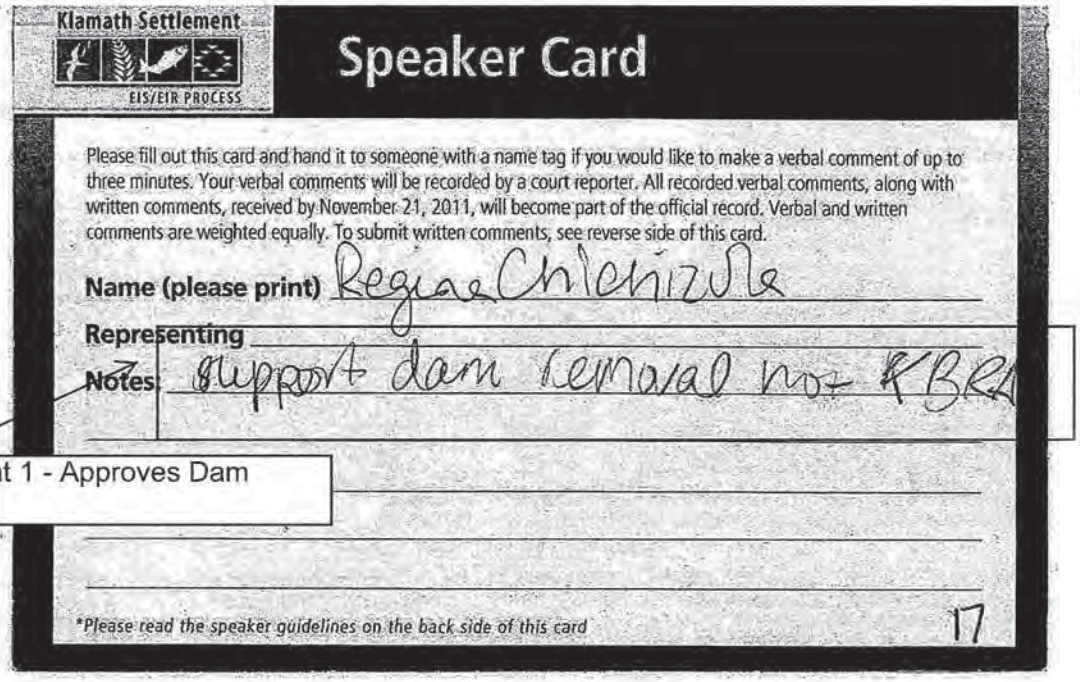
Bonanza, Oregon

Comment Author	Cheyne, Hank
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_065-1	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as currently worded was signed February 18, 2010. This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the effects to the environment that would occur if the Four Facilities were removed and the connected action of the KBRA was implemented, not the wording of the KBRA. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. Because the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response is provided. Nevertheless, your comment regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and/or the KBRA will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-3	Whether fish use the Klamath River differently in the future likely depends on whether habitat conditions in the Klamath River change. The KHSA and the KBRA were developed to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin by restoring habitat access and quality. In broad terms, the KHSA speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the KBRA speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on habitat and various fish species. Additionally, two expert panels were convened specifically to address the effect of dam removal on fish and aquatic habitats. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence. The EIS/EIR concludes that the Proposed Action would benefit Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho and Chinook salmon after the initial impact of sediment from reservoir drawdown. As a result of habitat access and quality improvements over time, the	No

Comment Author	Cheyne, Hank
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Proposed Action is expected to benefit steelhead, coho and Chinook salmon (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3).	
GP_LT_1019_065-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-5	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long-term after the dams are removed. The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA. The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate direct and secondary job effects. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on http://klamathrestoration.gov further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate economic effects.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-6	Comment noted.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-7	In addition to removal of the Four Facilities, the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the KBRA as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3. Water supply and water rights effects of the KBRA are analyzed on p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24. As discussed on p. 3.8-18, a primary purpose of the KBRA is to increase water supply reliability. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long-term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions.	No



Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

GP_MF_1025_305

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) Regina Chichizola

Representing

Notes support dam removal not KBRA

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

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

17

Comment Author	Chichizule, Regina
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_305-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1216_1080

From: Fchouinard@aol.com[SMTP:FCHOUINARD@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 5:44:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Fletcher Chouinard
Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body: Dam removal is an immediate nessecity to protect the remaining runs of steelhead and salmon. In this day and age of technology and renewable energy hydropower is unnessisary and hurtful. There are other ways of providing irrigation as well.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Chouinard, Fletcher
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1216_1080-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_192

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

MR. THOMAS CLANIN: My name is Thomas Clanin.

Thomas, T-h-o-m-a-s, Clanin, C-l-a-n-i-n.

Being a citizen of Siskiyou County for 36 years,

I have seen a lot of changes in Siskiyou County, and

probably one of the pronounced changes is the weather.

Comment 1 - Fish

There are a lot of factors that we must consider

to consider the salmon population, and one of them is the

weather. We know that we are going into a warming period.

There are earth changes. There are changes in the sun's

activities. They are looking toward changes in a shift in

the magnetic pole.

Other factors that affect the salmon are

overfishing, foreign vessels, overfishing by commercial

use. I don't know whether the recreational fishing has

any impact on the Coho. Sea lion predation. If you have

been over to Crescent City in the last few years you will

notice that the sea lion population has grown

tremendously. They feed very heavy on the salmon.

I have one question for the Fish and Game

people. How are you going to relocate the salmon to the

Upper River? Because the salmon, when they return, go

back to where they were hatched. And they will have to be, the eggs will have to be transported to to the tributary streams, perhaps, in the Upper River to have the fish go back that far.

Just things to consider. Thank you.

Comment Author	Clanin, Thomas
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_192-1	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No

GP_WI_1224_1175

From: dancebirds@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:DANCEBIRDS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, December 24, 2011 3:10:54 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR, water quality Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Clark
Organization: Self

Duplicate of AO_WI_1117_031

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR, water quality

Body: I am in favor of total removal Iron Gate, Copco 2, Copco 1 and J. C. Boyle dams from the Klamath River (Alternative 2).
Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

We further find the DEIS/DEIR does not adequately address the probabilities that anadromous fish passage, spawning and riparian wildlife habitat would be significantly improved by dam removal under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and linked Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).

The Klamath Basin is a National Audubon Society Important Bird Area (IBA) and a candidate Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) site of international significance. Over 75% of the birds on the Pacific Flyway migrate through the Klamath Basin each year. Health of these populations of birds depend upon healthy conditions at stopover points auch as the Klamath Basin as well as in their breeding grounds and wintering grounds. All three areas are critical links in population viability. Some estimates put the population of waterfowl migrating through this area at over 7 million birds.

My findings are based on the uncertainty of water quality improvements under KBRA/KHSA and an unaddressed potential conflict between water quality and quantity that has a potentially profound effect on birds, as follows:

1. The DEIS/DEIR Fails to adequately assess the impact of lease land farming on the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge to water quality goals after dam removal.

In Table ES-7. Summaries of controversies and Issues Raised by Agencies and the Public states “Runoff from agriculture and refuges results in poor water quality in Keno Reservoir and in the mainstem Klamath River. This causes fish stress, disease and mortality. Continued farming and ranching in the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge and Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge under the KBRA would inhibit fish species reintroduction and survival.”

Under the KBRA, which would be in effect after dam removal, lease land farming on the Tule Lake Refuge, and its associated water quality degradation, would continue for fifty years. The Tule Lake Refuge has the potential and should be considered a vital component of improving Klamath River water quality, not degrading it.

Duplicate cont.

The DEIS/DEIR, in compliance with the Clean Water Act, must consider pesticide and nutrient contamination contributed by lease land farming on Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge as a factor in post dam removal water quality.

2. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately assess the impact of the Keno Dam impoundment to water quality goals after dam removal.

Table ES-7 also states "Low levels of dissolved oxygen and high water temperatures during certain times of year would prohibit passage of fish through the Keno impoundment and Upper Klamath Lake."

Under the KBRA/KHSA Keno Dam would be turned over to the Department of Interior for management. No explanation or plan is provided for, or if water quality improvement would occur under federal management. In order for commenting agencies and the public to understand the water quality impacts of the Keno Dam a more precise explanation than "certain times of the year" should be provided.

3. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately address the impact of Upper Klamath Lake water quality to post dam removal water quality in the Klamath River downstream of the dams.

Under the KBRA/KHSA, Upper Klamath Lake would continue to be used as a reservoir for storage of water for distribution to irrigators and the downstream Klamath River. Increased capacity based on re-flooding subsided former marshes (Williamson River Delta) is part of this plan. Before alterations to enable agriculture, over a century ago, the upper Klamath Lake marshes provided treatment for the naturally occurring high phosphorous level water flowing into the lake through volcanic rock and soil. Converting the marshes to pasture resulted in three negative effects:
a. Drastic reduction of phosphate removal and nutrient stabilization, b. Addition of nutrient rich runoff from agriculture, c. Significant removal of marsh bird habitat.

As a result, Upper Klamath Lake is hypereutrophic with high levels of algae and nutrients and low levels of dissolved oxygen that cannot sustain fish and other aquatic life upon which birds depend.

Management of functional marshes around Upper Klamath Lake that formerly stabilized nutrients and controlled algae will require nearly continuous hydraulic connectivity with the lake which, due to subsidence of former pastureland, will require a lower lake level with limited level fluctuation. This may result in less storage capacity, not more, and generate a conflict between water quality and quantity.
Comment 5 - Water Quality

4. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the effect of the dam impoundments on nutrient conversion. Although the toxic algae in the lower impoundments would be reduced or eliminated by dam removal, the algal role in nutrient conversion has not been quantified. What threats to fish and wildlife, if any, do these nutrients pose down river during low flows?

Polluted water from this river system's dams is adversely affecting fish and wildlife along the river. Polluted water from the Klamath Basin has both direct

Duplicate cont.

and indirect effects on wildlife in our area and thus both direct and indirect effect on coastal economies.

5. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the current effects of the dams and likely effect of their removal to nearshore ocean waters and coastal wildlife. Salmonids returning to the Pacific Ocean provide food for coastal seabirds such as cormorants, murres, and osprey. Bald eagles used to be much more common along the coast. Since the dams were built we have witnessed a decline of over 6000 jobs in the fishing industry in cities along the coast of Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties of California and Curry County, Oregon. Recently, many dead common murres have washed up along our beaches. Some of this die-off is caused by red-tide, a harmful algal bloom. Healthy, well-fed birds have more resistance to the organisms causing red-tide.

The DEIS/DEIR does not adequately address the current effects of the dams and likely effect of their removal on the river corridor. Carcasses of spawned out salmonids provide a rich protein source for wildlife along the river. Raccoons, bears, river otters, even mice and shrews are among the mammals that feed on spawned out fish. Ospreys, Bald eagles, herons, egrets, and kingfishers are among the birds that benefit directly on fish in our rivers. These mammals and birds move upland to feed their young where their droppings nourish our forests.

<u>The KBRA and KHSA were not subjected to a NEPA or CEQA process and therefore may be illegal adherents to this DEIR/DEIS.</u>

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Conclusion

Dam removal will only be effective if water quality going into the middle reach of the Klamath is of good quality. Otherwise, fish killing conditions might only be moved upstream and downstream from the dam removal locations. The Draft EIS/EIR does not adequately address the impacts of water quality on birds and other wildlife.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

Comment Author	Clark, Jim
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 24, 2011

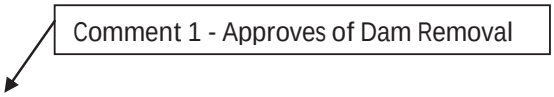
Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - AO_WI_1117_031. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside AO_WI_1117_031. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of AO_WI_1117_031 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1224_1175-1	Although the comment is somewhat unclear, the commenter seems to assert that by signing the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), the lead agencies did not comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under CEQA, a public agency must prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on any project the agency proposes to "carry out or approve" if that project may have significant environmental effects (Pub. Resources Code section 21100, subd. (a), 21151, subd. (a).) CEQA applies only to discretionary government activities that qualify as "projects." "Projects" are defined by CEQA to mean the whole of the action which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment (CEQA Guidelines section 15378). The signing of the KHSA and KBRA documents themselves did not have significant environmental effects. In addition, the KHSA contemplated that environmental compliance would be completed by the Lead Agencies (KHSA, section 3.2.5.)	No
GP_WI_1224_1175-2	Concern #1 Dam removal will only be effective if water quality going into the middle reach of the Klamath is of good quality. Otherwise, fish killing conditions might only be moved upstream and downstream from the dam removal locations. 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. Concern #2 The Draft EIS/EIR does not adequately address the impacts of water quality on birds and other wildlife. Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.	No

GP_EM_1213_1033

From: matthewsclark@me.com[SMTP:MATTHEWSCLARK@ME.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 2:04:02 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath project comments
Auto forwarded by a Rule

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



Dear Ms. Vasquez,

I am writing in support of Alternative 2, Full facilities (dam) removal and implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) This will support healthy fisheries, waterfowl habitat, and is good for the economy and for taxpayers. This is a historic moment and I urge you to carry out Alt. 2 and help restore a mighty river and fishery!

Sincerely,

Matthew Clark

Comment Author	Clark, Mathew
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1213_1033-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_490

From: janclarridge@gmail.com[SMTP:JANCLARRIDGE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:04:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Public Comment
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Clarridge
Organization:

Subject: Public Comment

Body: Remove the dams on the Klamath River.

Comment Author	Clarridge, Jan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_490-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1019_079

TO: Dept. of Interior / Bureau of Reclamation
and California Dept of Fish + Game

FROM: Ted Clegg
P.O Box 302
Bly, Or. 97622

RE: Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath River dam removals

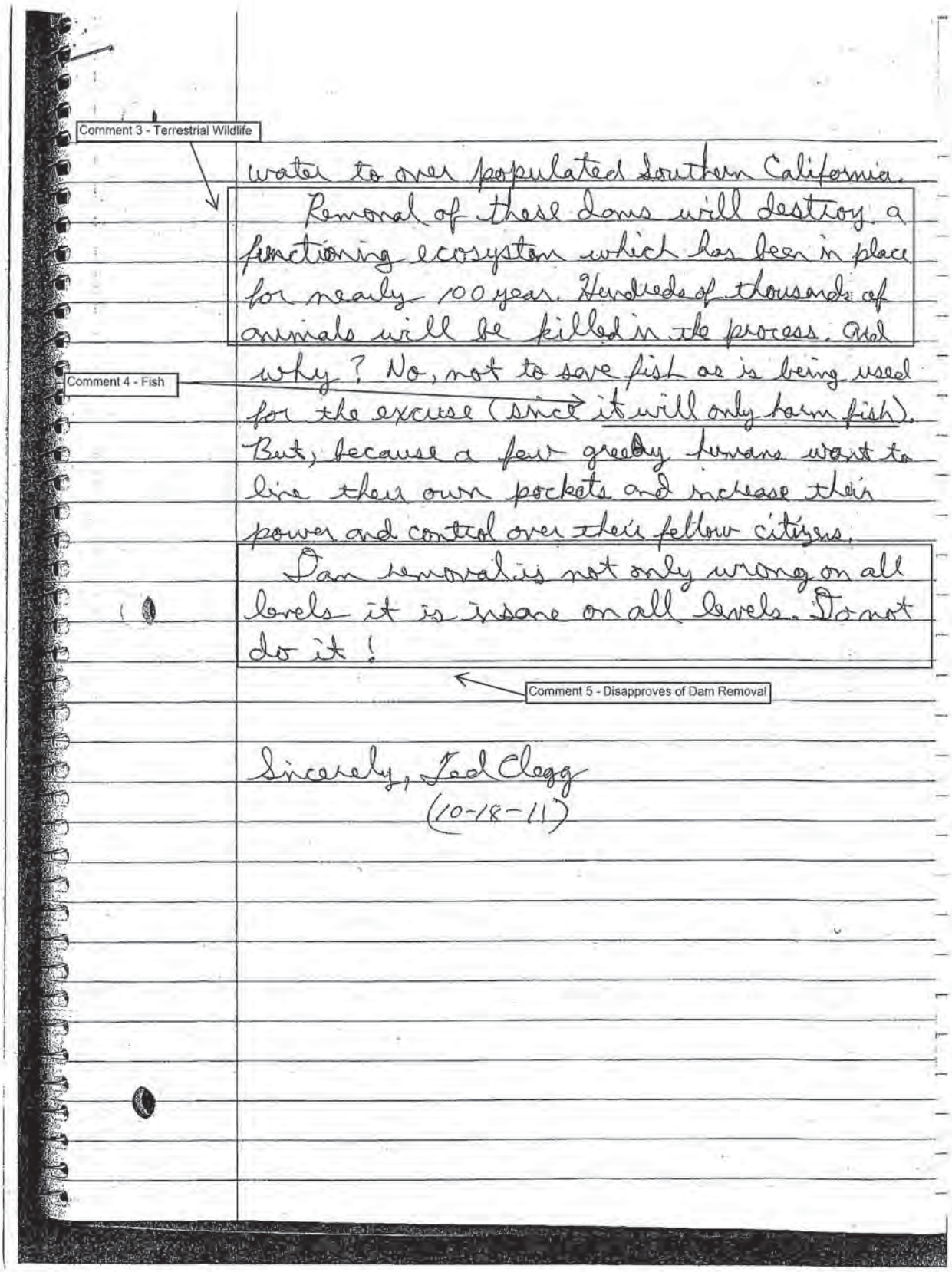
Comment 1 - Cost

The country is BANKRUPT ! The President is out preaching we need to spend Billions to build infrastructure to save the country. You are proposing to spend Billions to destroy infra structure.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

These dams produce good clean electricity such as that needed to power casinos. I can tell you wind and solar as replacement for the hydroelectric power from these dams is a joke. If you don't believe this drop all the government subsidies and see how long these "Alternative Energy Solutions" last.

I hope dam removals and associated KBRA are a disguised attempt by several small special interest groups, aligned with agendas ranging from personal enrichment, to driving citizens off their private property, to saving Oregon



Comment 3 - Terrestrial Wildlife

water to over populated Southern California.

Removal of these dams will destroy a functioning ecosystem which has been in place for nearly 100 year. Hundreds of thousands of animals will be killed in the process. And why? No, not to save fish as is being used for the excuse (since it will only harm fish). But, because a few greedy humans want to line their own pockets and increase their power and control over their fellow citizens.

Comment 4 - Fish

Dam removal is not only wrong on all levels it is insane on all levels. Do not do it!

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely, Ted Clegg
(10-18-11)

Comment Author	Clegg, Ted
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_079-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-3	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-4	The Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSA and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the EIS/EIR. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on Coho, Steelhead and Chinook salmon respectively. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel of Lamprey Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_0926_007

From: plush4@charter.net[SMTP:PLUSH4@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 7:57:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on the Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Terry & Loretta Clemens
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal on the Klamath River

Body: After reading all the pros and cons, we have both reached the conclusion that, removing dams on the Klamath River would be an idiotic idea!
Why sacrifice "green" power for a fish that can be hatchery raised? Why waste millions of dollars on this boondoggle during an economic recession. There are so many unintended factors that could make this an envoirnmental catastrophe. Please re-think your decision for the sake of the communities affected and the envoirnment.

Thank you,
Terry & Loretta Clemens

Comment Author	Clemens, Terry & Loretta
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	September 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0926_007-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_382

From: acoapman@gmail.com[SMTP:ACOAPMAN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 12:56:54 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Amy Coapman
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal

Body: I forgot to state that I support Alternative 2 - full dam removal. Thanks!

Comment Author	Coapman, Amy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_382-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1123_906

From: 94116bc@gmail.com[SMTP:94116BC@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 9:29:30 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bill Collins
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: So many native fish have already been lost, it should be apparent that dams which have outlived their purpose must be removed as soon as possible. This will provide an economic boost to the region.

Comment Author	Collins, Bill
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1123_906-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1220_1105

From: karenco69@ymail.com[SMTP:KARENCO69@YMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 1:06:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Harvey Collins
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal

Comment 1 - Water Supply/ Water Rights

Body: A couple of other points that need to be considered in the removal of these dams is even though jobs will be created for a short period of time during the removal of the dams, there will be a devastating effect on the agriculture that rely on the irrigation water the dams provide.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Also the impact the the engery generated from the dams will have to be replaced by another source thus costing the taxpayers additional money.

One other aspect not considered it the unregulated fishing allowed by the native tribes. I am not against the tribes being able to fish the rivers, but I belive there needs to be regulations on them on the type of nets they can use, the number of nets and the number of fish they are allowed to take. This needs to be vigilantly monitored as I believe the biggest impact to the salmon population in the Klamath is not due to the dams, but due to the over fishing allowed by the tribes.

Comment 3 - ITAs

Please consider these 2 points in your decision process.

Thank you

Harvey Collins

Comment Author	Collins, Harvey
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1220_1105-1	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_WI_1220_1105-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_WI_1220_1105-3	State Management of Ocean Fisheries While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three miles out falls with the States. Thus, the States of Oregon, Washington and California have primary jurisdiction for regulations concerning near shore ocean commercial and recreational fisheries, but generally manage based on harvest levels stipulated by the Pacific Management Fishery Council (PFMC). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) confirms their annual ocean commercial fishing regulations in April of each year subsequent to recommendations from the PFMC. The California Fish and Game Commission (CFGC) also meets in April to establish proposed ocean recreational fishing regulations for the season. River Fisheries From 1934 until 1977 the State had prohibited all Indian gill net fishing on the lower 20 miles of the River. State regulation of the Indian fisheries ended in 1977 after two court cases, Mattz v. Arnett and Arnett v. 5 Gill Nets. These two cases determined: first, that the old Klamath Indian Reservation had not been abandoned and that it was still "Indian Country", and as a consequence, that the State of California did not have the jurisdiction to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath. Regulation of Indian fisheries on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which at that time included what is now the Yurok Reservation, was taken over by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977. Through a 1978 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Indian Affairs and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided yearly evaluations of the salmon runs into the River and monitored the Indian net harvest. Hoopa Valley Tribe took over monitoring programs for their Tribal fisheries on the Trinity River portion of the Reservation in 1983. On the lower 43 miles of the Klamath River the USFWS continued monitoring the Yurok fishery until 1994 when the newly authorized Yurok Tribal Council, through their Fisheries Program, took over management of their fisheries on the Yurok Reservation.	No

Comment Author	Collins, Harvey
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

Cooperative Management

Due to an unprecedented closure of ocean fisheries in 1986, a Klamath River Salmon Management Group (KRSMG) was formed under the PFMC to discuss Klamath River Fall Chinook issues. This Group set its own precedent by bringing together, for the first time, Federal, State, Tribal, and commercial and recreational fishing representatives for the negotiation of management and allocation issues. After arduous negotiations they arrived at consensus recommendations to the PFMC for a new method of managing harvest to meet the River's spawning escapement goal, and an Agreement on how to divide the predicted harvestable salmon in 1986. It was this group which initiated Harvest Rate Management for the Klamath River fall Chinook, and the first formal allocation of a portion of the harvest to Tribal fisheries. Congress adopted the Klamath River Basin Restoration Act (PL 99-662), in October, 1986. The Act created a new 11 member Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to supersede the original Management Group. The KFMC's advisory function is to make harvest management recommendations to the various management agencies including the PFMC. All recommendations passed forward to agencies or to the PFMC must be with the consensus of all members.

Both the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes now have full management authority over regulation of their fisheries. Harvest levels are set according to run predictions and allocation limits and regulations for quotas, closures, and gear are developed annually by the Tribes.

The State of California, through the CFGC, retains full regulatory authority over the Klamath River recreational fishery. The Commission now convenes in early March of each year for a policy decision on the upcoming season's in-river recreational allocation. The expected harvest allocation is then forwarded to the KFMC and the PFMC for their consideration in setting ocean seasons.

Monitoring Harvest and Escapement

Between 10 to 20 percent of the juvenile fish reared in hatcheries have microscopic size "Coded Wire Tags" (CWT) implanted in their snout prior to being released. They also have the small fatty adipose fin from their back clipped off, denoting them as CWT fish. When these marked fish are harvested, or return to the hatcheries as adults, the CWT's are extracted and decoded. The tags provide information on where they were reared and released, when they were released, what size they were, and how many were in the

Comment Author	Collins, Harvey
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

release group. Based on calculated ratios between the number of marked hatchery fish and unmarked and natural fish, biologists can then determine the contribution of a stock of fish to the total harvest and estimate overall harvest impacts on specific stocks. During the fishing season the States of California and Oregon monitor the harvest of salmon. Port samplers examine a portion of all ocean landed commercial and recreational fish and recover coded wire tags, and record length weight ratios of a portion of the catch and harvest time and area information. This data is then applied to the total sales receipts of the commercial catch and the total harvest estimates of the recreational fisheries. Post-season estimates of the total number of Klamath fall chinook harvested in the mixed-stock ocean fisheries can then be calculated.

In the River, the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribal fisheries' staff monitors Tribal harvests. Total harvests are calculated based on estimates or counts of total nets and average catch per net for each area, time period, and net type. During past commercial fisheries on the Yurok Reservation the total commercial harvest was counted and sampled at a single on-Reservation buying station. All harvest is sampled to collect CWT and biological information. CDFG monitors recreational fisheries in-river. Samplers are stationed to conduct a "creel census" at access points along the lower six miles of the River. Scale samples and CWT's are collected, and total lower-river harvest is estimated. In the upper reaches of the Klamath, monitoring of the widely dispersed and remote angler effort is cost prohibitive. Harvest estimates are based on a ratio with down-river catches based on past data.

The Trinity River harvest is monitored through creel census and mark and recapture data. Scale samples are also taken from all in-river harvests and spawned carcasses to assist in estimating the age composition of the in-river run. This analysis provides for the calculation of how many three, four, and five-year-old fish escaped ocean fisheries. One of the unfortunate aspects of salmon management is that you don't know how you're doing until it's all over. Each year ocean fisheries start in the spring or early summer, the in-river fisheries reach maximum effort during late summer and fall, and the final runs of the fish to their natal streams and to the hatcheries are not complete until late November or December. Finally, at that point in time, an estimate of what the total population of adult fish was for that year can be computed and compared to what was predicted. Based on hatchery returns, spawning ground surveys, and harvest data, the total distribution of the population to the harvest sectors, and natural and hatchery spawning components can be enumerated.

Comment Author	Collins, Harvey
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The CDFG summarizes all information in a "Mega-Table" in January of each year. Information Sharing and Negotiation In February of each year the CDFG holds a Salmon Informational Meeting to inform the public of the past year's management results, and the upcoming season's estimated populations and management concerns. The KFMC also usually meets during this time frame to begin developing recommendations for harvest allocation and regulations for the PFMC. The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), through the Tribes, confirms at the KFMC and PFMC level, that they will be putting in place regulations and quotas for Tribal fisheries that will target 50 percent of the available harvest while protecting the escapement. The CFGC informs the PFMC by early March what the targeted in-river recreational fishery harvest will be based on a percentage of the overall non-tribal allocation.	

GP_LT_1019_086

October 18, 2011

Comment on the KBRA

Comment 1 - KBRA

I am opposed to the KBRA Settlement. I am outlining several areas I would like to speak to.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I believe the dams should stay in, there is not a replacement for the electricity they generate to be replaced, not by solar or wind. This hydro power is clean and efficient and what is available to us in this Basin. Also I believe if the dam removal was off the table, there would be viable options for the fish to make it upstream, also until the water qualify which is naturally occurring in Klamath and Agency Lake, can be cleaned up, if it can, this is the fish' major problem.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 6 - KBRA

I do not believe that buying the Tribe the 90,000 acre tree farm is equitable or even should have a place at the table. I do not see what the Tribe is giving up only what we are giving up, giving up reliable power sources for something we don't know what, only that it will cost us a lot. I see this as the 1st baby steps of the Tribe moving forward with their agenda of getting their Tribal lands back, I think the Public should have a say in this, it's weird that this is even in a water settlement. They can go on and on about their history, their Spiritual ties to the land, the fish, the timber etc., but what about my ties, My grandparents parents immigrated from Germany, we have been a generational ranch with our Emotional and Spiritual ties to the land and the job of raising food for our Nation and our World, where do I come out with something to protect my rights to traditionally use water for irrigation and food and beef production? Again, the Government powers and courts should not have a right to give my rights and interests away to another group. No matter what the Tribe says, they did vote, they were paid etc. They have been given Tribal status and all that that implies.

Also I resent the funding by the Federal Government, it's a lot of money that the US Government does not have. Ultimately us as taxpayers, foot these bills, and in these lean and trying times, I don't see how something with the price tag can be promoted much less funded. Again I resent that money would go here and not to more fundamental things like feeding America, housing America, helping the poor etc.

Comment 7 - Costs

One last trend I see having lived here many years, is more and more agricultural farm land is being retired from farming, either being bought by wetlands or special interest groups, or farmers selling their water to these same interests, Again, where does this money to buy this water at such a high rate come from? It's in direct competition with farming/ranching. When a rancher sells his water, rents pasture for his cattle at the highest prices we've ever seen, and makes more money on selling his water than keeping his cows on his own ranch, that is not right. Without the government dollars this could not happen, again, another reason Special Interest Groups are breaking our Country! If this KBRA agreement is followed there will be even more farmland retired, there comes a point where the Basin will not survive, the logging business is gone, the stores and

Comment 8 - Economics

shops have left in a lot of cases, what happens when farming is a long gone source of employment?

I have more comments but will end for today, I hope these comments means something, that they aren't just for show with all the decisions already having been made, making this a mockery to take testimony etc.

Respectfully submitted,

Cindy Combs
27245 Modoc Pnt Rd
Chiloquin, OR 97624
541-891-3580

Comment Author	Combs, Cindy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_086-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-4	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes dam removal (Alternative 2, the Proposed Action) and alternatives to those actions. The alternatives include options to leave the dams in place but add fish passage at each facility (Alterative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams). The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes these alternatives to help decision-makers determine which alternative should move forward. The decision will be made after the Draft EIS/EIR is finalized and addresses public comments.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-5	Available scientific data collected in recent decades indicates that while the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus, human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures in the mainstem river, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in multiple watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen in the river (see EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions [Water Quality], in particular p. 3.2-19). Regarding nutrients in particular, 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 both in the lake (Bradbury et al. 2004, Eilers et al. 2004) and downstream in the Klamath River (see EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. C-20 through C-34). Further discussion of the development of nutrient boundary conditions for the Klamath total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) is presented in North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) (2010) and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) (2010). The effectiveness of the Klamath TMDLs is outside of the scope of this project; it is under the jurisdiction of the states of Oregon and California and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).	No

Comment Author	Combs, Cindy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

In addition, this comment implies that water quality of these lakes as being the major problem for reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper reaches of the Klamath Basin. In this regard, 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. 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 Upper Klamath Lake would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.

Master Response AQU-34 Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.

Lastly, there are many other issues other than water quality in Upper Klamath Lake region that have contributed to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath Basin. These reasons are documented in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1 – Aquatic Species. Nearly all of the native fisheries in the Klamath Basin are in decline. Other factors that contribute to decline of fish populations downstream from the Upper Klamath Lake include barriers to upstream

Comment Author	Combs, Cindy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	migration and habitat by dams, parasites and diseases in the mainstem Klamath, high water temperatures during critical life stages below the dams, low dissolved oxygen, impacts from hydroelectric manipulation of flows, habitat loss, impacts from upland land management activities, and overfishing. 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.	
GP_LT_1019_086-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Under full implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15).	No
GP_LT_1019_086-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-8	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the no action 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.	No

GP_LT_1208_1012

November 11, 2011

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

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

Re: Comments - Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report and Appendices

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a taxpayer of the United States and California I am ***against*** the removal of the four dams on the Klamath River for the following reasons.

Comment 2 - Other/General

Failures to abide by the lead agencies own Federal and State's guidelines for environmental baselines and economic assessment protocols for dam removal, invalidates the entire Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

The purpose of **any** EIS/EIR is to establish both an un-basis environmental and economic quantitative baselines, (in this case) pre-dam removal, with trends that are likely to prevail whether the dams were removed or not, and to be carried through out the baselines, the documentation of data sets, the information for comparative alternatives and for future monitoring. **This document does not do that.** It is misleading in that the only "facts" presented are to support a predetermined outcome for dam removal. This is just another case of government environmental incest. This EIS/EIR is a confabulation of disinformation, misinformation, assumptions and missing information that is not transparent, verifiable, reproducible, nor does it adhere to any of the lead agencies own standards related to dam removal or environmental governance. It is disingenuous to produce 3375+ pages (EIS/EIR, KHSA, KBRA) that are convoluted, misleading and contradictory to fool the Secretaries, Governors, Legislatures and the Public to the true costs and impacts of removing four consecutive dam in one water shed, in one year, with aftermath cleanup remediation to go on for years if not decades. There is no assurance that any of this is going to work as planned or who will be held accountable for another governmental debacle like Solyndra, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. With new legislation pushing the cost to over $800 million and counting we have moved from the phony reality presented in the KHSA/KBRA, EIS/EIR to a truer reality and costs. Because this EIS/EIR does not support the new proposed legislative funding of $800,000,000 the assumptions presented in this document cannot be valid and therefore cannot be certified.

Comment 3 - NEPA

Comment 4 - Costs

Examples of **MISSING** environmental baseline data and **MISSING** economic assessment

Comment 6 - Fish

protocols (no particular order) related to dam removal:

Comment 5 - General/Other

- **Missing** - The Secretary of Defense's authorization exempting these hydroelectric dams from the national security infrastructure network. Keeping in mind the uninterrupted generation and strategic locations afforded these clean and green power plants in the power grid, proximity to defense bases and related apparatus.
- **Missing –** The Secretary of Commerce's determination that areas outside the geographical area at the time of listing are critical habitat and failure to designate will result in the extinction of the species concerned. This in spite of the fact that these very same specie of concern (Wild Western Coho from the Klamath River) currently only has a market value of $4.99 lb (Costco) meaning they are plentiful at this price point and do not appear to be headed for extinction. With all the historic documentation of the late 1800 and early 1900 showing most if not all species of salmon and trout were widely transplanted, redistributed or introduced throughout California, the west and Canada – along with imported salmon from the east coast and hybridization by hatcheries, bags the question, what now makes these "native" or evolutionary significant fish. How is any fish "native" where other fish of the same species have been introduced or hybridized, specifically in the Klamath River? With all this inbreeding form other locations and fish species; the question becomes what determines what is truly a "native" or distinct population of fish? This is like saying your blue-eyed child is distinct from your brown-eyed child. How many generations does it take to become a distinct, native or indigenous population?
- **Missing –** The Secretary of the Interior's determination that areas outside the geographical area at the time of listing are critical habitat and failure to designate will result in the extinction of the species concerned and that dam removal is the only option and the most cost affective, when all alternatives and ALL cost are properly accounted for and presented. What will its total cost be to the public from all forms of governmental and regulatory extractions? AS THE PRESIDENTS HAS STATED "IT JUST MATH" so let's get it right.

Comment 7 - Costs

Comment 8 - General/ Other

- **Missing** - Who will be held accountable environmentally and economically if the dam removal turns into an environmental disaster and an economic boondoggle: DOI, NOAA, KHSA/KBRA, CDFG, ODFW? Taxpayers should not have to pay for governmental incompetence and experimentation brought fourth by a small group of zealots pushing heritage fishing and/or U. N. Agenda 21.

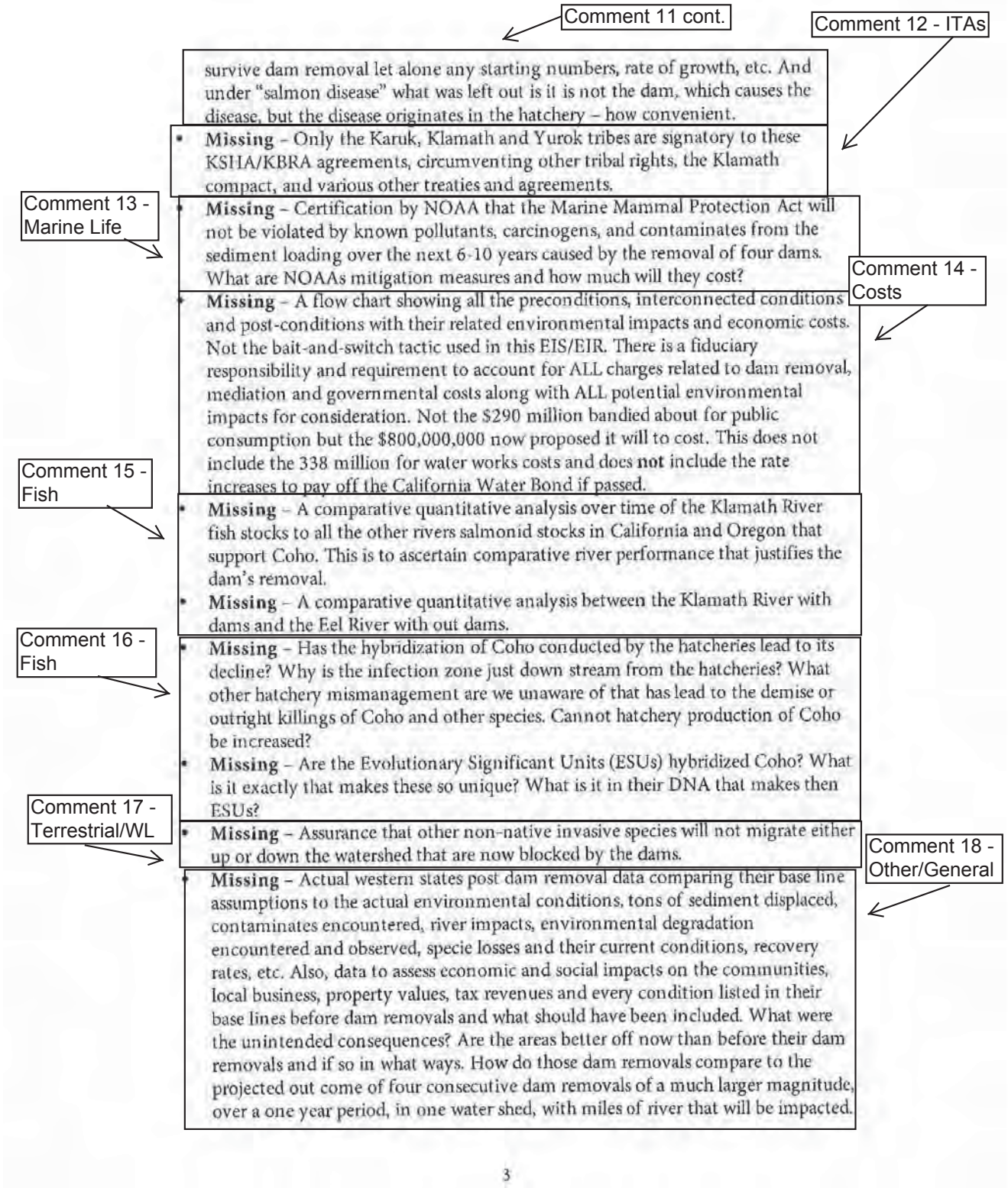
Comment 9 - KHSA

- **Missing** – It appears in the final KHSA that Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties are not signatory to the agreement which would raise some validity issues.
- **Missing** - Who granted to the KHSA any authority to dictate to the people when the people have voted in a free and open election to keep the dams?

Comment 10 - Costs

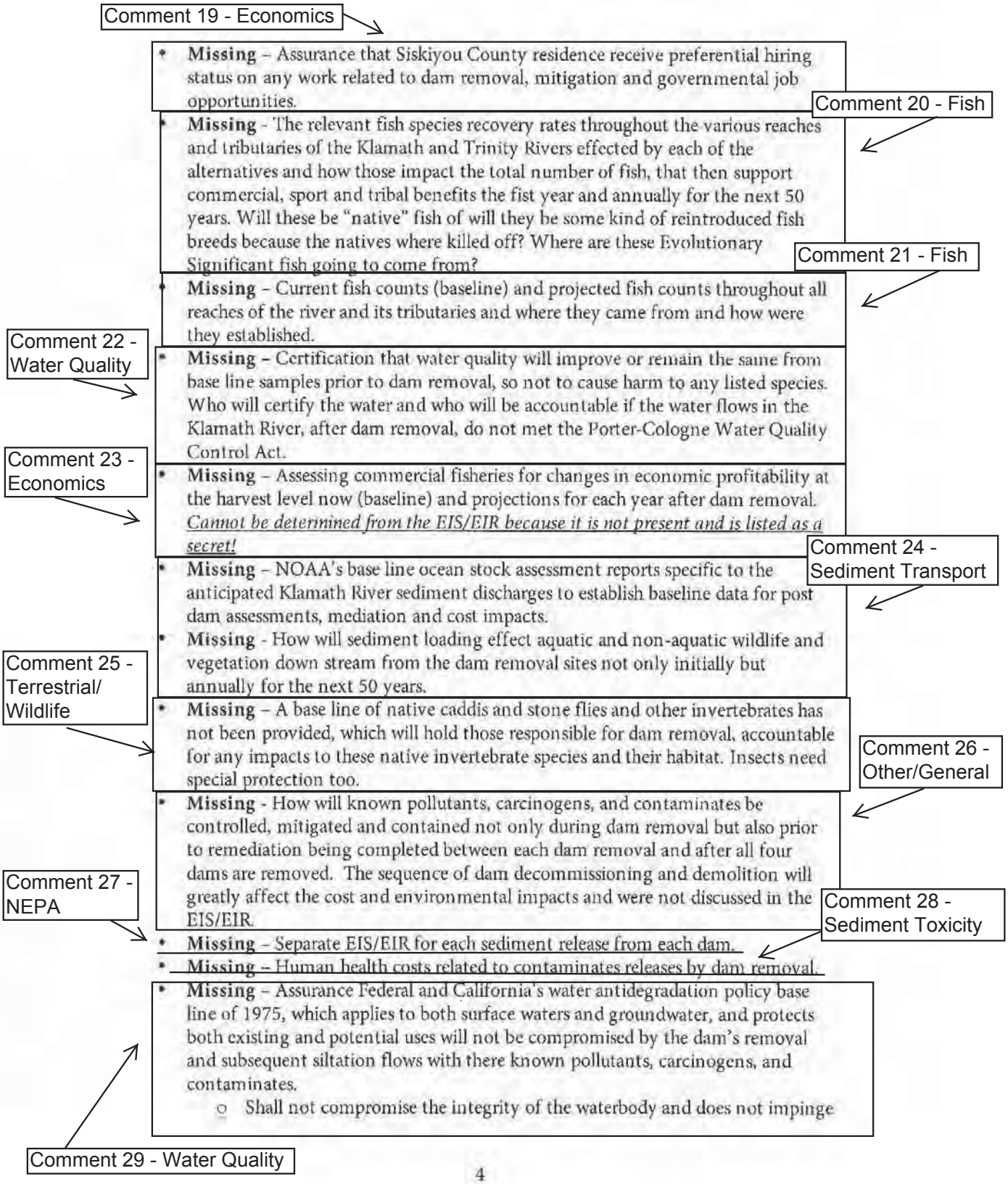
- **Missing** – California Water Bond is not scheduled for voter approval until at least November 6, 2012. This is then just another waist of our tax dollars if this bond measure does not pass. Just like the watershed wide EIS/EIR was in the area last time.
- **Missing** – Documentation supporting your propaganda sited in "benefits of the proposed action" any baseline to support the claims of annual production increases of 81.4, 46.5, 54.8 and 9 percent when there is no guaranty the fish will even

Comment 11 - Fish



survive dam removal let alone any starting numbers, rate of growth, etc. And under "salmon disease" what was left out is it is not the dam, which causes the disease, but the disease originates in the hatchery – how convenient.

- **Missing** – Only the Karuk, Klamath and Yurok tribes are signatory to these KSHA/KBRA agreements, circumventing other tribal rights, the Klamath compact, and various other treaties and agreements.
- **Missing** – Certification by NOAA that the Marine Mammal Protection Act will not be violated by known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates from the sediment loading over the next 6-10 years caused by the removal of four dams. What are NOAAs mitigation measures and how much will they cost?
- **Missing** – A flow chart showing all the preconditions, interconnected conditions and post-conditions with their related environmental impacts and economic costs. Not the bait-and-switch tactic used in this EIS/EIR. There is a fiduciary responsibility and requirement to account for ALL charges related to dam removal, mediation and governmental costs along with ALL potential environmental impacts for consideration. Not the $290 million bandied about for public consumption but the $800,000,000 now proposed it will to cost. This does not include the 338 million for water works costs and does **not** include the rate increases to pay off the California Water Bond if passed.
- **Missing** – A comparative quantitative analysis over time of the Klamath River fish stocks to all the other rivers salmonid stocks in California and Oregon that support Coho. This is to ascertain comparative river performance that justifies the dam's removal.
- **Missing** – A comparative quantitative analysis between the Klamath River with dams and the Eel River with out dams.
- **Missing** – Has the hybridization of Coho conducted by the hatcheries lead to its decline? Why is the infection zone just down stream from the hatcheries? What other hatchery mismanagement are we unaware of that has lead to the demise or outright killings of Coho and other species. Cannot hatchery production of Coho be increased?
- **Missing** – Are the Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) hybridized Coho? What is it exactly that makes these so unique? What is it in their DNA that makes then ESUs?
- **Missing** – Assurance that other non-native invasive species will not migrate either up or down the watershed that are now blocked by the dams.
- **Missing** – Actual western states post dam removal data comparing their base line assumptions to the actual environmental conditions, tons of sediment displaced, contaminates encountered, river impacts, environmental degradation encountered and observed, specie losses and their current conditions, recovery rates, etc. Also, data to assess economic and social impacts on the communities, local business, property values, tax revenues and every condition listed in their base lines before dam removals and what should have been included. What were the unintended consequences? Are the areas better off now than before their dam removals and if so in what ways. How do those dam removals compare to the projected out come of four consecutive dam removals of a much larger magnitude, over a one year period, in one water shed, with miles of river that will be impacted.


Comment 19 - Economics
• **Missing** – Assurance that Siskiyou County residence receive preferential hiring status on any work related to dam removal, mitigation and governmental job opportunities.
Comment 20 - Fish
• **Missing** - The relevant fish species recovery rates throughout the various reaches and tributaries of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers effected by each of the alternatives and how those impact the total number of fish, that then support commercial, sport and tribal benefits the fist year and annually for the next 50 years. Will these be "native" fish of will they be some kind of reintroduced fish breeds because the natives where killed off? Where are these Evolutionary Significant fish going to come from?
Comment 21 - Fish
• **Missing** – Current fish counts (baseline) and projected fish counts throughout all reaches of the river and its tributaries and where they came from and how were they established.
Comment 22 - Water Quality
• **Missing** – Certification that water quality will improve or remain the same from base line samples prior to dam removal, so not to cause harm to any listed species. Who will certify the water and who will be accountable if the water flows in the Klamath River, after dam removal, do not met the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.
Comment 23 - Economics
• **Missing** – Assessing commercial fisheries for changes in economic profitability at the harvest level now (baseline) and projections for each year after dam removal. *Cannot be determined from the EIS/EIR because it is not present and is listed as a secret!*
Comment 24 - Sediment Transport
• **Missing** – NOAA's base line ocean stock assessment reports specific to the anticipated Klamath River sediment discharges to establish baseline data for post dam assessments, mediation and cost impacts.
• **Missing** - How will sediment loading effect aquatic and non-aquatic wildlife and vegetation down stream from the dam removal sites not only initially but annually for the next 50 years.
Comment 25 - Terrestrial/ Wildlife
• **Missing** – A base line of native caddis and stone flies and other invertebrates has not been provided, which will hold those responsible for dam removal, accountable for any impacts to these native invertebrate species and their habitat. Insects need special protection too.
Comment 26 - Other/General
• **Missing** - How will known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates be controlled, mitigated and contained not only during dam removal but also prior to remediation being completed between each dam removal and after all four dams are removed. The sequence of dam decommissioning and demolition will greatly affect the cost and environmental impacts and were not discussed in the EIS/EIR.
Comment 27 - NEPA
Comment 28 - Sediment Toxicity
• **Missing** – Separate EIS/EIR for each sediment release from each dam.
• **Missing** – Human health costs related to contaminates releases by dam removal.
• **Missing** – Assurance Federal and California's water antidegradation policy base line of 1975, which applies to both surface waters and groundwater, and protects both existing and potential uses will not be compromised by the dam's removal and subsequent siltation flows with there known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates.
  ○ Shall not compromise the integrity of the waterbody and does not impinge
Comment 29 - Water Quality

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Comment 29 - cont.

on unique or critical habitats.
- Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the dam removal area and sediment mixing zone
- Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life
- Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws
- Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits or cause a nuisance.
- Shall not dominate the receiving water body
- Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake.

- **Missing** - These pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges are in direct opposition and violation to the Water Resource Control Board own standards and requirements, The Clean water act, clean drinking water standards, EPA and NOAA's standards. How this is possible? Why are sediment samplings from each dam missing from the EIS/EIR? How much sediment and what is in the sediment at the bottom of each dam?

Comment 30 - Other/General

- **Missing** – Septic system impacts caused by changing water elevations and flooding conditions caused by dam removal not addressed or cost accounted for as a direct charge caused by dam removal?

Comment 31 - Water Quality

- **Missing** – Drinking water quality issues to private, city and tribal wells or extraction points caused by silt, pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges related to dam removal. No filtration costs allocated as a direct charge caused by dam removal?

Comment 32 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

- **Missing** – ESA certification that no damage or destruction of endangered plants on federal lands and on private lands when knowingly in violation of State Law will not occur by the removal of four dams.

Comment 33 - ITAs

- **Missing** – Mitigation of flooding caused by dam removal for all tribal cultural resources. No cost allocated?

- **Missing** - NOAA's own *Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats* [NOAA 2005] states a baseline is the "starting point against which future measures can be compared" [NOAA 2005, p 14.9].
  - Recreation, tourism, and access
  - Enhancement of investment in the community
  - Enhancement of educational opportunities
  - Protection/improvement of human health
  - Protection of cultural and historic values
  - Enhancement of aesthetic and other non-market values
  - Reduction in property damage
  - Enhancement of property value
  - Improvement in economic activity
  - Enhancement of transportation and trade
  - Improvement to commercial fisheries and shellfisheries

Comment 34 - Marine Life

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Comment 35 - Hydrology

- **Missing** - No assessments on the economic impacts of flood damage within the Klamath River watershed over the next 50-100 years. No Roads, bridges, infrastructure, homes, etc. costs allocated because of dam removal?

Comment 36 - Costs

- **Missing** - Actual costs of dam deconstruction, flood and water quality mitigation efforts, and all other direct project costs associated with dam removal.
- **Missing** – All soft costs related to dam deconstruction, mitigation and restoration.
- **Missing** – No costs on all the other interrelated conditions associated with the EIS/EIR, KHSA, KRBA.
- **Missing** – All governmental costs related to dam deconstruction, mitigation, restoration, monitoring, and the KHSA/KBRA conditions imposed over the next 50 years.
- **Missing** - $338,000,000 for the Water Resource Program a KBRA condition.
- **Missing** - Changes in fisheries –catch and value of catch by species, location and type of fishing entity; commercial, commercial tribal, sport, tribal, - total value of catch for both commercial types, numbers by tribal and sport fishing over the next 50 years and the discount rate used. *This is a secret as stated in the EIS/EIR.*
- **Missing –** All costs related to running Iron Gate Hatchery when the reintroduction of anadromous fish is required for the Klamath River during the first eight years after the dams are removed. (reintroduction not covered by PacifiCorp)

Comment 37 - Recreation

- **Missing** - Changes in the visitor industry—number of visitors, characteristics of stay, activities, origin, and expenditures within Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon by type.

Comment 38 - Economics

- **Missing** - Changes in the structure of the economies of Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon, - the number and type of enterprises, employment, incomes of employees, and sales and use taxes paid. Are they going to be better off, if so how, where and by how much?

Comment 39 - Land Use

- **Missing** - Changes in land use, including property values for Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon — from assessor's offices GIS databases, locations, values of land, description and value of structures and zoning, as geographically detailed as possible.

Comment 40 - Out of Scope

- **Missing** – Changes in the timber industry harvest volumes, rates of harvest, value, timber tax, employment, employment income, gross revenues.
- **Missing** – What was the rational for only a 20 million payment to Siskiyou County in 2018. This is less than 10 years worth of tax revenue form PacifiCorp along with the loss of related jobs and expenditures in the community. There is no

Comment 41 - KBRA

Comment 41 cont.

assurance that Siskiyou County will benefit economically at all from dam removal when electrical rate surcharges and water bond surcharges are factored in.

Comment 42 - Envr. Justice

- **Missing** - Economic status and demographics by zip code broken out by age, sex income, occupations in Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon. How will dam removal improve these conditions quantitatively in each county and collectively?

- **Missing** – List and quantify the ways each tribe will be better off and how all will all be better off collectively from dam removal compared to the other alternatives?

Comment 43 - ITAs

- **Missing** – Industry Sectors not incorporated in EIS/EIR
  - Crops Production
  - Animal Production
  - Forest Products
  - Fishing, Hunting, Trapping
  - Ag and Forestry Support
  - Mining
  - Utilities
  - Residential Construction
  - Nonresidential Construction
  - Seafood Products
  - Other Food Products
  - Textiles
  - Sawmills
  - Plywood and Veneer
  - Other Wood Products
  - Pulp and Paper
  - Printing and Publishing
  - Concrete, Stone, Clay, Glass Mfg.
  - Metal Fabrication Mfg.
  - Ship and Boat Building
  - Wood Furniture and Fixtures
  - Sporting Goods Mfg
  - Other Manufacturing
  - Wholesale Trade
  - Tourism and Passenger Transport
  - Freight Transport and Warehousing
  - Other Transportation
  - Postal and Delivery Services
  - Motor Vehicles and Parts Stores
  - Household Goods
  - Food and Beverage Stores
  - Health and Personal Care Stores
  - Gas Stations and Carwashes

Comment 44 - Economics

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Comment 44 cont.

- Misc. Retail
- Publishing
- Communications and Software
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)
- Rental Services
- Business Services
- Travel Services
- Personal and Community Services
- Education
- Health Services
- Social Services
- Recreation Services
- Hotels and Accommodations
- Food and Beverage Services
- Equipment Repair Services
- Households
- State and Local Government
- Federal Government
- Other

- Only 8 were used in the EIS/EIR but appear to change depending where they are sited? This makes it imposable to compare data and there is more to each county than this, which needs to be accounted for.
  - Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Information, and Public Utilities (TIPU), Trade, Service, Government

Comment 45 - Economics

- **Missing** – Employment by industry and by tribe not incorporate in the EIS/EIR
  - Wage and salary employment
  - Proprietors employment
  - Farm proprietors employment
  - Nonfarm proprietors employment
  - Farm employment
  - Nonfarm employment
  - Private employment
  - Forestry
  - Fishing
  - Mining
  - Utilities
  - Construction
  - Manufacturing
  - Wholesale trade
  - Retail Trade
  - Transportation and warehousing
  - Information
  - Finance and Insurance
  - Real estate and rental and leasing
  - Professional and technical services
  - Management of companies and enterprises

Comment 45 cont.

- Administrative services
- Waste services
- Educational services
- Health care and Social assistance
- Art, entertainment, and recreation
- Accommodation and food services
- Other services, except public administration
- Government and government enterprises
- Federal, civilian
- Military
- State and local
- State government
- Local government

Comment 46 - Economics

- Missing - Direct Travel Impact baseline and projections
  - Total direct travel spending
  - Visitor spending by type of traveler accommodation
  - Visitor spending by commodity purchased
  - Industry earnings generated by travel spending
  - Industry employment generated by travel spending
  - Tax receipts generated by travel spending

Comment 47 - Economics

- **Missing - The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, *Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analyses* [EPA 2000]. This out lines and supports benefit-cost analysis (BCA), cost effectiveness analysis, economic impact analysis (EIA) and equity assessments. This EIS/EIR has apparently relied solely on IMPLAM modeling, which has known short falls, and no spreadsheet data was provided for transparency, verification or reconstruction for the conclusions reached. Without conformance to the lead agencies own standards there is no validity to the EIS/EIR.
- **Missing - The Whitehouse Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** Circular A-4 [OMB 2003] and Circular A-94 [OMB 1992] The OMB guidance states that BCA is the preferred method of analysis whenever there are different beneficial outcomes [OMB 2003, p12, and OMB 1992, p 3]. The OMB guidance states it "should be the best assessment of the way the world would look absent the proposed action" and "changes in external factors affecting expected benefits and costs" need to be taken into account. [OMB 2003, p 15]. Maybe peer review should be someone impartial and who is not beating their own drum, like OMB.
- **Missing - NOAA's Office of Sustainable Fisheries** *Guidelines for Economic Analysis of Fishery Management Actions* [NOAA, 2000].
- **Missing - NOAA's Coastal Ocean Program** *Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats* [NOAA 2005]. Caused by the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000.

Comment 48 - Marine Life

- **Missing - Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)** *Economic Analysis of Dam Decommissioning* [DOI 2003]
- **Missing - The Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation's Economic s**

Comment 49 - Economics

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Comment 49 cont.

Resources and Planning Group *Valuation of American Indian Land and Water Resources: a Guidebook* [Hammer 2002].

- **Missing - The Heinz Center for Science, Economics and the Environment Panel on Economic, Environmental, and Social Outcomes of Dam Removal** has produced a panel report entitled, *Dam Removal Science and Decision Making* [Graf 2002a].
- **Missing - Whitelaw and MacMullan** *A Framework for Estimating the Costs and Benefits of Dam Removal* [Whitelaw and MacMullan 2002]
- **Missing** – Even ***The Preliminary Economic Assessment of Dam Removal: the Klamath River*** [Kruse 2006] was not even sited.

Given that none of these documents were referenced nor where any of their recommendations and protocols incorporated into the EIS/EIR. The question becomes what was used? How can any of the environmental and economic information be valid when it is not in conformance with any of the lead agencies own standards? Why should any of the cost projections for dam removal be valid when known cost have arbitrarily been left out for the purpose of giving a lower cost projection? The 4550 net job creation is questionable given the fact most will be temporary, seasonal and short-term jobs - a year or less. The only long-term employment will be governmental or NGO's to monitor the aftermath.

Comment 50 - Costs

Given the fact that 600,000 PacifiCorp customers are having their standard of living reduced by $200 million in dam removal costs and the additional rate increases for replacement power forever was not counted in dam removal costs. This issue was proposed by the KHSA/KBRA a non-governmental consortium of self appointed stakeholders and tribes who have imposed this on an electorate, who voted overwhelmingly (79%) to keep the dams, but where excluded from the KHSA/KBRM. The fair and just thing is to have any cost overruns or shortfalls made-up personally and collectively by the signatories of the KHSA/KBRA agreements and not the rate payers or taxpayers of either State, the Nation or any of the six counties. This would potentially save California $200 million it does not have and has not approved. This will also let the KHSA/KBRA "stakeholders" share in the true cost of active environmentalism.

Cost sharing for this undertaking should also be assessed against commercial and sport fisheries. This is the same as timber harvesting on public lands, which is sold by the board foot, fish could likewise be charge by the pound. This would also off set incidental takes on listed species that are accidently caught when fishing. Float and boat trips on the river or ocean could also be charged. Sharing in the true cost of environmentalism is what it is all about - right.

Comment 51 - Fish

Fish mismanagement appears to be the main problem, which has caused a lack of fish production throughout the water shed (fish release timing, ratio of Coho to other salmon, fish killings, etc.). A simple solution would be to turn over fish enhancement operations to <u>all</u> the tribes in the Klamath water shed with historic rights and related stakeholders with a direct connection to fish harvesting,

Comment 51 cont.

consumption, subsistence, or historic and ceremonial needs. This would eliminate finger pointing and make them in charge of their own fate.

Comment 52 - Hydrology

The California Water Bond scheduled for 2012 contains provisions for new hydroelectric dams. This would render the arguments that the Klamath dams energy production is not clean or green moot.

The KHSA/KBRA agreements provide for a net gain of water for irrigation and stream flows separate and apart from the four dams to be removed. The ability to regulate and manage stream flows would be greatly impaired with the dams removed. Having 5-6 water impoundments capable of providing excess cold and clear water capacity for river habitat, fish and flood control is better than 1-2 dams. Dam removal advocates have minimized the very real dangers associated with floods and flooding which works if it is not your property that is impacted. The environmentalist's extraordinary delusion that the rivers will have shade trees and clear water are misplaced. In all likelihood it would flow and function like the Eel River with no dams. How much better are the Eel's Coho runs or any salmon runs for that matter that justifies these four dams to be removed?

Given all the information presented; the lack of fishing data in the EIS/EIR, NOAA's statements that when several hundreds of thousands of fish where allowed to return to spawn, there were no corresponding increases in subsequent fish return counts and NOAA's complicity in the Russian River fish stranding contrivance, leads one to believe that this is just another case of fishing interest masquerading as environmentalism.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

With these and all the other negative comments expressed at the hearing and in writing, with references sited or not, all lead to the same conclusion – the dams should ***not be removed because the EIS/EIR does not meet the lead agencies own standards and recommendations***. The handouts, the executive summary and EIS/EIR all exude that warm and fuzzy environmental gobbledygook. ***What it does not say is that it will work or what it will cost***. It does not say that other hydroelectric plants will be built to replace these somewhere else in California. It does not say what the real world consequences to the river environment will be. It does not even say the existing native Coho and other species will survive. It does not say who will be accountable when this does not work as presented. It does not present a baseline to gauge the impacts, either environmental or economic. It does not assure any of the counties they will be better off. It does not account for the lower standard of living to tax and ratepayers. It does not meet the minimum standards required for a project of this complexity and magnitude. It does not conform to the lead agencies own standards. It is not transparent, un-basis, verifiable or reproducible. It does not have a benefit-cost analysis (BCA). It does not have a cost effectiveness analysis. It does not have an economic impact analysis (EIA). It does not have an equity assessment. It does not have an analysis of four concurrent and consecutive dam removal projects, in one year, in one watershed with the potential to negatively compromise miles of river. It does not have a comparative analysis to other previous

Comment 1b cont.

dam removals that supports these four dam removals.

With the new proposed legislation, Klamath Basin Economic Restoration Act, at least everyone will know its real intent is to circumvent the will of the people and its true costs are over a billion dollars ($1,000,000,000.00).

Comment 53 - Costs

Thanks
Tom Connick

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Agency/Assoc.	General Public
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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Master Response N/CP-16 Purpose and Need/Project Objectives. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. The regulatory framework for the Environmental Justice analysis is presented in Section 3.16.2 and describes effects to counties. Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis. Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-2	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-4	The Draft EIS/EIR addresses effects of the KBRA and thus considers funding levels as specified in that agreement. This represents the best available information as federal legislation pertaining to KBRA funding has not been enacted.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-8	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-9	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. The KHSA includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties are	No

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	one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary when making a decision.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-10	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-11	A dynamic life cycle production model was developed by Hendrix (2011) to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed alternative versus the no action alternative. A copy of the report and the results of the expert peer review are available on the klamathrestoration.gov web page at the following address: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success. Hatcheries and fish diseases that may be compounded by hatchery operations are only two of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams. Master Response AQU-32 IGH Alternative 1, 2, 3 and Conservation Hatchery. Fish diseases, especially parasites such as C. shasta and P. minibicornis have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). Transmission of these parasites is limited to areas that support habitat conditions for the invertebrate host, a polychaete worm, such as those downstream of Iron Gate Dam. High parasite prevalence in the Lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007;	No

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	Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (EIS/EIR 3.3.3.2). Master Response AQU- 27 Disease. The No Action alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (EIS/EIR 3.3.4.3). In the Opinion of the Chinook Expert Panel, the Proposed Action offers greater potential than the Current Conditions in improving conditions for disease (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 12).	
GP_LT_1208_1012-12	Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-13	Analysis of the effects of the Proposed Action on the Klamath Estuary and nearshore environment is provided in the EIS/EIR in Sections 3.2 (Water Quality), 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) and Section 3.4 (Algae). An extensive analysis of the effects of suspended sediment and bedload sediments on anadromous salmonids is presented in Appendix E and Appendix F. As described in Section 3.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR the effects of the Proposed Action on the marine nearshore environment would be less-than-significant for suspended sediment concentrations, nutrients, and sediment-associated inorganic and organic contaminants. The Proposed Action would result in no changes to water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH. There are no significant impacts to the marine nearshore environment identified in the Draft EIS/EIR. Therefore, mitigation measures have not been developed. 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 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. The National Marine 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.	No

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	Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-14	A flow chart has not been prepared; however, the total estimated cost for dam removal under KHSA includes an allowance for mitigation measures as identified in the Draft EIS/EIR, as well as for contingencies and design costs. The preconditions, interconnected conditions and post-conditions with their related environmental impacts were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-15	The need for the Proposed Action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.4.2.1, p. 1-29). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the Draft EIS/EIR based on the review of the best available information at the time of the issuance of the Notice of Intent, as well as, new information developed to support the Secretarial Determination process. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. For important fish species an independent contractor convened four expert panels to evaluate and make findings regarding the likely trajectory of fish populations with and without implementation of the two agreements. The majority of panel members were not from Federal agencies but were from universities, consulting firms, or recently retired professionals. The four panels evaluated: resident native fish (trout and three ESA listed species); Pacific lamprey; coho salmon and steelhead; and Chinook salmon. These panels provided an objective, independent evaluation of the same information available to the TMT scientists and their contractors. Having this second line of analysis, which is largely consistent with the findings in the Technical Management Team reports, provides increased confidence in the science process and the findings relative to fish and fisheries. Additionally, consultation on coho salmon with NOAA Fisheries under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for the Bureau of Reclamation's Operation of the Klamath Project between 2010 and 2018 considered coho salmon in the context of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho Ecologically Significant Unit (ESU). The SONCC ESU includes the Elk, Illinois, Rogue, Smith, Trinity and Eel River basins and numerous coastal streams in addition to the Klamath Basin. The final selected alternative under the Secretarial Determination will also be subject	No

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	to consultation under ESA, and will include the SONCC coho salmon ESU. The EIS/EIR concludes that the Proposed Action would benefit Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho and Chinook salmon after the initial impact of sediment from reservoir drawdown. As a result of habitat access and quality improvements over time, the Proposed Action is expected to benefit steelhead, coho and Chinook salmon (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). The comment as written provides no evidence as to why the analyses suggested in the comment are necessary or why the analysis provided in the EIS/EIR is not adequate.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-16	Today, the runs of coho salmon have greatly diminished in the Klamath River system, which is now composed largely of hatchery fish (Administrative Law Judge 2006 Finding of Fact (FOF) 7-2, p 34). Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the Coho salmon population by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the Coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increase genetic diversity in the Coho stocks; c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increase the abundance of the Coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36). Master Response AQU-28 FERC Conclusions for Disease. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives. PacifiCorp and the California Department of Fish and Game are currently developing a Hatchery Genetics Management Plan (HGMP) for coho salmon reared at Iron Gate Hatchery. Under the HGMP Iron Gate Hatchery will be operated to conserve coho salmon populations incorporating the best available science for operating hatchery facilities consistent with the conservation of salmonid species.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-17	The Draft EIS/EIR describes measures that would be implemented under the Proposed Action to address invasive plant species, specifically detailed in the Reservoir Area Management Plan and Mitigation Measure TERR-1 Habitat Rehabilitation Plan.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-18	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

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Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-19	The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to describe impacts, not to ensure preferential hiring.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-20	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin are nearly all in decline (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). Current populations and life histories of fish and other aquatic species in the Klamath Basin are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3, p. 3.3-4 to 3.3-23. Projected population responses of fish and other aquatic species to the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-52 to 3.3-195. The Socioeconomic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on commercial and recreational fishing and tribal economies are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2, p. 3.15 40 to 3.15-99. 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. The evidence shows that these stocks of fish have genetic traits suitable for reintroduction into the Upper Klamath River basin. Administrative Law Judge 2006; Finding of Fact (FOF) 2A-22, p. 15). There are numerous examples from other streams and river systems that provide persuasive evidence that anadromous fish possess the capacity and capability to successfully adapt and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat, including streams or river systems with lakes or reservoirs (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-23, p. 16). The evidence further shows that because of its genetic similarity to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams, the stocks of anadromous fish (especially fall-run Chinook salmon and steelhead trout) at the base of Iron Gate Dam are suitable candidates to the conditions above that dam (FOF 2A-22, 2A-25 through 2A-30, 2A-42 through 2A-47). Section 11 of the KBRA describes that process for the development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A copy of the KBRA is available on the	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	klamathrestoration.gov web site below: http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath-Agreements/Klamath-Basin-Restoration-Agreement-2-18-10signed.pdf	
GP_LT_1208_1012-21	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin are nearly all in decline (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). Current populations and life histories of fish and other aquatic species in the Klamath Basin are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3, p. 3.3-4 to 3.3-23. Projected population responses of fish and other aquatic species to the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-52 to 3.3-195. The comment as written does not provide evidence that current fish counts (baseline), projected fish counts throughout all reaches of the river and its tributaries, information about where the counts came from, and how they were established are missing from the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-22	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-23	Effects of the Proposed Action on the commercial fishery are addressed in Section 3.1.5.3.2.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-24	There is extensive analysis of the effects of suspended sediments in each alternative in the Draft EIS/EIR Chapter 3 Water Quality, Section 3.2.4.3 and Aquatic Resources, Section 3.3.4.3. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-25	Special-status species listed in Section 3.5 include those identified by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (including the California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDB]), Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC) and/or PacifiCorp as having the potential to occur in the project area. The Siskiyou sideband was the only invertebrate species with protected status identified as having the potential to occur in the project area.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-26	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. A report containing the detailed engineering plan and costs for the removal of the dams can be downloaded at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. The three reservoirs that contain significant amounts of sediment will all be emptied during the period January 1, 2020 to March 15, 2020.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-27	Sediment releases are analyzed in this EIS/EIR because they would occur with dam removal. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) defines connected actions at 40 CFR 1508.25 and requires that they be analyzed in the same impact statement. CEQA generally prohibits piecemealing (CEQA Guidelines Section 21159.27), which is the dividing of a project into smaller parts. Completing a separate EIS/EIR for each dam removal and sediment release would likely be considered piecemealing under CEQA as it may not fully describe the total environmental effects of sediment release from all four dams. The EIS/EIR therefore examines the full impacts of removal of all four dams and the associated sediment releases.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-28	Master Response WQ-1. Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Additionally, the CDM (2011) report indicated that, of the five primary exposure pathways evaluated, the No Action Alternative (Dams-In) results in a somewhat higher potential (i.e. for minor or limited adverse effects) for human exposure to contaminants than exposure pathways associated with the dam removal. However, this work did not constitute a formal health risk assessment. No specific human health effects or costs have been identified with any of the exposure pathways.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-29	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-30	Septic service is described in Table 3.18-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR without locatable information. The text regarding Mitigation Measure H-2 for flooding has been revised to include effect to infrastructure, as well as structures. The exact locations would need to be surveyed, as described in Mitigation Measure GW-1 for ground-water supply wells.	Yes
GP_LT_1208_1012-31	Concern #1 Drinking water quality issues to private, city and tribal wells or extraction points caused by silt, The first year following dam removal, there is the potential for some sedimentation of pump intakes in the first 10 to 15 miles downstream of Iron Gate Dam. Mitigation measure WRWS-1 (Draft EIS/EIR p 3.8-26) will assess each pump location at legitimate points of diversion and investigate intake and pump sites at the request of the water user. If effects on water supply intakes occur as a result of dam removal, the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will complete modifications to intake points as necessary to reduce effects to a less-than-significant level. The DRE will coordinate with affected water users to determine appropriate solutions on a site-by site basis. Concern #2 Drinking water quality issues …caused by… pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges related to dam removal. Master Response WQ-1B and C Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-32	Master Response TERR-5 Incidental Take Permit.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-33	Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address potential impacts for the alternatives. No cost estimates are presented for these measures in the EIS/EIR. However the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams, which can be found at KlamathRestoration.gov, does include cost information for mitigation measures.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-34	The environmental setting under CEQA regulations 15125(a) is described as the “physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, or if no notice of preparation is published, at the time environmental analysis is commenced, from both a local and regional perspective. This environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a Lead Agency determines whether an impact is significant.” The NEPA equivalent of this term is the affected environment. Section 3.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the environmental setting/affected	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	environment as it relates to aquatic resources. Similarly each resource section has a description of the environmental setting/affected environment that it utilizes to assess the effects of the five alternatives. Many of the points noted by the comment author are analyzed in Chapter 3 of the EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-35	The economic analysis does not include the value of flood damage because these impacts are mitigated based on analysis in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-36	Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in the Detailed Plan report posted on the Klamathrestoration.gov website with the Draft EIS/EIR, and include all costs required under KHSA. These cost estimates include dam removal costs, mitigation costs (including flood and water quality impacts), restoration costs (including revegetation of reservoir areas), long-term monitoring costs, contingencies, and non-contract costs (including engineering, design data collection, and construction management). The KBRA is a connected action with an estimated cost of under $1 billion. Economic impacts of the KBRA are described in detail in Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR. 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 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. A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Details of the benefit-cost analysis (including fisheries) can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov). As indicated in the report, the discount rate used in the benefit-cost analysis was the 2011 Federal water resources planning rate of 4.125 percent. Master Response AQU-18 provides available information regarding the future of Iron Gate Hatchery.	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-37	The recreation analysis is discussed in more detail in the technical report entitled, “Reservoir Recreation Economics Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon.” This report can be found on, www.Klamathrestoration.gov. Additiona; detail on the socioeconomic effects of changes in visitor use and rates in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report, produced by the Bureau of Reclamation. (Available at www.klamathrestoration.gov)	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-38	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the regional economic effects of the project alternatives. Effects were analyzed using standard modeling software and the best available science. Effects would occur in varying regions that include combinations counties in the Klamath Basin, including those listed in the comment. Some commercial fishing effects would occur outside of the basin. Section 3.15 identities the economic regions for each potential effect. Different groups, including individuals, households, businesses, and tribes would be affected. Section 3.15 discusses each potential effect, including the primary industry and economic sectors affected. Appendix O presents county-specific regional economic information that includes data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Census Bureau, such as employment and industry earnings, total businesses and number of employees in business within an industry. The analysis in Section 3.15 aggregates the industries in a commonly used aggregation scheme and presents regional economic effects to jobs, labor income, and output. Section 3.15 also evaluates effects to county tax revenues of the project alternatives (see p. 3.15-64 through 3.15-67 for evaluation of tax impacts of the Proposed Action).	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-39	The analysis in EIS/EIR Section 3.14, Land Use, discusses land use changes resulting from dam removal as well as the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Master Response LAND-1: Land Use Significance Criteria. Master Response RE-1: Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2: Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-40	The Proposed Action and alternatives would not affect the timber industry. The cumulative analysis considers the Northwest Forest Plan (USFS 2008) and declines in employment and revenues to the timber industry in evaluating cumulative economic effects.	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-41	Siskiyou County received an average of $1.4 million from PacifiCorp property taxes annually (Table 3.15-20) over 2000 to 2010. Therefore, $20 million is more equivalent to 14 years worth of taxes from PacifiCorp. Potential effects to the economy of Siskiyou County from each of the alternatives are described in Section 3.15.4 of the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-42	The socioeconomic analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR is presented on a county level. Age and sex are not necessary to complete an adequate economic analysis. Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, describes impacts on low income and minority populations. Further information on income and population is presented in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, by region, and in Appendix O by county. Section 3.15 quantifies effects to income and employment by region.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-43	EIS/EIR Section 3.12 Tribal Trust - addresses the effects of the No Action/No Project, Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams, Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams, Fish Passage at Four Dams, and Fish Passage at Two Dams, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternatives on tribal trust resources, traditionally used resources and cultural values associated with these resources. Actions addressing issues related to water, aquatic, and terrestrial resources are presented in Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 of this EIS/EIR. Additional information on the effects of dams and there removal can be found in a document entitled: Potential Effects Of Implementing The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) on Indian Trust Resources and Cultural Values.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-44	This analysis used the IMPLAN -- IMpact analysis for PLANning) model. The IMPLAN model relies on a 440-sector scheme which relies on the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Benchmark Input-Output Study. This analysis aggregated the results into 2 digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. More information on the NAICS classification scheme can be found at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/ The results show the total employment, labor income, and output for each of the 440 sectors in IMPLAN thus the total accounts for all the sectors represented in the regional data.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-45	This analysis used the IMPLAN -- IMpact analysis for PLANning) model. The IMPLAN model relies on a 440-sector scheme which relies on the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Benchmark Input-	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Output Study. The regional analysis in Section 3.15 analysis aggregated the results into 2 digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. More information on the NAICS classification scheme can be found at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/. The results in Section 3.15 show the total employment each of the 440 sectors in IMPLAN thus the total accounts for all the sectors are represented in the regional data. The KBRA analysis, detailed in Appendix O, evaluates the effects of tribal programs expenditures defined in the KBRA. IMPLAN includes the tribes' employment, labor income and output in the data for the county economies and there is not a separate tribal economic sector.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-46	The recreation analysis is discussed in more detail in the technical reports entitled, "Reservoir Recreation Economics Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" and "Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon." These reports can be found at www.Klamathrestoration.gov.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-47	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. A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on 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).	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-48	The comment is referring to a 2003 publication by NOAA Fisheries. Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats, Volume One: A Framework for Monitoring Plans Under the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 (Public Law 160-457), is a guidance manual that provides technical assistance, outlines necessary steps, and provides useful tools for the development	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	and implementation of sound scientific monitoring of coastal restoration efforts. The Klamath Facilities Removal is not a coastal restoration effort. However, any increases in salmon populations that may result from implementation of habitat restoration efforts described under the various alternatives could provide economic benefits to coastal communities Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-49	The methodology used in economics analyses follows the required guidelines related to water resource projects described in "U.S. Water Resources Council. 1983. Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office." The Principles and Guidelines present a consistent and accepted framework for evaluating the benefits and costs of federal water resource projects and decisions. This framework encompasses the substance of the literature that was identified in the comment. Many citations exist in the literature related to dam removal. Two of the references listed within this comment where written by Reclamation's Technical Service Center's Economics Group. • "Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Economic Analysis of Dam Decommissioning (DOI 2003)" and • "Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation's Economic Resources and Planning Group Valuation of American Indian Land and Water Resources: a Guidebook (Hammer 2002)" The Reclamation TSC Economics Group participated on the Economics Team assuring that the proper protocols discussed in these guidebooks were adhered to in the analysis. Many of the citations listed within this comment relate to conducting benefit cost analyses. It should be noted that the economic benefit cost analysis is presented within the National Economic Development account and results of this analysis are not presented in the EIS. More information on the protocols and methodology used to conduct the benefit cost analysis can be found in the "Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" found on www.klamathrestoration.gov.	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	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.'' The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment is modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-50	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private. Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost. The Draft EIS/EIR reflects the cost-sharing provisions in the KHSA and KBRA. Other cost-sharing arrangements are outside the scope of the Draft EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-51	The EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the KBRA and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document. Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the Secretary of the Interior prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-52	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master response GHG-1 Green Power.	No

Comment Author	Connick, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use. Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All salmonids. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures. Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish. Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-53	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP_MC_1027_311

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING
OCTOBER 27, 2011
PUBLIC TESTIMONY
KLAMATH, CALIFORNIA

MS. COOPER: Hi. Eileen Cooper, E-i-l-e-e-n C-o-o-p-e-r.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

I think these dams have to go out, these -- all four of them. And we want to see, here in this community, the salmon return and to be healthy and for the river to be free and clean. The dams are an impediment to the fish. The dams give us filthy, oxygen-depleted water. They kill fish. They deprive us of a vital resource.

They deprive the fish. And I think the fish have spoken, when they lay dead on our shore. And I don't want to ever see anything like that happen again.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

And I think -- I don't know why we're waiting for 2020, except that, perhaps, PacifiCorp is collecting money. I think the Secretary of the Interior should rise on and get these dams out right away and get paid by PacifiCorp later. But that's in my dreams, I guess. But I want to see it happen sooner.

And thank you very much.

Comment Author	Cooper, Eileen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1027_311-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1027_311-2	Master Response ALT-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_EM_1121_839

From: June Cooper[SMTP:JUNEA1939@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:38:25 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I do not the dams removed because the dams make electicity at a cheaper price then any otrer plan and the Klamath River will be llooding in winters stromes and goes dry in drout years. DO NOT THE DAMS!

June Cooper

20924 Woodlawn St.

Red Bluff, Cal.

96080

Comment Author	Cooper, June
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_839-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No

GP_WI_1113_625

From: mattinglymelba@netzero.net[SMTP:MATTINGLYMELBA@NETZERO.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 1:10:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Leave Dams Alone
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jerry Cornforth
Organization: None

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Leave Dams Alone

Body: I would like to give my opinion on leaving our Dams alone on the Klamath. Just count me in as Opposed to any type Removal of Our Dams and Watersheds.

Comment Author	Cornforth, Jerry
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_625-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_548

From: kcornish@gmail.com[SMTP:KCORNISH@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:58:09 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath's Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kevin Cornish
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath's Draft EIS/EIR

Body: I unconditionally support option 2 -- full dam removal.

Comment Author	Cornish, Kevin
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_548-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_1017

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:37:35 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Douglas Corrigan <corrigad@charter.net> 11/20/2011 11:41 AM >>>
To All agencies concerning the removal of dams on the Klamath River

I am a retired U.S. Park Service Ranger that also worked for the Forest Service for 23 years. I have worked on the Chiloquin Ranger District, Lava Beds National Monument that boarders the Tule Lake Refuge and finished my career at Redwood National Park. I am very familiar with the water issues that surround the controversies of water usage of the Klamath River. I was working during the weeks the water users of the diverted water of the Klamath dam were so upset by the closure of the gates.

Comment 1 - Fish

Involved parties interested in the dams removal know full well there is risk in these dams removal. How are you going to resolve the filling in of the gravel beds that now exist for salmon spawning?

When we look at all of our "natural" resources there is very little that is really natural anymore. Man has changed our environment to meet our needs and some of it just can not be reversed without great risk.

We don't manage our forests so now they just burn. We make decisions that greatly affect people and their livelihoods most of the time without any middle ground.

Comment 2 - NEPA

I was heavily involved in the MLPA process and the greatest concern I had was the lack of solid science that decisions were made. I'm sure the same poor science is going into this dam removal process too. Please don't take that statement personally. However too many decisions are made for political reasons and not solid scientific reasons.

These dams were constructed for a reason and there is no reason a middle ground can't be found. Please base decisions with those dams on solid science. Not on politics.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please consider leaving the dams and finding other way to enhance the salmon populations.

Respectfully,

Douglas Corrigan
2591 Elk Valley Road
Crescent City, CA 95531

Comment Author	Corrigan, Douglas
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_1017-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedford Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_EM_1120_1017-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1120_1017-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

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GP_LT_1123_928

Ronald J. Corselli
2316 Camelback Drive
Antioch, CA 94509

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

November 18, 2011

Dear Sir or Madam,

Comment 1 - NEPA

It is my understanding that based upon Draft Environmental Report and Impact Statement action may be implemented which would result in the destruction of a vital energy resource and water reservoirs associated with four dams on the Upper Klamath River. This unprecedented and short-sighted endeavor should not proceed. Instead, the data presented in the DEIR and DEIS, I believe is incomplete and possibly grossly inaccurate. At the very least, it should be open to an outside independent organization as well as collecting input from ALL members of the public in the surrounding area. There is substantial evidence that appropriate disclosure has not been made. I have followed this process as well as similar water resource and habitat restoration projects in California and I can tell you without hesitation that not enough due diligence has been applied in this case. I urge you to initiate a further review of the submitted documents and call for more public input. There is far too much at stake here, economically and environmentally than just accomplishing the objective of removing dams. These dams SHOULD NOT be removed until it has been shown that they are NOT integral to the existing ecology and damage to the surrounding environment would not occur in anyway by access and heavy equipment.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam

Sincerely,

Dr. Ronald Corselli

Comment Author	Corselli, Ronald
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_928-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No
GP_LT_1123_928-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. The project area is mostly a riverine environment. Mitigation Measure TR-6 addresses environmental effects of construction access.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_058

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: JASON COTTER

Organization:

Title: M.S. Biology 2010

Address:

Email:

Comments:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

[redacted]

I believe that Alt. 2 is the best solution to protect our natural resources which were here before us. The ranching and agricultural operations were created in places, these places, that should not have been created. They are unsustainable operations. In order to preserve our future, we need to conserve our resources. Water for fish, waterfowl, and human recreation. It is everyone's best interest to remove these dams!

[redacted]

Lastly, I do not agree with [redacted] acquisitions against scientific analysis from people who don't know what science is especially those referring to historical records that make no sense at all.

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.

Comment Author	Cotter, Jason
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_058-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_215

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

MR. REX COZZALIO: Fair warning, I am going to speak very quickly, but here's a copy of my comments.

My name is Rex Cozzalio, R-e-x C-o-z-z-a-l-i-o.

We are four generations living on, in, and with the Klamath, immediately below where the dams now exist.

Years of seeing current sites and documented history submitted by public comment have failed to show a single change in the predetermined direction of this unaccountable special interest experiment.

Comment 1 - KHSA

So let's briefly recap this process today:

secret KBRA meetings demanded unsupported, pre-conditioned agreement to dams' removals and the tiered hierarchy of resource taking in order to sit at the table;

Seated agencies helping to create pre-conditions and terms acted under the U.S. Secretary of Interior directives;

In accepting those pre-conditions, members gained assurance of resources and benefits, quote, to provide for the needs of each other;

To force the owner of dams to agree to removals, many lawsuits were filed and an immense wish

list was demanded to FERC as a condition for the pending dams' relicensing, limiting alternatives and intentionally making continued dams' operations unfeasible.

At that point, the secretary created yet another secret KBRA-related group, now the KHSA. The secretary offered a choice to PacifiCorp: Be subject to unaffordable wish-list costs for relicensing, ongoing litigation from many of the same KBRA players, and then the inability to meet newly changed water quality permit requirements or accept the dams' removals, along with massive percs and payoffs funded by unrepresented ratepayers, taxpayers, and immunity from liability for removal damages caused to the region.

The secretary's provision for final review and decision for dams' removals would fall to his subjective opinion. Science recommendations, to aid his decision, would come from the USGS, also working under his direction.

Comment 2 - NEPA

Now, thousands of pages of parsed and selective reports still need an executive summary to exclude the cautions, concerns, and negative conclusions issued by their own selected advisory committee.

Evidence of manipulation, such as the upper basin sediment study, has seen nothing but a repositioned

continuance towards the same predetermined conclusions. This summary is a travesty of exclusion, unaccountability and inaccuracies, and will provide fine reference for a secretarial determination he was instrumental in creating. This contrives to seek an intended agenda precedent which has successfully ignored repeated regional majority submissions regarding the documented history, current studies, unaccountable regional and economic impacts, the will of the affected majority, and the current and future regulatory devastation of the environment.

You may argue that ethics is not a review component of this EIS, but I submit to you that an unethically-based process creates failed decisions posing an illegal impact upon the salmon, the environment, and the people.

Thank you.

Comment Author	Cozzalio, Rex
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_215-1	This Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Disapprove of Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1020_215-2	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_LT_1020_270

My name is Rex Cozzalio and here we are again.

We are 4 generations living on, in, and with the Klamath immediately below where the dams now exist and at the focal point of dam rhetoric. Years of seeing vast amounts of current science and documented history submitted by 'public comment' have failed to show a single change in the predetermined direction of this unaccountable special interest experiment. Therefore, I am submitting detailed comments regarding the Executive Summary and EIS separately and will here address the ethics component.

Lets briefly recap this process to date.

Comment 1 - KHSA

KBRA meetings which occurred in secret demanded unsupported preconditioned agreement to dams' removals and the tiered hierarchy of resource taking in order to sit at the table. Seated Agencies helping create group preconditions and terms acted under the U.S. Secretary of Interior directives. In accepting those pre-conditions, members gained assurance of resources and benefits to 'provide for the needs of each other' (2005 KBRA Letter of Intent). To force the owner of dams to agree to removals, many lawsuits were filed and an immense 'wish list' was demanded to FERC as a condition for the pending dams' relicensing, limiting alternatives and intentionally making continued dams' operation unfeasible. At that point the Secretary created another secret KBRA related group (now KHSA) to 'offer a solution' to Pacific Power preconditioned with Pacific Power submission to KBRA involvement and agreement with dams' removal intent. The Secretary then offered a choice to Pacific Power, be subjected to unaffordable 'wish list' costs for relicensing, ongoing litigation from many of the same KBRA players, and the inability to meet concurrently changed unattainable water quality permit requirements, or accept dams' removals along with massive percs and payoffs to be funded by the unrepresented ratepayers, taxpayers, and a promised Congressional immunity from liability for removal damages caused to the region. Once compelled to comply, KBRA propaganda extolled the 'right' for Pacific Power to make a 'private property' economic decision. With those signatures the Secretary included the provision that the final review and decision for dams' removals would fall to his subjective opinion. 'Science recommendations' to 'aid' his decision would come from the USGS, also working under his direction. And now, thousands of pages of parsed and selective 'reports' still needed an 'Executive Summary' to exclude the cautions, concerns, and negative conclusions issued by even their own selected advisory committees. Expressions of concern over conflict of interest met with indignant cries of personal attack. Later evidence of manipulations such as the upper basin sediment study and abuses of regulatory authority have seen nothing but a repositioned continuance towards the same predetermined conclusion. This Summary is a travesty of exclusion, unaccountability, and inaccuracies, and will provide fine reference for a 'Secretarial Determination' he was instrumental in creating. This contrives to seek an intended Agenda precedent which has successfully ignored repeated regional majority submissions regarding the documented history, current studies, unaccountable regional and economic impacts, the will of the affected majority, and the current and future regulatory devastation of our environment. It is ironic that the people who truly seem to care about the entire ecosystem in which we live are those unrepresented and in opposition to the pending dams' removals and KBRA disaster, and upon whom is placed the burden of risk, cost and loss. You may argue that ethics is not a review component of this EIS, but I submit to you that an unethically based process creates failed decisions posing an illegal impact upon the salmon, environment, and her people.

Comment tho	Cozzalio, Rex
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_270-1	This comment includes opinions and assertions unsubstantiated by facts. This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Disapprove of Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response N/CP-26 KHSA and KBRA Settlement Parties.	No

GP_WI_1114_648

From: kec33@humboldt.edu[SMTP:KEC33@HUMBOLDT.EDU]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:10:25 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: I Support Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kathryn Crane
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: I Support Alternative 2

Body: As a fishery biologist and resident of the Klamath river basin, I fully support the full removal of the Klamath river dams. Along with the economic anc cultural benefits, restoring access to the upper reaches of the basin will help preserve the dwindling genetic diversity of California salmonids. I urge you to move forward with this project and help restore one of the historically largest salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest.

Comment tho	Crane, Kathryn
gen / sso	Genreal Public
S mitta ate	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_648-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1020_078

From: s crawford[SMTP:CRAWFORD_LOGGING@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 4:07:16 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: dam
Auto forwarded by a Rule
To Whom it concerns:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mark and I have lived on the Klamath River, here in Seiad Valley, since 1972. We have raised our family here and it is a beautiful place to live and work. We do not agree with the dam removal. The dams need to stay. They were put in for a reason and that has not changed. When talks of removal began, the power company raised rates. We do not even want to think what they will do with our rates if the dams were to be taken out and then down the road it will be decided that they should put them back. Removing the dams will not solve the fish problems. The river ran red for 7+ years during the mining days and that never killed the fish. All this is like a dog chasing his tail.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Mark and Sherry Crawford

Comment tho	Crawford, Mark & Sherry
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1020_078-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-2	Comment noted.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-3	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors and likely will not all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSA speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the KBRA speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. Combined, both agreements seek to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. The Final EIS describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSA and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the EIS. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook salmon respectively. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-4	Gold mining occurred primarily in the Lower Klamath Basin and is only one of many factors that have contributed to the decline of fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The decline in spring run Chinook salmon began prior to construction of Copco 1 Dam due to factors such as mining and unregulated cannery operations at the river mouth (Snyder 1931; EIS/EIR 3.15.3.4). Mining activity can affect fish by generating sediment from upslope operations or by disturbing spawning and holding habitat with in-stream placer mining. Dredge mining in the Scott River and other locations eliminated fish habitat by channel alteration. The Lower Klamath	No

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Crawford, Mark & Sherry General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Basin is composed of generally steeper, mountainous terrain (see Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards), where historical hillslope and in-channel gold mining and extensive logging have occurred, along with agricultural and ranching activities that divert water in many of the lower tributary basins. These activities have altered streamflows, increased concentrations of suspended sediment and nutrients in watercourses, and increased summer water temperatures (EIS Section 3.2.3.1). The major activities identified as responsible for the decline of coho salmon in Oregon and California and/or degradation of their habitat included logging, road building, grazing, mining, urbanization, stream channelization, dams, wetland loss, beaver trapping, artificial propagation, overfishing, water withdrawals, and unscreened diversions for irrigation (NOAA Fisheries Service 1997a; EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1). In the Salmon River, a Lower Klamath tributary, mining has adversely affected Chinook Salmon by disturbing spawning and holding habitat (NRC 2004, EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.2). The comment as offered presents no evidence that mining did not adversely affect fish.	

GP_MC_1020_212

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

MR. MIKE CREBBIN: Mike Crebbin, C-r-e-b-b-i-n.

The first thing I would like to say is fishing

Comment 1 - Water Quality

in the Klamath in the '40s, we used to go up there and fish a couple times in the first of the season and then we'd quit because the river got so dammed hot, the fish weren't any good, and it was -- it actually stunk after awhile.

Iron Gate turned the Klamath River into a pretty nice stream in about 1960. People went out and played in the river, then. Before that, they hardly ever got in the darned river in the summertime because it stunk.

And I looked it up last night and it said we had a-thousand-ten cubic feet of water coming out of Iron Gate, we had about 700 at John Boyle Dam, so I guess Iron Gate is doing some good.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

I have one more comment I would like to make.

In 2001, I went over to Tulelake and looked around the basin, and all that prime peak soil and all the crops were dried up and not being grown because they had a little fight on water. It looked to me like we should have had

yellow tape all around Tulelake as a crime scene created

by our own government.

I am a rancher, too, I hate to tell you, and

this book is not worth the paper they printed it on.

Comment tho	Crebbin, Mike
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_212-1	Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem. Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Along with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.	No
GP_MC_1020_212-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

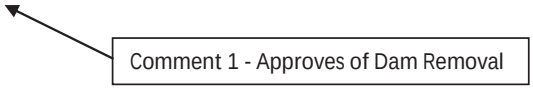
GP_WI_0922_003

From: elizabethcreely@yahoo.com[SMTP:ELIZABETHCREELY@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 10:18:15 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of the dams on the Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Elizabeth cReely
Organization: n/a

Subject: Removal of the dams on the Klamath River

Body: I just read an article in the San Francisco Chronicle that reports on the Dept. of the Interiors recommendations for removing the dams along the Klamath River. Taking the dam down would open up 420 miles of habitat for migrating salmon, create jobs and cost less than it would to maintain the reservoirs, not to mention the problem of dealing with the toxic blue-green algae Microcystis aeruginosa. Sounds like a win to me. We get the river back as the fish stocks rise and repopulate themselves. The loss of lakefront property is a silly concern and ought no to be allowed to derail this process. Please take the recommendations of the report seriously and please remove the dams.



Comment tho	Creely, Elizabeth
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	September 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0922_003-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_221

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

MR. BRANDON CRISS: Hello, my name is Brandon Criss, B-r-a-n-d-o-n, C-r-i-s-s, rancher from Butte Valley.

In February 2010 I was working for Oregon State Senator Whitsett, and I frustratingly watched when the Klamath Basin Restoration and Dam Removal Agreements were signed in Salem, Oregon by Salazar, Kulongoskyi and Schwarzenegger. This is exactly what then California Governor Schwarzenegger told the audience:

Comment 1 - KHSA

Quote: Today is a great time for celebration because if you think about just 15 months ago and we were all promising each other to do everything we can to go through our differences and to finalize an agreement to tear down those dams and say asta la vista to those dams, unquote.

Now you come to us 18 months later saying that all this time you were doing unbiased research, that you want to listen to our opinion before you make a final decision on dam removal.

We all know the decision has been made. Your boss has already spilled the beans in a publicity stunt.

In regard to PacifiCorp's private property

rights, a California State Senator who publicly spoke of his one-on-one meetings, one-on-one meetings with PacifiCorp, made it clear in a December 2009 press release, "PacifiCorp faced a hostile regulatory environment that forced the company to get the best deal they could for their shareholders." And PacifiCorp was, quote, harassed by political interpretations of environmental laws, unquote.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Your actions will create a great and harmful cost. When the toxic sediment from behind those dams is flushed down river killing fish and people, when a viable fish hatchery behind Iron Gate Dam is destroyed, and when farmers in the Tulelake Basin in future years have their water shut-off again, your names will be synonymous with those future man-made disasters.

Comment 3 - NEPA

I hope you realize that your work is already being discredited. In the future, graduate students will be re-analyzing your biased research and will soundly discredit your reputations for your lack of sound scientific practices expected from all professional scientists.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Primarily in regards to fish passage, your failure to understand the significance of the Shasta Nation Fish Bypass which solves all the problems without

dam removal.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Also please place in your arguments the ballot arguments for and against Measure G in November 2010.

Siskiyou County was 79 percent against dam removal.

In Tulelake, they were told that if the dams come down, then they will receive irrigation water. Many of us campaigned in Tulelake for no on Measure G. And we had a booth at the TBU County Fair. And we're proud to say your blackmail has failed. We had 77 percent against dam removal.

The will of the people, sound science and common sense all oppose dam removal, and your lengthy report should reflect those facts.

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Criss, Brandon General Public October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_221-1	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-4	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.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_570

From: papaebe@gmail.com[SMTP:PAPAEBE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:40:08 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Name: Peter Crosby
Organization:

Subject: Klamath

Body: It just makes sense-a once in a lifetime opportunity PLEASE, for the sake of future generations, REMOVE THEM Respectfully p

Comment tho	Crosby, Peter
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_570-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1212_1032

From: Shane Cross[SMTP:GARWHAL@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 1:36:13 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dams DEIS
Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

I am writing to express my support for selection of Alternative #2, the preferred alternative, in the Klamath Dams DEIS. Alternative #2 provides for full dam removal and implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement. As a fifth generation rancher, I can attest that the Klamath River Basin Restoration Agreement is beneficial to family farms and ranches in the area, will save taxpayers money, and will be beneficial for the local economy, fish and wildlife.

Thank you for considering my comment and my support for Alternative #2.

Sincerely,

Shane Cross

Comment tho	Cross, Shane
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1032-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

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) Norma Cummings

Representing

Notes: Remove the Dams!

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

no show

64

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

GP_MF_1025_306

Comment tho	Cummings, Norma
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_306-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

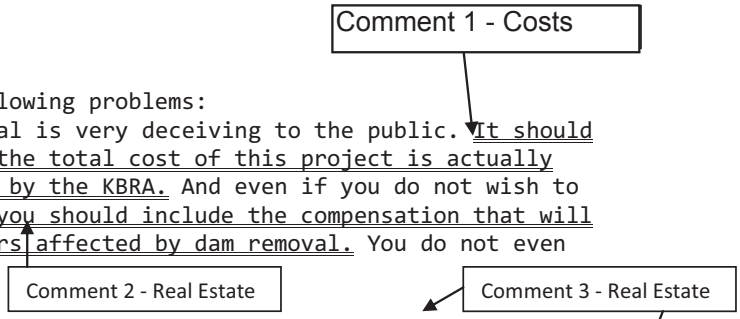
GP_WI_1003_017

From: marycunningham@charter.net[SMTP:MARYCUNNINGHAM@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Monday, October 03, 2011 10:57:01 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary Cunningham
Organization: private citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR

Body: The EIS/EIR report has the following problems:
The estimated cost for the dam removal is very deceiving to the public. It should be made clear to the taxpayers that the total cost of this project is actually 1.4 billion dollars, a figure quoted by the KBRA. And even if you do not wish to inform the public of the total cost you should include the compensation that will need to be paid to the property owners affected by dam removal. You do not even talk about that.



The appraisal submitted to analyze property value loss was very flawed. The appraiser chose to not analyze improvements on the affected parcels. This is ridiculous since the parcels with improvements will face a greater monetary loss in dollars than the unimproved parcels. The appraisal firm chosen to do the appraisal is from Sacramento, approximately 270 miles from Copco Lake. This does not reflect geographic competency. The appraiser based the percentage of loss on an effective date in 2008. This is wrong. The licenses for the dams ran out in February 2006 and that is when we saw real loss in value due to possible dam removal. Buyers do not like an uncertain market. The appraiser also made another glaring mistake in my opinion. In order to reach his estimate of loss he used a hypothetical condition that the entire area had been restored to its state before the dams were in place, a complete restoration of the area. No one knows how long that will take if indeed it ever happens. It could be 30, 40, maybe 50 years or never. The percentage of loss must be estimated from the day after the dams are removed, not some uncertain date in the future. If this study has so many flaws it makes one wonder about all the other studies used in this report.

Comment tho	Cunningham, Mary
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 03, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1003_017-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_WI_1003_017-2	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.	No
GP_WI_1003_017-3	Master Response RE-1B C Real Estate Evaluation Report. The Evaluation Report states that the after condition will be made under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as “similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering the river downstream of the lakes.” Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plant.	No

GP_LT_1208_1009

The Honorable Ken Salazar,
Secretary U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

507180

RECEIVED
2011 NOV 28 PM 3:52
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

November 16, 2011

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I own a home on Copco Lake and I wish to comment on the EIS/EIR draft report that was placed on the internet for input concerning the 4 dams in Siskiyou County.

Since I am not a scientist, but I am a concerned citizen, I cannot fully appreciate the necessity to even consider removing the dams, or the time involved to conduct the study, or the expenditure of money our nation does not have, or the need for the removal of functioning dams that you, as Secretary of the Interior, and your department, wish to accomplish.

I have many questions as to the validity of the report since most of the conclusions resulted in "No concrete evidence or conclusion ". I respectfully request the same courtesy that you afforded us to read and comment on the report, and I respectfully request that you please read my questions. I would appreciate an answer.

Comment 1 - Economics

Are you aware that Siskiyou County's unemployment rate is higher than the national average of over 9%? Are you aware that removal of the dams will seriously impact the one economic factor that helps to keep Siskiyou County afloat? Are you aware that our source of revenue is: **TOURISTS, FISHING! HUNTING! County Taxes on Real Estate and Property values and with dam removal that source will dissipate?** Do you think more unemployment for Siskiyou County is the answer? Do you think the business community can stand the loss? Are you aware that Siskiyou County already has had financial setbacks with mining and logging curtailments?

Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

Why would anyone intentionally destroy a 100 year old eco-system that is thriving with wild-life, on the premise that removal of the 4 dams will ultimately restore wetlands in another area? **Wetlands are already established in the area You and your Agency wish to destroy!**

Removal of the dams would destroy a beautiful environment where white pelicans, ducks, geese, cormorants, eagles, osprey, Caspian terns, turtles, crawdads, yellow perch, wild, native, rainbow trout, black bass, blue gill, deer, bear, cougar, raccoons, otter, squirrels, etc. all the wildlife that live peacefully in and around the lakes, **all will suffer, the fish will die and the land will be turned into an ugly, smelly, stinking, fish decaying, fly invested wasteland as a result. Not only would this be a disgrace but could result in law suits no matter what is said, otherwise.**

Are you aware that the Klamath River above Copco Lake has been designated a wild and scenic river and it has some of the best fishing for wild, native rainbow trout that you will find anywhere and dam removal will be the demise of that resource for fishermen?

Comment 3 - W&S River

Since Iron Gate Hatchery will be destroyed along with Iron Gate Dam, **Salmon will not increase but will be on their way to oblivion, and this due to unscientific claims that dam removal will restore the salmon runs in the future. Truth is: Salmon spawning grounds will be inundated with silt and the salmon eggs will be smothered resulting in less salmon for future generations.**

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 5a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Have you not heard the OUTCRY of the residents of Copco Lake and the people in the surrounding areas, and the Supervisors of Siskiyou County? Have you not heard the voices that have been shouting from the roof tops? **KEEP OUR DAMS IN-TACT!**

How would You like it if Your property was devalued by Assessors that were sent, not from your County, but from your State Capital, and the starting appraisal figure used was deliberately lower than it should have been due to **controversy initiated by Your office over dam removal?** Siskiyou County Assessor's Office has cried foul and I agree!

Comment 6 - Real Estate

The United States is experiencing an economic crisis. We owe **TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS to Foreign Governments.** We continue to borrow money to fund foolish projects and the U.S. debt goes higher and higher. **We need to stop spending money we don't have!**

The first estimates to remove Copco1, Copco2, Iron Gate, and JC Boyle were quoted at $200 Billion Dollars. Now to fund removal and lower visibility, various creative accounting practices are being used to funnel funds into other budget areas, thus, estimates are now somewhat lower and may in actuality be much higher than is predicted at present. When has any Government project been lower than expected?

Comment 7 - Costs

Comment 8 - General/Other

Who will benefit by dam removal? It certainly is not the residents of Copco Lake or Iron Gate or communities down river or Siskiyou County? Who is it that will make a great deal of money on establishing an alternate source of energy to replace existing facilities, and the restoration projects to restore the land that have been mentioned in your scoping report? Where will Siskiyou County's water be diverted? Is Southern California in line to acquire our water? Is the Department of Interior in cahoots with those who will benefit the most at the cost of Siskiyou County and its residents?

Comment 9 - Hydrology

The dams were not built with flood control as its chief mission but the dams have alleviated major flood problems to date; should dam removal become a reality major flood damage downstream could result in the future. You, as the Honorable Secretary of the Department of Interior, by advocating dam removal demonstrated to all of us in Siskiyou County that in your opinion people in our communities do not count. Does the end justify the means in your opinion? I hope that is not your position and that your voice will ultimately side with the people of Siskiyou County in keeping our dams in-tact.

Comment 10 - Hydropower

Removing 4 Dams on the Klamath River is irresponsible, wasteful, expensive, and foolish especially when more, not less electricity will be needed in the future. In this time of economic crisis it is criminal to remove facilities that provide green, cheap, clean electricity for 70,000 families, electricity generated and not used is placed on a grid for future use. WHY PAY HIGHER UTILITY BILLS TO BUILD SOMETHING THAT MAY NOT WORK or would be more expensive? Solyndra fiasco could result who knows? **WE KNOW WHAT IS WORKING! WE KNOW WHAT WE WANT! WE WANT OUR KLAMATH DAMS IN-TACT!**

Sincerely,

Comment 5b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dorothy Dana
27738 Copco Road
Montague, CA 96064

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Dana, Dorothy General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1009-1	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential economic effects of the Proposed Action. The section includes regional economic information for each economic region evaluation, which is supplemented by further county-specific information in Appendix O. The economic analysis includes an evaluation of effects to recreation that includes tourism, fishing and hunting and effects to real estate and county property tax revenues. Section 3.15 also estimates positive and negative effects to jobs, labor income, and output. The cumulative analysis and Appendix O present information and take into account losses in the timber industry.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-2	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically. Section 3.19 provides an evaluation of impacts on aesthetics/ scenic resources from dam removal. If an action causes a substantial change to the characteristic (i.e., natural, pre-development) state, then it is considered an adverse impact. Since the characteristic state is a river, not reservoirs, the action of dam and reservoir removal is not considered an adverse impact. That said, it is noted in Section 3.19 that there would be a significant impact at the reservoir locations because natural appearing vegetation patterns with woody riparian vegetation may take a long time (10 to 50+ years) to develop. The impact on scenic resources would be a significant impact that would occur in both the short and long term, until vegetation has become established.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-3	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.20.3.5 describes the Oregon and California Klamath River designated National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) segments. Further, p. 3.20-54 and 55 of Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts to anadromous and resident fish species in both the Oregon and California NWSR segments with dam removal. Those effects were determined to be long-term and beneficial to both resident and anadromous fish.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-4	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives. The EIS/EIR acknowledges that Chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead downstream of Keno Dam would be adversely affected by sediment released by dam removal in the short-term (less than 2 years). In the long term, all of these species are	No

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Dana, Dorothy General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

expected to benefit from the Proposed Action because of access to habitat and improvements in water quality (Draft EIS/EIR 4-73-79).

Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.

The deposition of dam-released sediment and sediment resupply would likely extend from Iron Gate Dam to Cottonwood Creek (Reclamation 2011). Long-term sediment deposition, either from dam release or sediment resupply, is unlikely downstream of Cottonwood Creek. Using this point as the downstream extent of bedload-related effects, 8 miles of channel could be affected by sediment release and resupply. The affected channel represents 4 percent of the total channel length (190 miles) of the mainstem Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.4.3.3).

As noted in EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.2 Suspended Sediment, finer sized particles that are not deposited and remain in suspension decrease to 60– 70 percent of their value at Iron Gate Dam by Seiad Valley and to 40 percent of their initial value downstream of Orleans (Reclamation 2011) Overall, sediment release associated with the Proposed Action would cause short-term increases in suspended material (30 mg/L for 6–10 months following drawdown) that would result in non-attainment of applicable North Coast Basin Plan water quality objectives for suspended material in the Lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary and would substantially adversely affect the cold freshwater habitat (COLD) beneficial use. Under the Proposed Action, the short-term.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) would be affected by sediments released by dam removal. The short-term release of sediment from the dams under the Proposed Action would be detrimental to Chinook and coho salmon EFH during the months when SSC concentrations are elevated. In the long term, the Proposed Action would increase habitat for Chinook and coho salmon (upstream of currently designated EFH) by providing access to habitats upstream of Iron Gate Dam. EFH quality would be affected by improved water quality, and decreased prevalence of disease, as described above for coho salmon critical habitat. Improved access to habitats (upstream of designated EFH), improved water quality and decreased prevalence of disease would provide a benefit to EFH for Chinook and coho salmon. Based on a substantial reduction in EFH quality during reservoir drawdown, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on EFH for Chinook and coho salmon in the short term. Based on benefits to quality, the Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on EFH for

Comment tho	Dana, Dorothy
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR 3.4.3.3)	
GP_LT_1208_1009-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-6	Master Response RE-1 Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	
GP_LT_1208_1009-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-9	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-10	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

GP_EM_1230_1214

From: Mark Dana[SMTP:MARK.DANA@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, December 31, 2011 12:55:00 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Cc: jimcook@snowcrest.com
Subject: Klamath Dam EIR Public Comments
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the Draft EIR and related documents in the EIR's public comment phase of the Klamath Restoration Project process for Secretary's Determination.

I appreciate the decision to extend the public comment period to December 30. However, with the shear volume of information included in the EIR it is still a relatively short period of time available for review and comment. As a result, my review is not as thorough as I hoped it would be and my comments could have been a bit more detailed. I apologize if some of my questions are already answered in some corner of the EIR or supporting documentation that I was not able to adequately review.

I also provided these comments earlier to the e-mail form on the Klamath Restoration website.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Comment 1: The objective did not establish a minimum level to gauge success.
Is the 50-80% increase in fish populations an adequate payback? Was that level of increase really what was hoped for when the study was requested? Would any level of increase no matter how small have been enough? If a minimum level had been established as the measure of success, less aggressive alternatives might have been sufficient to achieve and some of the alternatives that were discarded would have met the goals.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Comment 2. Based on review of the critical path schedule there are items that are deficient or lack sufficient detail to determine deficiency. For example, there is not enough time allocated for preparation and review of critical submittals. The construction is longer than a year, 18 months actually, which contradicts multiple references in related documents identifying the duration as a one-year project.

Comment 3: The project approach is comprehensive and complex. There are significant deficiencies and/or complexity in the Project Approach, including trucking and production rate assumptions, demolition activities, manpower shifting, that leaves some doubt in the ability of the project to be completed within the desired schedule. Despite the goal of completing the most environmentally destructive work within a year to avoid killing all but one year's worth of fish hatchlings of various species, there appear to be likely deficiencies in constructability that place that goal at serious risk. Many of these can be mitigated through the progression of design but it has been my experience that even with a perfectly designed project, it is difficult to get the optimum level of each of 1) quality, 2) budget control, and 3) schedule. In the case of this project, the risk will be considered too great to allow the quality and schedule to be sacrificed and the result of favoring quality and schedule result in heavy implications to the budget.

Comment 2 cont.

Despite the increased funding to tighten up the design, one or several of the following will likely present issues that will further threaten schedule and budget: the possibility of obtaining an incompetent or ill-prepared contractor through the lowest bid process; subcontractor payment and coordination issues resulting in conflicts and delays; inadequate submittals from the contractor that need to be resubmitted for review and approval prior to start of work; labor or equipment deficiencies/issues; unforeseen conditions including uncovering Native American burial sites or sites of cultural significance at inopportune times and disruptive locations; unfavorable weather and other force majeure issues; right of way certification; nesting birds to be protected; potential redesign issues; and multiple others.

The purpose of this comment is not to list potential things that can go wrong but to highlight the likelihood that something will go wrong to delay the completion. The project schedule does not allow adequate float to critical activities and does not allow adequate contingency for likely scenarios that will result in delays. My projection is that the project will not be completed on schedule. The delays will impact more fish broods than desired. Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster? Of course, the EIR cannot show a schedule that cannot support the goals of the project so the best-case scenario is provided to sell the project. Any indication of less than optimal performance would imperil the viability of the study. My advice is to provide a reasonable project approach and associated schedule for the work and understand what the impact is to budget and environment.

Comment 3 - Costs

Comment 4. Cost Estimate Reliability is Questionable. Estimates of cost appear to conflict with estimates of manpower. It is apparent that a lot of work has been put into current cost estimates. Associated documents highlight that the cost at $291 million are far less than previous estimates of $450 million while also stating that there will be 1,400 construction and related project jobs over the year of construction, while the project schedule shows more than a year of construction. The supporters of the project have taken these estimates out of context in an obvious effort to enhance the appeal of the project while these numbers are contradictory.

Comment 4 - Costs

Comment 5. Cost estimates do not consider cost of construction of replacement power plant design and construction and the loss of hydroelectric energy production cannot be easily replaced. There are relatively few new future hydroelectric opportunities. It seems a waste to go through the trouble of building a powerplant that replaces lost power production rather than providing additional supplies to a growing energy demand.

A new powerplant will need a new EIR, a suitable site for wind or solar and these and design and construction cost will far exceed dam demolition price.

Comment 5 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment 6. Cummulative Impacts assessment is incomplete. The impacts of construction of replacement power plant construction is not considered.

Comment 7. There appears to be Federal Title 6 issues not considered by the EIR. This includes access to a readily available fish food source provided by the lakes as utilized by the local Hmong populations and other disadvantaged groups.

Comment 6 - Envr. Justice

Comment 7 - Alternatives

Comment 8. Alternatives did not include a reduced scope project that would provide some increased salmon habitat without removing all the lakes. For example, if only Iron Gate Reservoir was removed, which is the most downstream and largest of the reservoirs, spawning and habitat would be increased by many miles. In this scenario, at least Copco Reservoir could be saved for recreation by future generations and the hypothesis that salmon levels will be increased by more habitat can be tested.

Comment 9. I do not agree that the mitigation measures for habitat replacement for waterfowl, for recreation and other impacts adequately reduce the impacts from significant. Additional habitat is not being adequately provided to provide replacement for what is lost. You cannot replace a lake. With increasing population demands expected over the next 50 years, loss of the recreation, habitat and other benefits will be lost forever. It will almost be impossible to replace a lake anywhere in California in the future.

Comment 8 - Terrestrial

* I am sending back-up to you on these coomments/issues by U.S. mail service.

Thank you,

Mark Dana

1504 Beverly Place
Albany, CA 94706

mark.dana@sbcglobal.net
(510) 558-8284

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-1	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. When screening alternatives, an alternative was considered to meet the objectives related to restoration of the salmonid fishery if it provided any improvement in the fishery. Therefore, Appendix A did not screen out alternatives that included a "less aggressive" approach to restoration based on this objective. The comment author also seems interested in a cost/benefit analysis of Reclamation's Klamath Project (whether a certain increase in fish populations would provide "payback" for the expenses of an alternative). This type of analysis is outside of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to include in an EIS/EIR. The Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, however, does include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the Proposed Action (see klamathrestoration.gov for more information).	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-2	The Lead Agencies believe the construction schedule, timing, and design, as outlined in Detailed Plan (2011) represents the best available science and engineering for the removal of these facilities. The Detailed Plan has been peer reviewed by an expert team of engineers. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. The 18 months estimated for construction refers to the overall period the contractor will be mobilized on the site, and does not include the additional time between contract award and site notice-to-proceed for the preparation, submittal, and approval of contract submittals. The description of a "one-year project" refers to calendar year 2020, during which time the majority of the reservoir drawdown and dam removal activities will occur as described under KHSA. The dam removal contractor will likely be awarded a contract through a negotiated procurement process, which provides for the best overall value to the project and not necessarily to the contractor having the lowest bid (although that can still be the result)." Note that I cannot address the part of the comment where he asks "Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster?	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-3	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential job effects of the Proposed Action. The section also discusses the methodology	No

Comment tho	Mark, Dana
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-4	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-5	PacifiCorp will be providing power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power, but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed Klamath River Dam removal. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24. Please see p. 3.10-30 in Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change for additional information on assumptions regarding replacement of lost power. The Draft EIS/EIR assumes that PacifiCorp will provide replacement power from existing facilities; no new power generating facilities would be required as part of Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Cumulative Effects section analyzes the cumulative effects of the replacement power under Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change and Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power.	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-6	EIS/EIR Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, identifies disadvantaged communities in Reclamation's Klamath Project area that could be disproportionately affected by the alternatives. The analysis uses available demographic data to identify low income and minority populations. County residents and tribes were identified as low income and/or minority and an environmental justice impact analysis was conducted on potential alternative effects.	No

Comment tho gen / sso	Mark, Dana
S mitta ate	General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-7	The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives 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). The comment author suggests a "reduced scope project," and Appendix A considered several alternatives that meet this description. Alternative 5 considers removal of two dams, which also addresses the comment author's request. Alternative 5 is included in the Draft EIS/EIR. Specifically, the comment author requested consideration of an alternative that removed only Iron Gate Dam. However, Iron Gate Reservoir was initially constructed to even out the wide diurnal fluctuations in flows that were the result of the operation of the upstream dams when generating power (or not). Removing only this facility would require extensive changes to power generation or the flow changes would have adverse effects on fish compared to existing conditions.	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-8	Based on the evaluation of impacts to waterfowl and other species that utilize the reservoirs, long-term impacts would be less than significant because these species would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.	No

Comment tho	Mark, Dana
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-1	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. When screening alternatives, an alternative was considered to meet the objectives related to restoration of the salmonid fishery if it provided any improvement in the fishery. Therefore, Appendix A did not screen out alternatives that included a "less aggressive" approach to restoration based on this objective. The comment author also seems interested in a cost/benefit analysis of the project (whether a certain increase in fish populations would provide "payback" for the expenses of an alternative). This type of analysis is outside of the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to include in an EIS/EIR. The Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, however, does include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the Proposed Action (see klamathrestoration.gov for more information).	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-2	The Lead Agencies believe the construction schedule, timing, and design, as outlined in Detailed Plan (2011) represents the best available science and engineering for the removal of these facilities The Detailed Plan has been peer reviewed by an expert team of engineers. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. The 18 months estimated for construction refers to the overall period the contractor will be mobilized on the site, and does not include the additional time between contract award and site notice-to-proceed for the preparation, submittal, and approval of contract submittals. The description of a "one-year project" refers to calendar year 2020, during which time the majority of the reservoir drawdown and dam removal activities will occur as described under KHSA. The dam removal contractor will likely be awarded a contract through a negotiated procurement process, which provides for the best overall value to the project and not necessarily to the contractor having the lowest bid (although that can still be the result)." Note that I cannot address the part of the comment where he asks "Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster?	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-3	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential job effects of the Proposed Action. The section also discusses the methodology and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and	No

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Mark, Dana General Public December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.	
GP_EM_1230_1214-4	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-5	PacifiCorp will be providing power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power, but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed Klamath River Dam removal. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24. Please see p. 3.10-30 in Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change for additional information on assumptions regarding replacement of lost power. The Draft EIS/EIR assumes that PacifiCorp will provide replacement power from existing facilities; no new power generating facilities would be required as part of this project. The Cumulative Effects section analyzes the cumulative effects of the replacement power under Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change and Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power.	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-6	EIS/EIR Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, identifies disadvantaged communities in the project area that could be disproportionately affected by the alternatives. The analysis uses available demographic data to identify low income and minority populations. County residents and tribes were identified as low income and/or minority and an environmental justice impact analysis was conducted on potential alternative effects.	No

Comment tho	Mark, Dana
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-7	The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives 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). The comment author suggests a "reduced scope project," and Appendix A considered several alternatives that meet this description. Alternative 5 considers removal of two dams, which also addresses the comment author's request. Alternative 5 is included in the Draft EIS/EIR. Specifically, the comment author requested consideration of an alternative that removed only Iron Gate Dam. However, Iron Gate Reservoir was initially constructed to even out the wide diurnal fluctuations in flows that were the result of the operation of the upstream dams when generating power (or not). Removing only this facility would require extensive changes to power generation or the flow changes would have adverse effects on fish compared to existing conditions.	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-8	Based on the evaluation of impacts to waterfowl and other species that utilize the reservoirs, long-term impacts would be less than significant because these species would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.	No

GP_WI_1111_539

From: solardan@gmail.com[SMTP:SOLARDAN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:21:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: In support of Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel
Organization:

Subject: In support of Dam Removal

Body: These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries.

We need to turn a corner and recognize the ecological, cultural and food value these salmon populations represent. I am in full support of complete Dam removal, as are my friends and family familiar with the issue.

Comment tho	Daniel
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_539-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_389

From: darin@baypointemortgage.com[SMTP:DARIN@BAYPOINTEMORTGAGE.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 9:32:14 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: support Alt. #2
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Darin
Organization:

Subject: support Alt. #2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_389-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

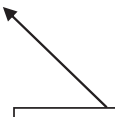
GP_WI_1111_520

From: johndavey@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:JOHNDAVEY@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:20:51 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Davey
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

Body: Please restore the Klamath river. Take out the dams. It is the right thing to do.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Davey, John
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_520-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1222_1164

From: aarontdavid@yahoo.com[SMTP:AARONTDAVID@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 3:12:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Comment on Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Aaron David
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Comment on Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR

Body: In the Klamath Secretarial Determination Process, I strongly encourage the Secretary of the Interior to select Alternative Two within the draft EIS/EIR as the preferred alternative for the Secretarial determination. Alternative two – full removal of the four mainstem Klamath dams and associated facilities – would have the greatest positive effect on Klamath anadromous fish populations of all the alternatives under consideration. Reading through the key conclusions from the draft EIS, it is clear to me that removing the four dams, in conjunction with the implementation of the KBRA, would have significant benefits for fish, wildlife, water quality, and human communities within the Klamath basin. To me the results of the draft EIS offer unequivocal support for the removal of the four Klamath dams. I hope that the Secretary of the Interior and other people involved with the final decision making process will come to the same conclusion.

Dams alter river systems in dramatic ways, often with negative consequences for the associated aquatic biota. The four dams being considered for removal on the Klamath alter the natural flow regime of the river, block sediment transport, block access to spawning and rearing habitat for threatened anadromous fishes, and create conditions conducive to the proliferation of toxic blue-green algae and diseases that impact juvenile salmonids. Removing the four dams would be one of the most effective, if not the most effective, actions that could be taken to restore anadromous fish populations in the basin.

The potential negative consequences of removing the dams are far outweighed by the potential benefits. The power produced by the dams is insignificant, especially compared with other hydropower facilities in the Pacific Northwest, so losses of production should not be a serious concern. The dams contribute little to flood control or irrigation, and the economic losses associated with declines in land value surrounding the reservoirs would likely be minimal.

The draft EIS shows that removing the four Klamath dams will have significant, positive impacts on threatened anadromous fish populations in the Klamath basin, and, more broadly, that dam removal is in the public interest. I hope that the Secretary of the Interior will come to the same conclusion.

Sincerely,

Aaron David

Comment Author	David, Aaron
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1222_1164-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_231

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

MR. G. DAVIS: Hello, my name is G. Davis,

D-a-v-i-s.

I've been a resident here for about five to

seven days, okay, I come from Grants Pass. Okay. I moved

out of Grants Pass.

They removed our dams up there. They made us

lots of promises that there would be no problems with the

silts and the sediments, no health problems, no money -- I

mean, our prices were not going to go up for our water or

irrigation or anything else.

Well, since then, we have had nothing but pump

failures on irrigation, prices for irrigation have gone up

drastically, prices of water have gone up, our filtration

system has plugged multiple times. They have had to

change the filtration system on it.

Now, these were all scientific and governmental

promises that we had made, all right.

I kind of feel like a Native American Indian,

me being a second-generation American now. I'm thinking the government talks with forked tongue. Okay, they don't tell me the truth, I wish they would tell me the truth.

Please tell me the truth.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

What's going on with house values, okay? As I say, I've lived here about a week. The house I bought is on Copco Lake. It was sold or in a sale several years ago for 350,000, okay, with a guarantee that the lake would stay. They couldn't guarantee that the lake would stay so it fell out of sale. Okay.

A little bit of my personal information, I just bought the house for a hundred ten. Okay, I know property values have gone down but that's getting pretty ridiculous. All right.

I talked to Mr. Tucker over here and then some of the other people, and they were talking about, you know, increasing the water quality -- quantity, of the Klamath, all right, how it would be good for farmers and the fish and all. Okay, great, do it. Why not? It's good for the fish and all. Why blackmail and tie it to the removal of the dam? Why does it have to be tied to that? Okay. It seems like we don't (inaudible), okay, do

it, it's good for the people. Okay.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The dams are here, okay, I think most of the people that want the dams removed or -- I'm sorry, the people that want the dams to stay, I think most of them are reasonable. Okay. The people that want them removed -- smaller percentage -- but I think they are reasonable, too. I think if all of the reasonable ones, if they were to sit down and look at a bypass or ladder or something, the state wants to pay so much money to remove the dams, okay, if they would pay that money towards the fish ladder or towards the bypass, PacifiCorp would probably pay the other half. Okay. It would be about the same as what you are talking abot to remove it. Okay.

I think the people that want to keep the dams would be happy. I think the people that want the fish would be happy, because they would now have their fish.

Okay.

I think the only ones that would not be happy is the ones that just say, "I want the dams gone, no matter what, I don't care. After this, we are going after Shasta."

How much longer until we go after Hoover Dam?

That will make a bigger impact.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Davis, your time is up.

Comment Author	Davis, G.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_231-1	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_231-2	Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams is described on p. 2-70 and is analyzed as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). This alternative involves constructing fish ladders at the dams to facilitate fish passage. No decisions have been made on dam removal.	No

GP_WI_1112_584

From: markdavisart@gmail.com[SMTP:MARKDAVISART@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 5:47:26 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Davis
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alternative 2

Body: It's time to put things right. Reverse our mistakes and remove the dam and restore steelhead runs on the Klamath.

Comment Author	Davis, Mark
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_584-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_219

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

MR. ROBERT DAVIS: My name is Robert

R-o-b-e-r-t, Davis, D-a-v-i-s.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

There was a survey sent out from Interior --

thousands of people throughout the country. The questions

on it were slanted to result in approval of dam removal.

The people that they asked had nothing to do

with the area, they didn't know anything about it. The

only thing they knew was what they were told in the

survey.

This is not even honest. The money that was

spent on this project could have been used to gather some

reliable and valuable information. For instance, some

time ago our local health department tested a group of

recreation participants at Copco and Iron Gate lakes to

determine the effects the algae had on their health. Of

the 81 people tested, not one had any problems.

When the Center for Disease Control came to our

area and explained the hazards of the algae, their facts

were disproven by the local tests and the lifestyle of the

residents. They explained to us that the baseline for

toxicity was established by the World Health Organization

and was in error; but it could not be corrected because our local test was too small and they did not have funds available to allow an acceptable size test.

The money spent on that survey could have been better used to correct errors about algae. People continually say how toxic it is. And we live with it all the time, and so do our animals, and we have no problem.

Comment 2 - Algae

This year the poll is scheduled to attempt to pass each of the State's Drinking Water and Water Supply Reliability Act of 2010. They pulled it off the ballot last year. It is supposed to come back on this year. If it passes this will supply $250 million for dam removal.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

The dam removal will contaminate the river, destroy the fish habitat and kill the fish. This is what you call safe water and water supply reliability. That is just another stretch of facts like most of the science of dam removal.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

The water shortages you list should be studied to justify the flows that should be considered. I think that's where the errors are. I live by the river and the dam, and I see the water that you're running downstream throwing away.

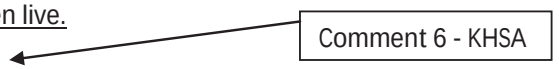
Comment 5 - Fish

To relocate the fish upstream of Copco Lake, there was attempts to stock trout and they will not live

up there because of the contamination of the water. You

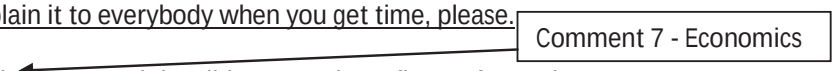
better put some salmon up there first and see if they will

even live.



What is this DRE, dam removal entity? Will you

explain it to everybody when you get time, please.



And these 4600 jobs, did you get those figures from Obama?

That's about all the time I got. Thank you.

Comment Author	Davis, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_219-1	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-2	Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms and their related toxins are a national and worldwide concern. Some blue-green algae, including *Microcystis aeruginosa*, produce cyanotoxins that can cause irritation, sickness, or in extreme cases, death to exposed organisms, including humans (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). WHO has developed guidelines for safe use of recreational waters, including cyanobacteria (cell density and toxin level) criteria to protect humans against harmful cyanobacteria and toxin exposures (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/bathing/srwe1/en/index.html). U.S. Environmental Protection agency's (USEPA) National Center for Environmental Assessment has prepared draft toxicological reviews of several cyanobacteria toxins, and many States have developed public health protective thresholds or criteria to address the various cyanobacteria and their related toxins. Oregon has public health criteria for issuing and lifting public health advisories due to cyanobacteria blooms. Each summer numerous water bodies in Oregon are closed; and in recent years, several dog deaths have occurred due to cyanotoxin exposures (http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx).California has prepared a draft toxicological summary and suggested action levels for six cyanotoxins; peer review comments are currently being addressed, and responses to comments are expected to be completed by January 2012 (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.shtml). California currently has draft guidance including thresholds for cyanobacteria bloom posting/ advisories and public notification (see Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for Blue-Green Algae Blooms – July 2010, http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx).The Hoopa Valley Tribe has also adopted public health guidelines for recreational exposures that are similar to the WHO values. Table 3.2-10 in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.2.2.3 (p.3.2-45) presents a summary of the water quality guidance, criteria, and targets for toxigenic blue-green algae and algal toxins relevant to the Area of Analysis. As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath River's Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.	No

Comment Author	Davis, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_219-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-4	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_MC_1020_219-5	Iron Gate Chinook salmon stock were tested in Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) and the lower Williamson River to assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. Juvenile Chinook salmon were tested in cages In UKL and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in UKL and 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. 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 Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through UKL 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 UKL. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-6	Master Response KHSA-2 Dam Removal Entity.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-7	Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses potential economic effects, including job effects, of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section also discusses the methodology and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.	No

GP_EM_1230_1205

From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:34:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: FW: Klamath EIS?EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Sir.
You seem to ignore the results of Measure 'G' requesting Dam retention by approximately 80% of the residents of the area concerned with the Dams on the Klamath River.

I would expect you to consider the input from the residents , who are more familiar with conditions than you or your associates.

Thank You
Robert B. Davis
17130 Janice Road
Montague Ca. 96064
530) 459-5042

Comment Author	Davis, Robert B.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1205-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1230_1207

From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:53:21 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,
All studies, including yours ,confirm major damage to the stream conditions for years to come will be caused by Dam removal.

You ignore the penalty fish and people will be forced to pay from Dam removal. This is evidenced on a small scale by the problems with Silt,debris,contamination,and flows caused by removal of the small Dams (Savage Rapids , and, Gold Ray) on the Rogue River.

Thank You

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Robert B. Davis
17130 Janice Road
Montague Ca. 96064
530) 459-5042

Comment Author	Davis, Robert B.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1207-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_EM_1230_1218

From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 3:55:24 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath EIS? EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Water Quality

There is some question as to your consideration of the difference between the origin of the Klamath River when compared to most others.

Normally streams originate from springs , or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream.

In the case of the Klamath River , it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.

The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the KBRA. The objective is to improve conditions for fish , and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

Thank You

Robert B. Davis
17130 Janice Road
Montague Ca.96064
530)459-5042

Comment Author	Davis, Robert B.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1218-1	Concern #1.a) Origin of Klamath River. Normally streams originate from springs, or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream. #1.b) In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. The comment author is correct in stating the Klamath River is different compared to most other rivers, however, there is cold high quality water above and tributary to the warmer Upper Klamath Lake. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (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. As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish & Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920s. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State. Concern #1.b. In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Concern #2. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.	No

Comment Author	Davis, Robert B.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

Concern #3 The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The objective is to improve conditions for fish, and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

The Draft EIS/EIR explicitly considers KBRA flows as part of the water temperature modeling (RBM10) conducted for the Secretarial Determination studies and summarized in Section 3.2.4.1.1 (p. 3.2-36 to 3.2-37) and Appendix D Available Numeric Models for Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. As stated in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see p. 3.2-19), agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin, in addition to ranching, logging, water diversions and other human activities, has altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Successful implementation of the Oregon and California Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) will improve water quality (i.e., decrease nutrients) in both the upper and Lower Klamath Basin, and includes measures to address agricultural discharges (e.g., Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1.3, p. 3.2-60 and 3.2-64). Full attainment of the TMDLs could require decades to achieve.

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

Comment Author	Davis, Robert B.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1218-1	Concern #1.a) Origin of Klamath River. Normally streams originate from springs, or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream. #1.b) In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. The comment author is correct in stating the Klamath River is different compared to most other rivers, however, there is cold high quality water above and tributary to the warmer Upper Klamath Lake. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft 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. As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish & Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and Coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State. Concern #1.b. In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Concern #2. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream. Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	No

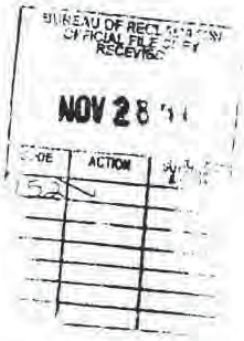
Comment Author	Davis, Robert B.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Concern #3 The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the KBRA. The objective is to improve conditions for fish, and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

The Draft EIS/EIR explicitly considers KBRA flows as part of the water temperature modeling (RBM10) conducted for the Secretarial Determination studies and summarized in Section 3.2.4.1.1 (p. 3.2-36 to 3.2-37) and Appendix D Available Numeric Models for Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. As stated in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see p. 3.2-19), agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin, in addition to ranching, logging, water diversions and other human activities, has altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Successful implementation of the Oregon and California TMDLs will improve water quality (i.e., decrease nutrients) in both the upper and Lower Klamath Basin, and includes measures to address agricultural discharges (e.g., Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1.3, p. 3.2-60 and 3.2-64). Full attainment of the TMDLs could require decades to achieve.

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

GP_LT_1128_936



November 17. 2011

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

Subject: Solution to Salmon recovery without removing dams on Klamath River.

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

With apologies for being a late comer to suggest alternatives to removal of the dams on the Klamath River, I would like to offer a solution that I believe meets all NEPA and CEQA objectives.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I am a farmer/rancher in Royal City, Washington and wildlife and environmental advocate with an engineering degree from Cornell University (class of '60) and a 30 year IBM career, and am the holder of Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2, "Migratory Fish Channel Associated with One or More Dams in a River" (copy enclosed). This patent provides a solution to keep the dams on the Klamath River with their hydro power, irrigation, and recreational benefits while providing an optimum habitat for migratory fish comparable to the original free flowing river.

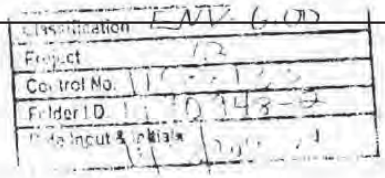
ABSTRACT:

The essence of this solution is a controlled flow in a channel parallel with the existing river edge with the grade of the natural free flowing river using the existing river bank on one side of the channel and a concrete wall on the river side that would bypass all four lower Klamath River dams.

It is important to recognize that this solution is not just multiple fish ladder bypasses but one that provides a contiguous controlled flow in a natural river bed habitat for migrating upstream salmon and downstream smolt.

IMPORTANT BENEFITS INCLUDE:

Upstream Migration of Salmon
No impediments or fish ladders to negotiate. Controlled flow to provide optimum fish passage and spawning habitat for migrating fish. No stagnant pools to negotiate or fish ladders to enter. In addition, miles of new spawning habitat and angling opportunities would be created.



SCANNED

Comment 1 cont.

Downstream Migration of Smolt
This solution follows natural shoreline with constant water flow. No dams to go over or turbines to go through, or catching, handling, and barging to endure. No shallow pools caused by rising and falling water levels to trap and kill smolt. Rapid downstream movement in favorable water temperatures would greatly improve mortality.

Reduced and Controlled Water Temperature for Migrating Fish
Faster flow reduces time water has to heat up as it does in the reservoirs and slow flowing sections of the river. In addition, any seepage from the river side of the channel into the channel is the coldest water from the bottom of the reservoir ~ replacing water evaporated and counteracting any rise in temperature. This could be crucial to meet the more stringent water temperature requirements of EPA/Ecology in a global warming environment.

Hydro Power in an Energy Crisis
All dams and generators would remain intact that currently produce critically needed megawatts of electricity. Hydro power is one of the cleanest, most efficient, renewable energy sources yet produces no pollution or greenhouse gases. With increasing demands for energy it is imperative that we do not destroy a working major source of clean, renewable energy by breaching the existing dams.

Irrigation
All irrigation systems would remain intact and operable as is. The water flowing in the parallel channel would likely be less than what is currently spilled over the dams, possibly providing additional water for irrigation.

Dam Removal
No dams would be removed thereby avoiding the cost of dam removal and the associated flood of millions of cubic yards of silt from behind the dams. Reservoirs behind the dams would remain as they are with minimal loss of property and recreation value.

Reduced Predation
Rising and falling water levels would be eliminated so that smolts would not be trapped in shallow pools thereby falling prey to birds or die from lack of oxygen.

Controlled Flow
Water flowing in the channel would be controlled to provide optimum conditions for migrating and spawning salmon with all other water remaining in the river. Salmon would have priority for the water they need and not just what is leftover.

Health
No algae bloom toxins or other warm or stagnate water hazards to fish as occurs in slow or stagnate water.

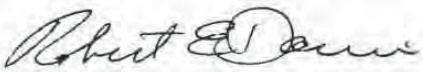
Cost/Benefits
While the costs to implement such a solution are significant, it represents a comprehensive plan that will prove more effective in the long run over piecemeal solutions that could cost

Comment 1 cont.

many millions of dollars with no substantial results. Once in place, there would be minimal operating expenses such as there would be for barging or trucking options. While initial costs would be considerable, the benefits are enormous and crucial to the fisheries and economy of California.

I would be pleased to meet with you and your staff to further explain the features and benefits.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Davis
P.O. Box 695
Royal City, WA 99357

(509) 346-2030
(509) 760-6026

Enclosure: Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2 dated Sep. 13, 2005

Also sent to: Mr. Gordon Leppig

US006942423B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Davis

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Sep. 13, 2005**

(54) **MIGRATORY FISH CHANNEL ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OR MORE DAMS IN A RIVER**

(75) Inventor: **Robert E. Davis**, P.O. Box 695, Royal City, WA (US) 99357

(73) Assignee: **Robert E. Davis**, Royal City, WA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/786,714**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 23, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0165955 A1 Aug. 26, 2004

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/324,205, filed on Dec. 19, 2002, now abandoned.
(60) Provisional application No. 60/342,039, filed on Dec. 26, 2001.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **E02B 8/08**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **405/81**; 405/103; 405/118
(58) **Field of Search** 405/80–83, 87, 405/118, 119, 121, 103, 104; 119/219, 220

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,772,891	A *	11/1973	Raistakka	405/83
3,938,340	A *	2/1976	Downs	405/83
4,437,431	A *	3/1984	Koch	405/83
4,516,528	A *	5/1985	Jones	119/226
4,740,105	A *	4/1988	Wollander	405/83
6,543,968	B2 *	4/2003	Robinson	405/104
2002/0187006	A1 *	12/2002	Burns	405/81

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

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JP	04149306	* 5/1992	405/81
JP	04200696	* 7/1992	210/255
JP	06306839	* 11/1994	405/80
JP	08266182	* 10/1996	
JP	09250123	* 9/1997	
JP	10102463	* 4/1998	
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JP	2000233194	* 8/2000	
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JP	2003147754	* 5/2003	
KR	2002076650	* 10/2002	

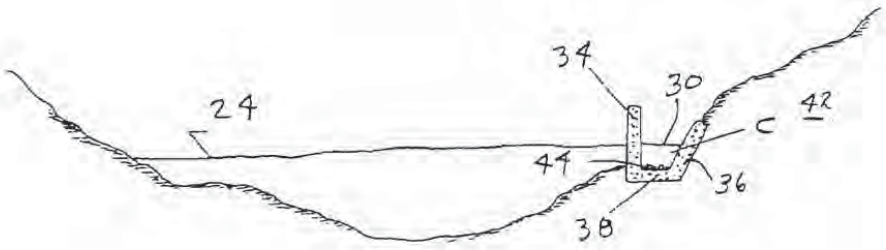
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Jong-Suk (James) Lee
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Delbert J. Barnard

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bypass channel (C) for fish extends along line one side of a river, for the full length of a section of the river in which reservoirs (**22**, **24**, **26**, **28**) have been created by dams (**14**, **16**, **18**, **20**). The channel (C) follows the grade of the natural river. It includes an inner wall (**34**) that varies in height so that it is always higher than the water level in any of the reservoirs. It also includes an outer wall (**36**) and a bottom wall (**38**) which are formed on the natural terrain that borders the river and reservoirs. In at least its taller regions, the inner wall (**38**) may be braced by a diagonal member or a system of member (**40**). Water flow into the channel (C) maybe regulated by horizontal and/or vertical gates (**50**, **52**) or some other structure for changing the cross sectional area of the channel (C).

8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



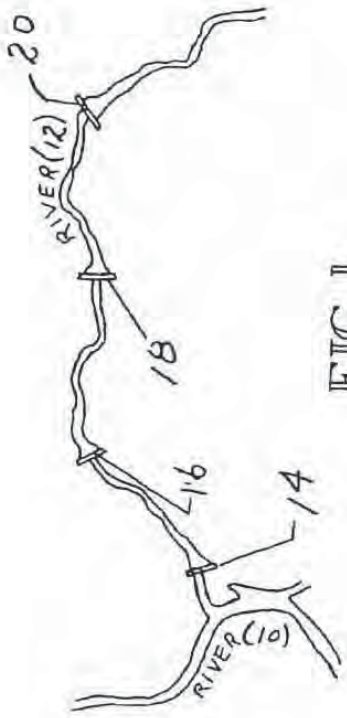


FIG. 1

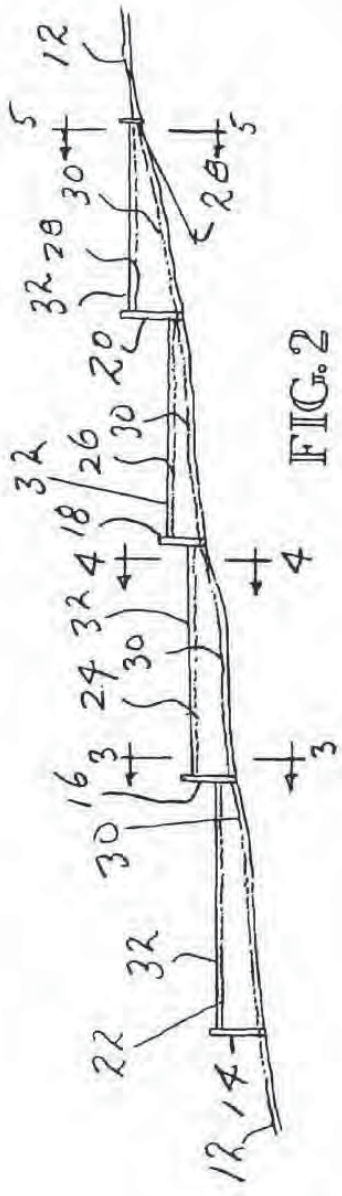


FIG. 2

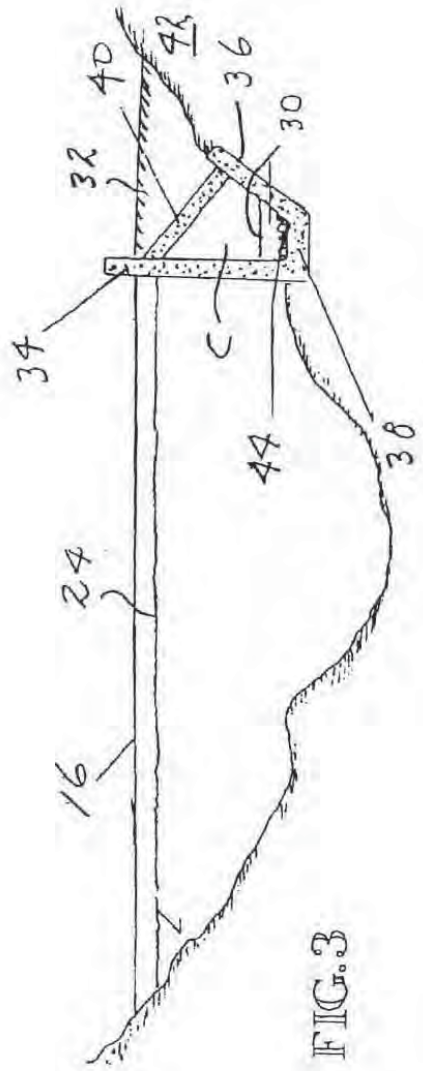


FIG. 3

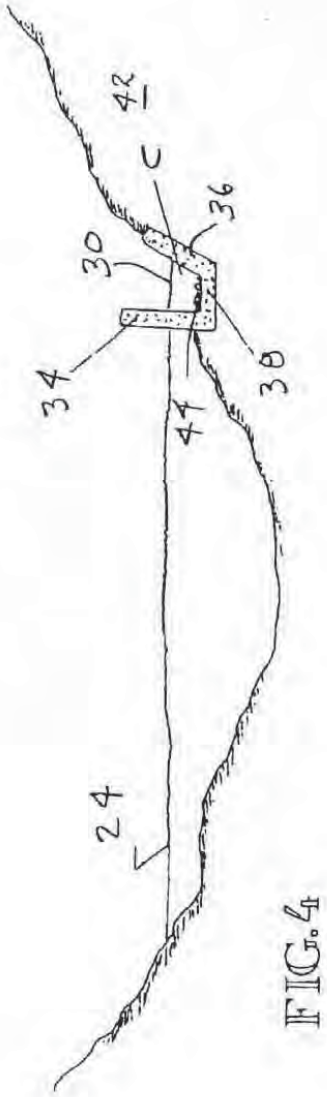


FIG. 4

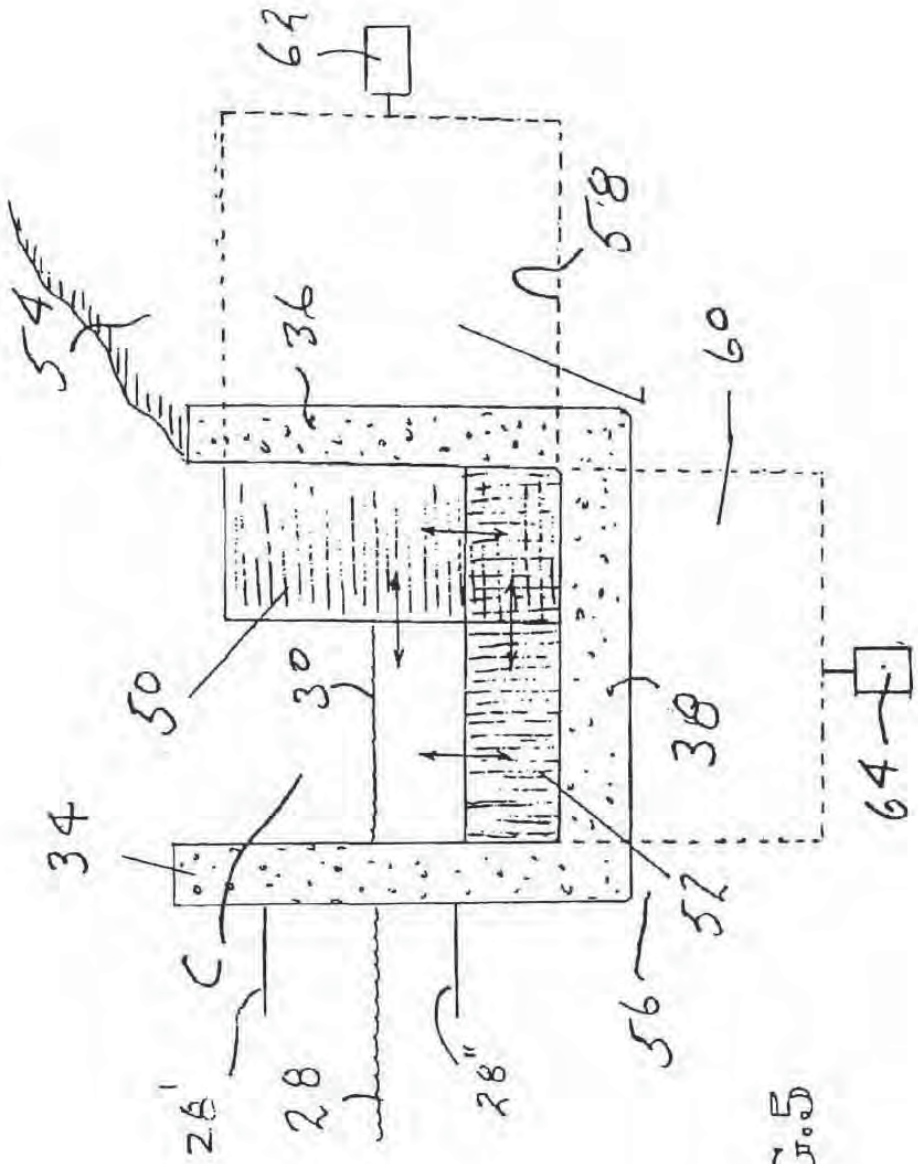


FIG.5

MIGRATORY FISH CHANNEL ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OR MORE DAMS IN A RIVER

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of my application Ser. No. 10/324,205, filed Dec. 19, 2002 now abandoned, claiming priority on my Provisional Patent Application No. 60/342,039, filed Dec. 26, 2001.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a migratory fish diversion channel for a dam or a series of dams in a river. More particularly, it relates to the provision of a man made channel that substantially follows the original grade of the land along a bank of the river when the river was a free flowing river before the construction of the dams.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The following are prior art patent documents that disclose the use of channels for routing migratory fish around a dam in a river. U.S. Pat. No. 3,772,891, granted Nov. 20, 1973, to John E. Raistakka; U.S. Pat. No. 3,938,340, granted Feb. 17, 1976, to Dalles I. Downs; U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,105, granted Apr. 26, 1988, to Jon R. Wollander; U.S Patent Pub. No. U.S. 2002/0187006 A1, published Dec. 12, 2002, naming Gordon Charles Burns II as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP409250123 A, published Sep. 22, 1997, listing Kunitaka Sasaki as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP410102463 A, published Apr. 21, 1998, naming Kenichi Watabe as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP411315528 A, published Nov. 16, 1999, naming Kunitaka Sasaki as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP 02000233194 A, published Aug. 29, 2000, naming Masahiro Kishimoto as the inventor; Japanese Patent Publication No. JP2003147754 A, published May 21, 2003, naming Tohoku Sekizai Block Ka as the assignee; and Japanese Patent Publication No. JP404200696 A, published Jul. 21, 1992, naming Takao Tawara as the inventor.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,772,891 discloses providing a fish conduit that extends from a region below a dam to a region above the dam. The conduit is shown in the nature of sections of pipe connected together to provide a tubular conduit. Published patent application U.S. 2002/0187006 A1 teaches using a man made artificial stream in place of the tubular conduit. The stream connects a region of the river below the dam with a region of the river above the dam. The artificial stream is in the nature of a meandering nature-like channel constructed of concrete, shotcreat or gunite that simulates a waterway bed condition. The other patents of the above identified group of patents relate for the most part to specific channel structures for the passage of fish around a dam in a river.

There is a need for a simple yet effective way of providing for upstream and downstream fish migration past a series of dams in a river while retaining the economic benefits of the dams. An object of the present invention is to supply this need.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The fish diversion system of the present invention is for use in a river that includes at least one dam, a river section below the dam, and a reservoir above the dam. The river section has a river bank and the reservoir has a reservoir bank. The invention is basically characterized by a fish diversion channel that extends from the river section below the dam, upstream past the dam to the reservoir, and then further upstream alongside of the reservoir. The fish diversion channel has inner and outer side walls and a bottom. The inner side wall extends upwardly from the bottom and has a top that is above the water level in the reservoir. The bottom substantially follows the grade of the ground below the channel. The inner and outer side walls and the bottom form a water passageway that substantially follows the natural grade of the reservoir bottom at the bottom of the channel. The water passageway communicates with the river section below the dam and extends upstream alongside the reservoir above the dam.

Preferably, the fish diversion system will be used with a river that includes a plurality of dams in series, including a lower dam and an upper dam. The river includes a river section below the lower dam and a river section above the upper dam. A reservoir is formed by each of the dams, each upstream of its dam. Each river section has a river bank and each reservoir has a reservoir bank. The fish diversion channel extends from the river section below the lower dam, upstream past each of the dams and alongside of each of the reservoirs, to the river section above the upper dam. The fish diversion channel has inner and outer side walls and a bottom. The inner side wall of the channel extends upwardly from the bottom of the channel and has a top that is above the water surface of each reservoir. The bottom of the channel substantially follows the natural grade of the ground. The inner and outer side walls and the bottom form a water passageway that substantially follows the natural grade of the river. This water passageway communicates with the river section below the lower dam and with a river section above the upper dam.

Dams include abutments at their ends that extend into the ground formations that are outwardly of the ends of the dam. In the vicinity of the abutment at its end of the dam, the fish diversion channel may be in the form of a tunnel opening that extends through the abutment.

According to an aspect of the invention, a variable area section may be provided in the fish diversion channel at the upper end of the reservoir for the upper dam. This variable area section is operable for controlling the flow or quantity of water that flows downstream into the fish diversion channel. In a typical embodiment, the variable area section may comprise a gate that is extendable and retractable horizontally for changing the cross sectional area of the channel. Or, it may comprise a gate that is extendable and retractable vertically, for changing the cross sectional area of the channel. Or, it may comprise both a horizontal gate and a vertical gate.

Other objects, advantages and features of the invention will become apparent from the description of the best mode set forth below, from the drawings, from the claims, and from the principles that are embodied in these specific structures that are illustrated and described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL FIGURES OF THE DRAWING

Like reference numerals referred to like parts throughout the several views of the drawing, and:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a river that includes a series of four dams;

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the natural grade of the land and the region of the four dams and the reservoirs that are formed by the dams;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the river and a migratory fish bypass channel at the deep end of a reservoir

between the high and low levels 28', 28". The system shown by FIG. **5** is only one of a number of systems that could be used for regulating the water flow into the channel C. As well be evident, movement of the horizontal gate **50** to the right, as illustrated, will narrow the size of channel C. Movement of the vertical gate **52** upwardly will lower the depth of the water entering into the channel C. The opposite movement of the gates **50**, **52** will increase the cross sectional area opening permitting water flow into the channel C.

The use of the wall spaced inwardly of the water from the natural reservoir bank makes possible the construction of a fish diversion channel that allows upstream and downstream fish migration on a grade approximating that of a natural stream. As described above, and as illustrated in the drawing, the channel C uses the shoreline on one side of the reservoir and a wall made of a concrete or other suitable material that is spaced from the shoreline. The benefits of the resulting fish diversion channel C include retaining the existing dams for navigation, irrigation, recreation, hydropower and fish/wildlife maintenance, while providing for improved migrating fisheries. The channel provides for easy upstream migration by the fish when they are spawning, a natural downstream migration for smolts, considerable additional spawning grounds, swifter water flow in the channel to reduce heat absorption by the water in the channel and the fish that would occur if the fish and water had to pass through the warm water of the reservoirs, and eliminates the need for the smolts to go over the dams and suffer nitrogen poisoning, or go through the turbines and be destroyed. Additionally, the fish diversion channel system of the invention would save the cost of removing the dams, thus retaining the economic benefits of the dams. It would avoid resorting to the use of trucks to transport grain/lumber, making unnecessary the resulting fuel consumption, safety hazards, road erosion and air pollution. If the fish diversion channel is made of concrete or other durable material, it would last as long as the dams themselves. The water flow in the fish diversion channel can be directly controlled to facilitate optimal flow for fish unaffected by the remainder of the river as it flows through the dams. Currently, the fish get only the remaining water left over from the dams. Also avoided would be an estimated ten years of destruction of spawning habitats by silt flow if dams are removed.

Given the information that is set forth above, one could construct other embodiments of the present invention. The systems that have been described are all presented for purposes of illustration and not limitation. I am only to be limited to the wording of the claims which follow, and interpreted in accordance with the rules of patent claim interpretation, including use of the doctrine of equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A fish diversion system, comprising:

a river including a dam, a river section below the dam, and a reservoir above the dam, said river section having a river bank and said reservoir having a reservoir bank; and

a fish diversion channel extending upstream from the river section below the dam, past the dam to the reservoir, and then extending further upstream alongside of the reservoir, said fish diversion channel having inner and outer side walls and a bottom, said bottom substantially following the grade of the ground, said inner side wall extending upwardly from the bottom and having a top that in its extent along side the reservoir is above the water level in the reservoir, said inner and outer side walls and said bottom forming a water passageway that as it extends upstream from the dam substantially follows the natural grade of the reservoir bottom adjacent the reservoir bank, and said water passageway communicating with the river section below the dam and extending upstream alongside the reservoir above the dam.

2. The fish diversion system of claim **1**, wherein said dam is a first dam, said system further comprising a second dam in the river above the reservoir for the first dam, and a second reservoir above the second dam, wherein the fish diversion channel extends upstream from alongside the reservoir for the first dam then past the second dam and then upstream alongside the reservoir for the second dam, wherein the inner wall of the fish diversion channel has a top that throughout its full length is above the water surface of the second reservoir, and wherein the bottom of the water passageway substantially follows the grade of the ground as if extends upstream from the second dam alongside of the second reservoir.

3. A fish diversion system, comprising:

a river including a plurality of dams in series, including a lower dam and an upper dam, said river including a river section below the lower dam and a river section above the upper dam;

a reservoir above each of said dams, each upstream of its dam;

each river section having a river bank and each reservoir having a reservoir bank; a fish diversion channel extending from the river section below the lower dam, past each dam, and alongside of each reservoir, to the river section above the upper dam, said fish diversion channel having inner and outer side walls and a bottom, said bottom of the channel substantially following the grade of the ground, said inner side wall extending upwardly from the bottom and having a top that in its extent along side the reservoir is above the water surface of the reservoir, said inner and outer side walls and said bottom forming a water passageway that throughout the full length of the channel substantially follows the natural grade of the river, and said water passageway communicating with the river section below the lower dam and with the river section above the upper dam.

4. The fish diversion system of claim **3**, comprising at least three dams and three reservoirs.

5. The fish diversion system of claim **3**, comprising at least four dams and four reservoirs.

6. The fish diversion system of claim **3**, comprising a variable area section in the fish diversion channel at the upper end of the reservoir for the upper dam, for controlling the flow of water downstream into the fish diversion channel.

7. The fish diversion system of claim **6**, wherein the variable area section of the fish diversion channel includes at least one extendable retractable gate for changing the cross sectional area of the channel at its location.

8. The fish diversion system of claim **7**, comprising two extendable/retractable gates, one extending vertically and the other extending horizontally.

* * * * *

Comment Author	Davis, Robert E.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_936-1	The comment author suggested a new alternative based on the "Migratory Fish Channel Associated with One or More Dams in a River" patent. The patent describes a general river system with multiple dams that generally follow a constant slope downhill. As described in the comment, the channel would run along the river edge "using the existing river bank on one side of the channel and a concrete wall on the river side" to bypass the Four Facilities. The patent shows a generalized system, but an application of this general bypass concept to the Klamath River presents some limitations. Constructing a channel along the edge of the river would remove all of the riparian and aquatic habitat along one side of the river for the entire length of the channel. Additionally, the layout would be complex because in many areas, the river's edge is not a straight line that would lend itself to constructing a channel. The perimeters of the reservoirs, for example, are windy and long. The slopes at the river edge are very steep in some places, which would necessitate removal of substantial quantities of earth and rock to create room for the channel and stable slopes away from the channel. Finally, even if the channel could be successfully engineered, the channel would have the same concerns for fish as those related to Alternatives 10 and 11 (see 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). To summarize the relevant points, the behavioral traits of anadromous fish would prevent them from using the bypass rather than the Klamath River due to their lack of familiarity with the new migratory system. Additionally, it would not be able to meet many other elements of the purpose and need/project objectives because it would not achieve a free-flowing river, establish reliable water and power supplies, contribute to the public welfare and sustainability of communities, or meet the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_MC_1020_209

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

MS. SANDRA DAVIS: Sandra Davis, S-a-n-d-r-a, D-a-v-i-s.

Champion on Rural America, that is what I

Internetted to checkup on Mr. Salazar, who is the

Department of Interior.

Comment 1 - Water Quality

I have in-laws that live on Copco Lake, and we

recently moved there to be closer because they are getting

to be elderly. And they have been there since 1980.

We visited and never had any problems in the

water. And now I have grandchildren and they are going to

Comment 2 - Hydropower

be using the water for recreation. We have a dam there

that provides energy, clean energy. It is already there.

You don't have to do anything.

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

You remove these dams, you're going to have all

this sediment and such just like Savage Rapids. I just

moved from Grants Pass, Oregon and there has been an

increase in cancer patients over at Three Rivers after the

dam was removed.

They had to put in pumps for the irrigation

system because there wasn't efficient water for our

irrigation that we've been paying for every month.

Anyway, the silt and such is clogging up the

pumps.

Comment 4 - Economics

I guess my main thing is you got dams, you got a community, you got a rural community. It has been there going on a hundred years. People have adapted. If you take away that, you're going to devastate a community, not only in the real estate, the tax base, the recreation.

The 4600 jobs or what was that? Are they going to be long term jobs or are they going to be short term jobs until all the dirt and the silt and the stuff they have to take care of.

Comment 5 - Costs

One of my big things is California -- I started out as a Californian, and I know California is so in debt, or they ain't got a whole lot of money.

So from what I understand, with removal of the dams, California is going to give like $150 million to help remove them.

My thing is priority. You got some dams that are doing a lot of good right now. Why don't you take that money and help the Delta because with one bad earthquake, it is going to wreck the Delta, you are going to have sea water in the regular water, and it will mess up millions of people in California.

Comment 6 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

My thing is priority. You got something that is working now. Leave it be. Don't fix what's not broken.

Just put the money where it should, you know.

Get California in the right priority here

because you got people that have been living there for

decades and decades and decades. It is just a shame that

this is even on the table. That's all I have to say.

Comment Author	Davis, Sandra
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_209-1	Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms and their related toxins are a national and worldwide concern. Some blue-green algae, including *Microcystis aeruginosa*, produce cyanotoxins that can cause irritation, sickness, or in extreme cases, death to exposed organisms, including humans (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). WHO has developed guidelines for safe use of recreational waters, including cyanobacteria (cell density and toxin level) criteria to protect humans against harmful cyanobacteria and toxin exposures (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/bathing/srwe1/en/index.html). US EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment has prepared draft toxicological reviews of several cyanobacteria toxins, and many states have developed public health protective thresholds or criteria to address the various cyanobacteria and their related toxins. Oregon has public health criteria for issuing and lifting public health advisories due to cyanobacteria blooms. Each summer numerous water bodies in Oregon are closed; and in recent years, several dog deaths have occurred due to cyanotoxin exposures (http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx).California has prepared a draft toxicological summary and suggested action levels for six cyanotoxins; peer review comments are currently being addressed, and responses to comments are expected to be completed by January 2012 (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.shtml). California currently has draft guidance including thresholds for cyanobacteria bloom posting/ advisories and public notification (see Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for Blue-Green Algae Blooms – July 2010, http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx).The Hoopa Valley Tribe has also adopted public health guidelines for recreational exposures that are similar to the WHO values. Table 3.2-10 in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.2.2.3 (p.3.2-45) presents a summary of the water quality guidance, criteria, and targets for toxigenic blue-green algae and algal toxins relevant to the Area of Analysis. As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath River's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.	No
GP_MC_1020_209-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

Comment Author	Davis, Sandra
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_MC_1020_209-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-27 Disease.	No
GP_MC_1020_209-4	Section 3.15 as well as the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (DOI Reclamation 2011) evaluates the potential effects on property values. While certain scenic, recreational, and accessibility changes following dam removal would likely decrease the value of privately owned parcels around Iron Gate and Copco 1 Reservoirs in the near term, studies of dam removal have also found that water quality and aquatic resource improvements resulting from dam removal lead to long-term increases in property values. Indeed, dam removal would have the potential to increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain. A literature review was conducted of studies of the impacts of previous dam removal on property values. The literature shows that property values are dictated by local circumstances and ongoing background economic trends, and predicting or measuring the direct impacts of dam removal on property values does not yield conclusive findings. Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR also discusses potential effects to tax revenues, including property taxes and sales taxes. P. 3.15-64 identifies effects as a result of decreased property tax revenues to Siskiyou County from potential decreased property values around reservoirs. P. 3.15-65 discusses effects of PacifiCorp not paying property taxes to Siskiyou County after the dams are removed and potential increases in sales tax revenues as a result of the influx of construction workers during dam removal. Klamath and Siskiyou counties receive tax revenues from multiples sources; and, it is unknown how the county would change services to citizens as a result of changes in tax revenues related to the Proposed Action and alternatives. Recreation effects of the Proposed Action are discussed beginning on p. 3.15-57. Effects would vary depending on the activity, and would be generally positive for ocean and in-river sport fishing and refuge recreation and adverse for reservoir recreation and whitewater boating through the Hell's Corner Reach.	No

Comment Author	Davis, Sandra
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long-term after the dams are removed. The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Jobs in most economic sectors would also be created as a result of direct and indirect effects of project expenditures in the region. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA. The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate direct and secondary job effects. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on http://klamathrestoration.gov further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate economic effects.	
GP_MC_1020_209-5	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1020_209-6	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_135

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. MIKE DAWSON: Hello, my name is Mike Dawson, D-a-w-s-o-n,

and I have been a resident of Klamath Falls since 1994.

Like many of the people in this room, over the

last three years, my family and I have struggled throug

Comment 1 - KBRA

hardships of unemployment. The KBRA will no doubt benefit

our environment. It also has the potential to create

Comment 2 - Economics

hundreds of local jobs every year over the next 15 years

and provide some economic stability in this place I call

home.

Comment 3 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 or 3, full or partial

removal of the lower four dams in the Klamath River. I

support jobs and I support the KBRA and KHSA.

Thank you.

Comment Author	Dawson, Mike
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_135-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_135-2	Appendix P describes potential job effects of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_135-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1122_896

Comment Form

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

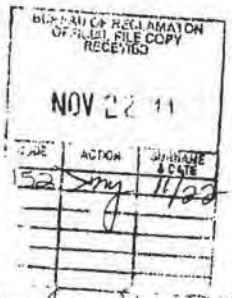
Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)



Name: DAVID S. KELLEY

Organization:

Title:

Address: 711 HUMBOLDT AVE., YREKA, CA. 96097

Email:

Comments: THERE ARE SO MANY REASONS NOT TO REMOVE THE KLAMATH DAMS THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHY IT IS EVEN BEING CONSIDERED.

1. THE DAMS PROVIDE RENEWABLE, CLEAN, SAFE ELECTRICAL POWER.
2. THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL, CONVINCING SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT FISH POPULATIONS IN THE RIVER ARE MORE AFFECTED BY OCEAN TEMPERATURES, SEA LION DEPREDATIONS AT THE MOUTH, AND NATIVE FISHING RIGHTS THAN BY STREAM CONDITIONS.
3. A WORKABLE SYSTEM FOR HAULING AND RELEASING SALMON BELOW EXISTED.
4. SILT RELEASE FROM THE RESERVOIRS WILL CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO FISH HABITAT AND RECREATIONAL USE OF THE RIVER FOR MANY YEARS, IF NOT DECADES.
5. THE RENAISSANCE ZONE SALMON IS APPARENTLY NOT A NATIVE SPECIES.

(SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

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.

EIS/EIR PROCESS

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
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(Please print legibly)

PAGE 2

Name: DAVID S. DALEY

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email:

Comments:

6. PLENTY VALUES AND TAX BASE FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY AROUND THE LAKES AND DOWNSTREAM, AS WELL AS FOR THE DAMS AND POWERHOUSES, WILL BE DECIMATED.

7 THE DAMS HELP TO REGULATE RIVER FLOWS WITH RELEASES DURING THE DRY SEASON AND FLOOD CONTROL IN THE WINTER.

8. SISKIYOU COUNTY RESIDENTS, THE ONLY PEOPLE MOST AFFECTED BY THE DAM REMOVAL, ARE OPPOSED BY A RATIO OF 4 TO 1.

OH, BY THE WAY, HOW MANY VALID REASONS ARE THERE TO REMOVE THE DAMS? ZERO.

David S. Daley

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.

David S. Dealey
211 Humbug Road, Yreka, CA 96097

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comments: There are so many reasons not to remove the Klamath dams that it is difficult to understand why it is even being considered:

1. The dams provide economical, clean, safe electric power
2. There is substantial, convincing scientific evidence to show that fish populations in the river are more influenced by ocean temperatures, sea lion depradation (sic) at the mouth, and Indian fishing rights than by stream conditions.
3. A workable system for spawning and rearing smelts from returning salmonids already exists.
4. Silt release from the reservoirs will cause severe damage to fish habitat and recreational use of the river for many years, if not decades.
5. The "endangered" Coho salmon is apparently not even a native species
6. Property values and tax base for private property around the lakes and downstream, as well as for the dams and powerhouses, will be decimated.
7. The dams help to regulate river flows with releases during the dry season and flood control in the winter.
8. Siskiyou County residents, the very people most affected by the dam removal, are opposed by a ratio of 4 to 1.

Oh, by the way, how many valid reasons are there to remove the dams? Zero.

/s/ David S. Dealey

Comment Author	Dealey, David
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1122_896-1	1. Master Response GHG 1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. 2. Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival. 3. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery Under Alternatives. 4. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. 5. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. 6. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values. 7. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. 8. The referendum elections in Siskiyou and Klamath counties have been added to Figure ES-2.	Yes

GP_LT_1122_885

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Date: NOV. 2, 2011

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

I support Klamath Dam Removal as described in Alternative 2 in the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Facilities Removal because:

THE FEASABILITY OF THIS PLAN FAR SURPASSES ANY OTHER MEDIAC HUMAN INTERVENTION; RIVERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN FREE...

Sincerely,

SCANNED

Name (printed clearly) DAVID DEROE

Signature

Comment Author	Defoe, David
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_885-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_554

From: tpdeluca1@comcast.net[SMTP:TPDELUCA1@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:16:24 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: tom deluca
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: dam removal

Body: i have been fishing the klamath river for over 30 years; nothing short of complete dam removals will suffice...the rest are band aid solutions that won't do the job...get rid of the dams!!!!

Comment Author	Deluca, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_554-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_126

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. KEN DENCER: My name is Ken Dencer, D-e-n-c-e-r.

I'm against the KBRA, in general, mainly

Comment 1 - KBRA

because of two points I fail to understand. One is: How

Comment 2 - KBRA

does 90,000 acres of timberland for the tribes help the

salmon swim upstream? And the other one is: There's

Comment 3 - KBRA

absolutely no guarantee, in my readings of the KBRA, that

guarantees any farmer one drop of water.

And the other -- what happens when all this

Comment 4 - Other/General

passes and the dams are gone and all -- and one federal

judge in a black robe says, "Here is what we are going to

do because I said so and the ESA says so"?

Thank you.

Comment Author	Dencer, Ken
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_126-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-2	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama Forest.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-3	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1031_261

Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

Please know that my husband and myself are vehemently opposed to the Dam removal in Klamath County. Why would we be in favor of something, like dam removal, when it doesn't resolve the water issue. The water issues in the west seem to be under attack and mainly from the envirnomentalist.

Best science needs to be developed, scrutinized and the false science needs to be exposed and not used for this dam project.

Comment 2 - NEPA

Comment 3 - Costs

This dam removal will cause more problems then it purports to solve - if any.
Expensive - and who might pay for this project? The taxpayers are tapped out and, the power rates will be astronomical,

Comment 4 - NEPA

Will you listen to us and take into account our objections and consider acting upon them. What will come of our comments?

Comment 5 - KBRA

There are too many sketchy concerns and why should the folks in the KBRA be running the show? KBRA and 26 groups, met secretly for several years - why when so many livelhoods are affected - a confidentiality agreement was signed so the general public would not know whats going on behind closed doors! Where is Due Process. We don't want KBRA re-allocating our water when it is available and we don't like the idea of the Tribes being given 90,000 acreas of forest. What is their contribution - have they given up anything?

Comment 6 - Opposed to Dam Removal

So, again, these thoughts and others say to you that we are against the Dam removal - it could be perceived as a SCAM! Stop the Dam Scam.

Thank you.

Pat Dencer

Comment tho gen / sso	Dencer, Patricia General Public
S mitta ate	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_127-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-4	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time, part-time, and temporary and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-5	KBRA was negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues including the allocation of water between in-river uses and water diversions for irrigation. Through the KBRA the parties have reached agreements about certain allocations of water diverted to the Reclamation's Klamath Project including the national wildlife refuges. KBRA Section 4 and Appendix C-2 of the KBRA discuss the estimated budget for the various elements of the KBRA and potential funding sources. See http://klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-6	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-7	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the KBRA, tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama forest.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-9	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP_MC_1018_127

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. PAT DENCER: I'm Pat Dencer, D-e-n-c-e-r.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm against the dam removal. Since we are

Comment 2 - Hydropower

already paying for the dam removal on our power bill, does this indicate dam removal is a done deal? It's very suspect.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

If the dams are removed, a question regarding the massive sediment that would be released, would this be detrimental to the fish that are supposed to be saved?

Comment 4 - Economics

If the dams are removed, will the jobs KBRA keeps referring to be -- sorry -- building new dams, temporary work, or government jobs?

Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply

Would the KBRA be allowed to allocate the water? They keep talking about water; who is paying the KBRA?

How does the KBRA have such clout? If they are seeing it through, why do they keep seeming to be running the show?

Comment 6 - Hydropower

How will decommissioned plants that provided electricity to 70,000 homes be replaced?

Comment 7 - KBRA

I don't understand, either, why giving the tribes the forest is going to be helping with the water.

Is there something there that we don't understand?

Two years ago, my husband and I rode down I-5 south to, on our way to San Diego, and outside of Los Banos, California, thousands of acres were totally dead, hour after hour, mile after mile. These once beautiful almond trees and other crops sit vacant, and running parallel to these vacant crops are just the California viaduct. So it isn't a lack of water but it's the delta smelt that has usurped the farmers' water, and the devastation occurs. Some of those owners are paid off in cash to keep quiet because of the endangered fish. Does that sound familiar? Will the Klamath Basin follow suit? And it would be mind boggling, in my opinion, if we knew the total cost the Endangered Species Act has cost our nation and human lives.

Comment 8 - Out of Scope

I hope these comments will be reviewed and given credence and not just put in some shredder or lost.

Comment 9 - NEPA

Thank you.

Comment tho	Dencer, Patricia
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_127-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-4	The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time, part-time, and temporary and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-5	KBRA was negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues including the allocation of water between in-river uses and water diversions for irrigation. Through the KBRA the parties have reached agreements about certain allocations of water diverted to the Reclamation's Klamath Project including the national wildlife refuges. KBRA Section 4 and Appendix C-2 of the KBRA discuss the estimated budget for the various elements of the KBRA and potential funding sources. See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-6	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-7	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the KBRA, tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama forest.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-9	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP_LT_1018_043

Ms. E. Vasquez
Bureau of Recclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, Ca. 95501
10-15-2011

Dear Ms Vasquez

RE; KBRA

There are several items that stand out regarding theKBRA

Comment 1 - KBRA

This group of individuals have been self appointed. They have met in secrecy which doesn' set well and seems illegal. SInce these individuals began and they wish to remove the dams, how about letting them pay the removal . Also, it has come to attention, that there is pay-o-la to this group - where does that money come from. THis group that is called KBRA are mainly large farmers and looking out for themselves - quite a division has eminated from this subject and Due Process/transparency seems forgotten.

Comment 2 -Other/ General

I have seen the devestation on I-5 South at B akersfield - acreas of primo farm ground, no water and dead orchards - this section extends for at least 3-4 hours on I-5 . When you look beyond the dead trees, there is a water-way quite close to the orchards!! Why are these orchards dead and/or dying ? Because of a smelt fish in the Delta.
Much like the Klamath calamity in 2001 - once again, because of a sucker fish!

All these situations with lack of water and power rates skyrocketing, makes one belief there might be a under lying cause - eliminate agriculture entirely and flood the most productive lands for birds and fish! Man is certainly higher than a bird or fish. One tends to think of a set up is in motion to cripple our livehoods in the ag world.

When the science was submitted, it turned out to be faulty and illegal. The sources are unreliable.

The removal of the Dams, which monthly, a portion of the power bill is dedicated to this end. Does this sound like a done deal?

Comment 3 - Fish

Salmon population in parts of the upper basin would only be boosted by 10% dependent upon other water quality issues. This isn't a time to experiment with this issue.

If the dams are removed at a outlandish price, where will the power come from to substain the 70,000 homes? Then will the answer be - lets build more dams. = jobs!

Comment 4 - Hydropower

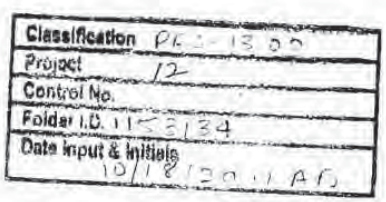
Then the issue of the Tribes - why should we "give" them 90thousand acres - didn;t they get paid for this in years past? If the Tribes are given the forest, the water will be controlled by them - and we can guess what that will entail. We, the taxpayer needs to be included in these decisions. Again, if the KBRA and their minions, want the dam removed, by all means, get out your check book boys!

There are just too many questions and concerns regarding the KBRA and they should be exposed for their real motive.

Comment 5- KBRA

Stop the Dam Scam."

Yours truly
Pat Dencer



SCANNED

Patricia Dencer
PO Box 696
Merrill, OR 97633

Comment tho	Dencer, Patricia
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_043-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1018_043-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1018_043-3	Chinook salmon and steelhead are the primary anadromous fish that would use the upper basin. Under the Proposed Action, removal of the Four Facilities would allow spring and fall-run Chinook salmon to gain access to the Upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. The access would expand the Chinook salmon's current habitat to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River, upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). This would be a potential increase in access to 49 significant tributaries in the Upper Klamath Basin, comprising hundreds of miles of additional, potentially productive habitat (DOI 2007) including access to groundwater areas resistant to climate change (Hamilton et al. 2011). Poor water quality (e.g., severe hypoxia, temperatures exceeding 25°C, high pH) in the reach from Keno Dam to Link Dam might prevent fish passage at any time from late June through mid-November (Sullivan et al. 2009; USGS 2010; both as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011). However, evidence indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is presently suitable to support Chinook salmon for at least the October through May period (Maule et al. 2009; Draft EIS 3.3-95). Poor summer water quality conditions may necessitate seasonal trap and haul around Keno Impoundment for some life stages of Chinook until Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation improve water quality. This is consistent with the fishway prescriptions of DOI and US Department of Commerce (DOC) (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007). Overall, dam removal and associated KBRA actions would accelerate water quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and TMDL water quality benefits to anadromous fish (Water Quality Subgroup 2011; Draft EIS 3.3-95). Master Response AQU-6B Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success. Under the Proposed Action, dam removal would allow steelhead to gain access to the Upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. This would expand the population's distribution to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River	No

Comment tho	Dencer, Patricia
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). Steelhead are known to use intermittent tributaries for spawning; thus access to habitat for this species would be increased by 420 (Hamilton et al. 2011). Based on increased habitat availability, the EIS/EIR concludes that the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for summer and winter steelhead in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-120) With respect to steelhead, an Expert Panel (Dunne et al, 2011; EIS/EIR 3.3-110) on coho and Steelhead concluded: • Short-term effects of dam removal on sediment transport will be injurious to upstream migrating steelhead, but longer-term prospects of dam removal with KBRA is an increase and expansion in spawning and rearing habitat – for steelhead probably considerably (Dunne et al, 2011, Section 3.1, p. 18) • The Proposed Action could result in increased spatial distribution and numbers of steelhead, and in the long term (decades), increased numbers relative to those under Current Conditions. If the Proposed Action is implemented ineffectively, there may be no detectable response of steelhead. If the Proposed Action is implemented effectively, and the other related actions occur [e.g., Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)], then the response of steelhead may be broader spatial distribution and increased numbers of individuals within the Klamath system. (Dunne et al, 2011, p. ii). The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action Alternative, which is responsive to this comment, one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations of the EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1018_043-4	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

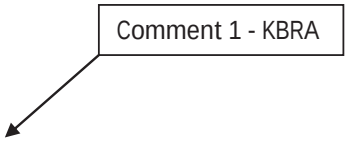
Comment tho	Dencer, Patricia
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_043-5	Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action. Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

GP_WI_1018_035

From: dennis.diane@gmail.com[SMTP:DENNIS.DIANE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 10:21:18 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:



Subject: Dam Removal

Body: Under the terms of the settlement, the Klamath Tribes will be receiving 90,000 acres of private timber lands, primarily at the expense of the federal government(Sec.33.2,pg 170). Why would the Klamath Tribes be given land, instead of having to pay for it like the rest of the citizens of Klamath County. Can the government please give me some other land with irrigation water, since the government is effectively taking away my irrigation water that I purchased at fair market value?

Comment tho	Dennis, Diane
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_035-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

GP_WI_1011_026

From: johndenton46@gmail.com[SMTP:JOHNDENTON46@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2011 3:04:33 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: chinook runs
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: chinook runs
Body: 81 per cent more chinooks? More like 800, once the vast drainage's tributaries above the dams are opened.

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Denton, John General Public October 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1011_026-1	The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes results from the Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration of Anadromy (EDRRA) life cycle model for Chinook salmon (Hendrix 2011). A copy of the report describing the model parameters and results is available on the Klamathrestoration.gov web site and can be downloaded by following the link below: http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/EDRRA%20Report%20Hendrix%209.21.11%20Draft.pdf	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1029_260

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

OCT 25 2011

150. Thj 10/28/11

Name: LANI DEROSE

Organization:

SCANNED

Title:

Address: 3211 GREENHORN RD
YREKA CA 96097

Email: lderose@4 fastnet

Comments:

SCANNED

It appears that Siskiyou County will bear the majority of the burden for the removal of the Klamath River dams and yet the **OVERWHELMING OBJECTIONS** of 80% of the voters as well as our Board of Supervisors is being ignored.

Comment 1 - KHSA

On the other hand, according to the agreements, the big crop irrigators who live **ABOVE** the dams will benefit the most, irregardless as to whether the removals are a success or not. **WHY ARE THEY EVEN INVOLVED?**

Comment 2 - Hydropower

When global warming seems to be evident and clean energy is our ultimate goal; when there are water shortages everywhere and plans for new dams to be built in both Oregon and California, **WHY ARE WE DESTROYING VERY VALUABLE SOURCES OF WATER STORAGE AND ELECTRICITY?**

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

There is a good possibility that the **HUGE AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT** that will be sent down stream from this endeavor, will cause great damage to the river for many years to come. Why do we want to take that chance?

At a time when the people's confidence in government is at an all time low, these Klamath Restoration agreements should be looked at very carefully to decide just **WHAT IS THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF ALL OF THIS?**

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.

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Derose, Lani General Public October 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1029_260-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included and Part of the Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information	No
GP_MF_1029_260-2	Master Responses HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights from Dam Removal as Describes in KHSA.	No
GP_MF_1029_260-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_WI_1229_1190

From: sierrayla@hotmail.com[SMTP:SIERRAYLA@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 12:31:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sierra Deutsch
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the Klamath River Dams

Body: I am in support of removing the Klamath River Dams.

Comment tho	Deutsch, Sierra
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1190-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_674

From: gus@e-isco.com[SMTP:GUS@E-ISCO.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 8:08:39 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gus deVries
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I am OPPOSED to the the removal of the dams on the Klamath River. Clean electricity no matter how large or small should be protected at all cost. The KBRA is nothing but government interference into the private lives of citizens.Klamath River is plagued by over fishing by the local tribes gil netting at night is a common practice and documented by local guides along the Klamath. Night drift netting and power netting is a common practice and not a single law enforcement will respond to it.

Comment tho	deVries, Gus
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_674-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1114_681

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

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: H. deVries

Organization:

Title: concerned citizen

Address: 8155 US Hwy 199 Grants Pass OR 97527

Email:

Comments: Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support the removal of the dams on the Klamath R. I think it is an important step to take for the environmental health of this area. I am willing to pay the ~~gas~~ increased electrical costs.

This is an important step that could make the river healthy again!

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.

Comment tho gen / sso	deVries, H. General Public
S mitta ate	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1114_681-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1208_979

11-14-11

Gordon Leppig
California Dept of Fish & Game

Sir

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Please remove all dams on the Klamath River, Now.
We support the restoration of all historic wetlands in the Klamath basin. Also the Scott & Shasta rivers.
I was born in Weed and in the 8th grade stepped across the spring that is the source of the Sacramento River.
Now when I visit the areas my heart hurts at the levels of water in most of our Northern California rivers & streams. We are the keeper of the land & Mother Earth needs our help.
Which shall it be grapes or salmon?
Please help. Thank you

Jacqueline DiStefano

Comment tho gen / sso S mitta ate	Di Stepfanto, Jaqueline General Public December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_979-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1029_252

From: sami difuntorum[SMTP:SAMIJODIF@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, October 29, 2011 8:55:26 PM
To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fw: Klamath Dam Removal Study
Auto forwarded by a Rule
om sami difuntorum <samijodif@yahoo.com>
o "Perry, Laureen (Laurie) M" <LPerry@usbr.gov>; Howison Russ <Russ.Howison@Pacificorp.com>
C Joaquin Esquivel <joaquin_esquivel@boxer.senate.gov>; Josh Reinder <josh.reiner@mail.house.gov>; Hemstreet Tim <Tim.Hemstreet@PacifiCorp.com>; Derek Harley <derek.harley@mail.house.gov>; "director@dfg.ca.gov" <director@dfg.ca.gov>; larry echohawk <larry.echohawk@bia.gov>; Adam Nickels <anickels@usbr.gov>; Bill Edwards <billedwards@earthlink.net>; Brian Daniels <daniels@sas.upenn.edu>; Dan Wessel <dan_wessel@feinstein.senate.gov>; John Harte <john_harte@indian.senate.gov>; Katrina Symons <Katrina_Symons@blm.gov>; Noah Walker <noah_walker@boxer.senate.gov>; william Speer <coyotebill@sbcglobal.net>
Sent Saturday, October 29, 2011 7:46 PM
S e t Re: Klamath Dam Removal Study

Comment 1 - Cultural Resources

Laureen,
While noting that the partial dam removal alternative provides limited mitigation for the Shasta villages sites that are submerged, I do not believe and of the alternatives except installing Fish Ladders and the No Action Option can adequately protect the burial or ceremonial sites.
My comments are written from the perspective of protecting Shasta burial, archaelogical and village sites. Unfortunately, several provisions of the KBRA have the ability to adversely impact ceremonial sites in addition to the negative impact that would occur solely by removing the dams. They are related actions - implementation of the KBRA and dam removal.
Thanks,
Sami Jo Difuntorum

Comment tho	Difuntorum, Sami Jo
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1029_252-1	The Lead Agencies acknowledge the comment author's preference alternatives selection for protection of burial or ceremonial sites. Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, acknowledges potential impacts to submerged village sites with mitigation measures identified, including measures for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) activities.	No

GP_WI_1111_571

From: samijodif@yahoo.com[SMTP:SAMIJODIF@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:13:02 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: keep the klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sami Jo Difuntorum
Organization:

Comment 1 - FERC

Subject: keep the klamath dams

Body: I support Alternative 4 -
I like fish, affordable clean energy, and protecting Native burial sites.

Comment tho	Difuntorum, Sami Jo
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_571-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The effects of each alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The effects of each alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.	No

GP_WI_1115_686

From: info@findingaster.com[SMTP:INFO@FINDINGASTER.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 6:42:42 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dina
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: the Klamath

Body: Un-Dam the Klamath please. Restore the Klamath please.

•Fish ladders will not solve the problems with toxic algae, the fish disease, or the temperature.

Comment tho	Dina
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1115_686-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1116_709

From: dindamcp4@yahoo.com[SMTP:DINDAMCP4@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 4:04:19 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: I support full dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: dinda
Organization:

Comment 1 -Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: I support full dam removal

Body: Too many gov projects were local pork barrel things that were bad for nature and sustainablility

Comment tho	Dinda
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_709-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_232

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

MS. GERRY DITTNER: My name is Gerry Dittner,

G-e-r-r-y D-i-t-t-n-e-r.

Comment 1 - Fish

I want to preface this that I'm a

fourth-generation Siskiyou County resident, and my comment is: The dams on

the Klamath River were built for a reason: Flood control

and to provide clean electricity.

The dams are not the reason for the

diminishment of the fish population.

I have lived in Siskiyou County for over 80

years, and decades after the Copco Dam was constructed, I

can remember the fish in the Shasta River and Bogus Creek

so thick that they were wall to wall. You could have

walked across the aforementioned streams in the '30s,

'40s, and the '50s on the backs of the fish.

Then the knowledgeable Fish and Game

constructed gates to keep the fish from going to their

spawning ground that they had probably used for hundreds

of years.

Mother nature knows best, plus the dams are

producing clean electricity.

Why do the environmentalists and greenies want

to pollute our air with alternative power?

Thank you.

Comment tho	Dittner, Geraldine
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_232-1	Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and J.C. Boyle dams were constructed and are currently operated by PacifiCorp for the sole purpose of producing electricity. The reservoirs created by these four dams have only incidental flood storage capacity as noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.6.4.3 on p. 3.6-61. Iron Gate Dam is operated as a re-regulation dam to smooth out the fluctuation in downstream flows caused by upstream hydro-electric power generation as noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.2.6.1 on p. 1-16; and Section 3.6.3.2, on p. 3.6-11). Use of the term "gates" by the comment author is ambiguous. However, in an effort to provide a complete and comprehensive response, we offer the following: Various egg taking and fish counting stations used throughout the Klamath Basin since the early part of the 20th century were initially very similar in design. These facilities may have appeared as "gates" to the casual observer that could have prevented fish passage. In 1910, a salmon egg taking station known as the Klamath on Racks was constructed near the historic town of Klamath by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries; a predecessor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. During its first year of operation, over 2.1 million coho salmon eggs were collected. The racks were operated for several decades. Other egg taking stations were also operated on the Shasta River and Bogus Creek. The Bogus Creek egg taking facility operated between 1910 and 1941 while the Shasta River egg taking facility operated (in several different locations) between 1906 through 1947 (Leitritz 1970). Except for the Klamath Racks, egg taking stations were intended to collect only a portion of the run. Their operation would not have precluded natural spawning as they would have ceased when quotas were met. The Klamath on Racks, however, was built in response to the construction of Copco I dam. It was recognized that the dam would cut off passage to upstream spawning areas making it imperative to collect eggs and rear them in nearby hatcheries such as the Hornbrook and Fall Creek hatcheries in order to continue salmon runs in the Klamath. The Shasta River Fish Counting Station was first installed in 1930. The purpose of the facility is to enumerate annual fall Chinook returns. Although the counting station has been operated in a variety of ways, and in a couple of different locations over the years, it has never fully prevented salmon and steelhead from ascending the river for spawning. Since 1930 counts of fall	No

Comment tho	Dittner, Geraldine
gen / sso	General Public
S mitta ate	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Chinook have ranged between 81,848 (1931) and 533 (1990). In 2001 the operational period was extended to enumerate coho salmon returns. Like the Shasta River Counting Station, the primary purpose of the Bogus Creek Fish County Station is to enumerate the number of salmon spawning in areas above the counting station. Since 1978 numbers of Chinook salmon returning to spawn in Bogus Creek have ranged between 785 (1990) and 46,432 (1995). As with the Shasta Station, the operational period was extended in 2001 to enumerate coho salmon returns Information developed from these fish counting stations provides high quality data on the health of Chinook and coho salmon populations in Bogus Creek and the Shasta River. Shasta River and Bogus Creek Chinook salmon counts are combined with similar information from numerous other spawning tributaries in the Klamath Basin; including the Trinity River, returns to Iron Gate and Trinity River hatcheries and harvest (both in-river and ocean) to provide a complete picture of the health of the species on a basin-wide basis. This information is then used to manage the stocks to ensure enough fish return to the natural spawning areas each year to perpetuate the species and allow harvest (no harvest of coho is permitted) when management criteria allow. New technologies continue to be incorporated into the counting station operation. Currently, advanced digital video methods are used to provide the counts while allowing fish passage 24/7 during the spawning period. Other technologies such as Didson acoustic cameras (sonar imaging) are gradually being introduced to minimize potential impacts to run timing and fish passage.	

GP_EM_1121_866

From: Sibyl Diver[SMTP:SDIVER@BERKELEY.EDU]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 11:06:07 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.

Sibyl Diver

94611

Comment tho gen / sso	Diver, Sibyl General Public
S mitta ate	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_866-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No