GP_EM_1118_770

From: Mike Doherty[SMTP:GRANPADIRT@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 12:22:27 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Destruction of Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I strongly urge you **not to destroy the four dams on the Upper Klamath River**.
How will taking out dams improve water quality?

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers. Toxicity of river and aquifers may last 100 years or more!

Comment 3 - KHSA

40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. WHY?

Comment 4 - ITAs

Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached!

Comment 5 - Fish

A major impetus for dam removal is concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River; WHY?

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Hydroelectric power is both green and economical!
How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off **their land**.

I must let you know that I am appalled at the Government attempting the destruction of rural America and the **water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens**.

Thank you

Mike Doherty
94403

omment uthor	Doherty, Mike
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 18, 2011

omment ode	omment Response	hange in / R
GP_EM_1118_770-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C. Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-4	The Shasta Nation is not currently recognized by the federal government as a sovereign entity and therefore has no federally recognized trust resources that the federal government is required to protect/conserve. The current process for federal recognition, found in 25 C.F.R. 83, is a rigorous process requiring the petitioning tribe to satisfy seven mandatory criteria, including historical and continuous American Indian identity in a distinct community. Each of the criteria demands exceptional anthropological, historical, and genealogical research and presentation of evidence. ***National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1992*** The NHPA is the primary federal legislation governing preservation of cultural and historical resources in the United States. The NHPA established a national historic preservation program which encourages the identification and protection of cultural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (16 USC Section 470f). The ACHP promulgated the Section 106 implementing regulations, found at 36 CFR Part 800, which sets forth the Section 106 process, including consultation requirements. Identifying consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.3(f): The public involvement process for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has been extensive and sustained. It has included outreach and invitations to consult to other federal agencies, state and local governments, nongovernmental	No

omment uthor	Doherty, Mike
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 18, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
	organizations, and the public. In addition, the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) has separately notified the ACHP, California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Oregon SHPO, six federally recognized Indian tribes, two Indian organizations, and other interested parties. Tribal consultation for Section 106 was initiated via letter dated October 19, 2010. Tribal consultation is ongoing.	
GP_EM_1118_770-5	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 Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-6	Master Response GHG-1: Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

Sent By: At MILMAC; 6508711712; Nov-18-11 5:27PM; Page 1/1

GP_LT_1128_922

Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I strongly urge you **not to destroy the four dams on the Upper Klamath River**.

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers. Toxicity of river and aquifers may last 100 years or more!

40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. WHY?

Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached!

A major impetus for dam removal is concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River; WHY?

Hydroelectric power is both green and economical!

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off **their land**.

I must let you know that I am appalled at the Government attempting the destruction of rural America and the **water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens**.

Thank you

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Mike Doherty
94403

Project 12

omment uthor	Doherty, Mike
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 28, 2011

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

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1128_922-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

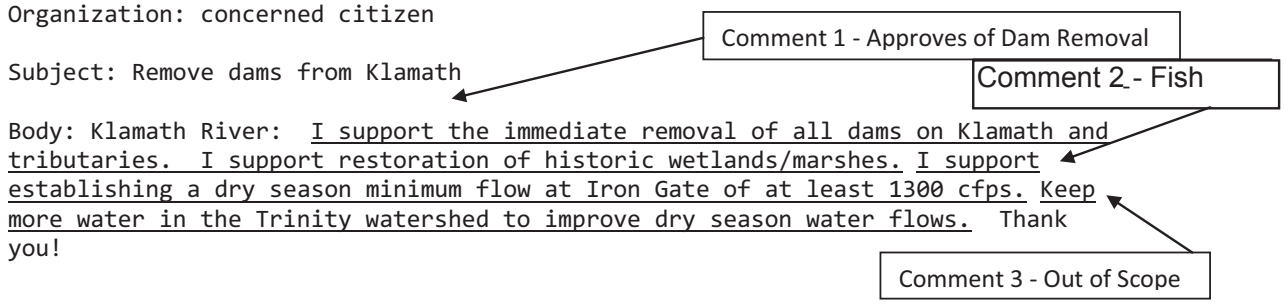
GP_WI_1114_641

From: donohueka@gmail.com[SMTP:DONOHUEKA@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 7:15:35 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove dams from Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karen Donohue
Organization: concerned citizen

Subject: Remove dams from Klamath

Body: Klamath River: I support the immediate removal of all dams on Klamath and tributaries. I support restoration of historic wetlands/marshes. I support establishing a dry season minimum flow at Iron Gate of at least 1300 cfps. Keep more water in the Trinity watershed to improve dry season water flows. Thank you!



omment uthor	Donohue, Karen
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 14, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_WI_1114_641-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1114_641-2	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No
GP_WI_1114_641-3	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_LT_1122_893

11-17, 2011

Nick Dordon
5764 New Hope Rd
GRANTS PASS, OR 97527

TO ALL Concerned:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

DAM Removals, HR-3398 & SB-1851 and The Shrinking OF RURAL AMERICA. I Request STRONGLY within your POWERS TOO CEASE This deceptful and destructive ACTIVITY.

We here in The GRANTS PASS, OR AREA. ARE experiencing negative RESULTS FROM The DAM Removals Lincoln SAVAGE & Gold Ray Such AS The BLACK GOO, CROMium-6, Low WATER LEVEL FOR IRRIGATION of FARMLAND., NO BOAT RAMPS: ECT. FUTURE REMOVALS "WILL" HAVE SIMULAR RESULTS!!!...

thank You -
Nick Dordon

omment uthor	Dordon, Nick
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 22, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1122_893-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1118_760

From: Dan Dorsey[SMTP:CASTAWAYDAN1554@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 6:56:26 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I have been looking at this for some time now on why you think the dam's should come out. I find it hard to believe that we would want to take Dam's out that produce Green Energy. Then replace it with a none renewable resource powered generators.

Comment 2 - Fish

And on top of the reason why, is because the Indian tribes want to have the native coho salmon back in the Klamath. In an report by the California Fish and Game, Fish Bulletin no. 34, states in it that the coho is not native and was put there by the Fish and Game starting in 1896. In fact during the period from 1896 to 1928 over 68.438.000 salmon were introduced into the Klamath. The problem was that over fishing produced the depletion of salmon in the Klamath not the Dam's.

Comment 3 - KBRA

In the KBAR agreement which was done behind closed doors. I find it very suspicious that everyone that signed it will be receiving money. The total amounts reach in to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Tribes will receive over one hundred million themselves. I find it hard to believe that this was allowed to happen in this time that we are in a recession. It appears that there was no open bib process which I thought was how it was suppose to be done. Not behind closed doors. In the resent Condent Dam removal, sediment in now causing a major environmental disaster there and that was a small dam. I hope that you and others will reconsider. If you don't I hope when the Environmental disaster hits you will be held personally responsible for your actions, and held libel.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dan Dorsey
530-926-2528

omment uthor	Dorsey, Dan
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 18, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_EM_1118_760-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-2	A variety of factors have been attributed to the decline of anadromous fish species in the Klamath Basin including over fishing. However other factors such as agricultural development, mining, timber harvest and dam building have also played a role (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, 1991). 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 Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_163

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DAVID DOTSON: I'm David Dotson, D-o-t-s-o-n.

I'm against the removal of the dams. I believe there can be better ways of moving fish up the river, fish ladders -- I'm not talking the little wimpy fish ladders, I'm talking good fish ladders that could support the tribes and support the farmers.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

I'm a third generation Klamath Basin person, and I would like my kids to be a fourth generation.

If we don't have any water there will be nothing for my kids when they grow up.

Thank you.

omment uthor	Dotson, David
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 18, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_MC_1018_163-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_163-2	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes fish ladders for fish passage at the Four Facilities in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

GP_EM_1106_247

From: Tom Dotta[SMTP:TDOTTA@PSLN.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 6:50:48 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fw: Do not remove Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mrs. Vasquez;
It is hard to imagine that in America removing our infrastructure would even be entertained. The ones joining in to kill America by any means are so happy to watch America slip to third world status by decisions like removing dams.
Please do any thing within your power to save these Dams, then you can go to bed at night knowing you were part of America's solution, not the problem.
Remember with the power generation problems of America, the food problems and flood control we need to be building Dams, not removing.
Thanks,
Tom Dotta, Rancher
63501 Highway 49
Loyalton CA
530-993-4524

omment uthor	Dotta, Tom
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 06, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_EM_1106_247-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_LT_1230_1228

Dec 29, 2011

Dear Sirs,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We citizens of Siskiyou County are well aware of the poor "science" and poor reasoning used to justify the removal of dams on the Klamath River. Plainly the destruction of this clean energy source, which has established an ecosystem of its own over many decades, is being proposed for an agenda which clear-thinking citizens could not support, if it were made plain + obvious. We strongly oppose the removal of dams on the Klamath.

Beverly Dowling
for the Bernard Dowling Family
4500 Eastside Rd
Etna, Calif 96027

omment uthor	Dowling, Beverly
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	December 30, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1230_1228-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Science. The project area is primarily a riverine environment, and all natural environments are dynamic, in response to changes both natural and human-caused.	No

GP_EM_1216_1065

From: peter@tuolumne.org[SMTP:PETER@TUOLUMNE.ORG]
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 12:25:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

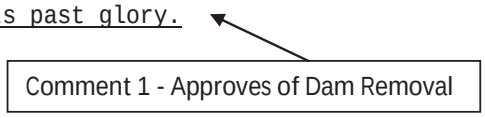
Name: Peter Drekmeier
Organization: Tuolumne River Trust
Street: 111 New Montgomery St., #205
City: San Francisco
State: CA
Zip: 94105
Subject: Klamath Dams Removal
Body: Dear Secretary Salazar,

I work for the Tuolumne River Trust, and one of our education programs includes a presentation called "That's the Tuolumne in my Tap." Last year we reached more than 10,000 students in the Bay Area.

The slide that gets the biggest response is a photo of the 2002 fish kill on the Klamath that took the lives of 20,000 salmon. The photo emphasizes the problem associated with dams and water diversion.

Please do everything you can to remove the Klamath River Dams. We need to restore the River to its past glory.

Thank you.
-Peter Drekmeier



omment uthor	Drekmeier, Peter
gency/ ssoc	Tuolumne River Trust
u mittal ate	December 16, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_EM_1216_1065-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_0929_014

From: Craig Drennon[SMTP:CRAIGNANO@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2011 2:38:01 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River Dams Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sirs,

We pruchased property along the Klamath River in 1977. In addition to building a large home and development of our ten acres adjacent to the river in the 1980s and 1990s, we also now own a piece of KRCE property near the Klamath River.

We read your entire Environmental/Impact Report from cover to cover. NOWHERE WAS THERE ANY MENTION OF ALL THE HOMES LONG THE KLAMATH RIVER CORRIDOR AND HOW THEY MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY REMOVAL OF THE DAMS!!

In our opinion, this report is badly flawed. Was this ommision just a mistake are was in intentionally left out? There is no doubt that the dams have helped control flood waters along the entire river. What happens to all those homes with no control whatsoever?

Comment 1 - Hydrology

You need to rethink these proposals or at the very least add this problem into the equation.

Thank you, Craig and Nancy Drennon

omment uthor	Drennon, Craig & Nancy
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	September 29, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_EM_0929_014-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_WI_1222_1166

From: twodu@aol.com[SMTP:TWODU@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 5:55:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Klamath River Dam Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeffry DuBois
Organization:

Subject: Removal of Klamath River Dam
Body: I support removal of the DAM.

omment uthor	DuBois, Jeffry
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	December 22, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_WI_1222_1166-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_230

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

MS. CAROLYN DUERR: Okay, my name is Carolyn Duerr, C-a-r-o-l-y-n D-u-e-r-r.

I have a long list of comments that I have written, this is not what I'm going to say tonight. I will put this in the comment box.

First, let me say that we are all concerned about the plight of our environment and the fish and the wildlife who inhabit this area, but we ask you to consider the effects the dam removal will have on the people who live here. We share the environment, we live here. I should have as many rights as the fish or, you know, a deer that runs in my yard, he has rights, I have rights.

Okay.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And I'm just making a short statement. I feel, as many of the residents of Siskiyou County, that the dam removal is a terrible mistake. I think that this will be an economic disaster for all of us in Siskiyou County and that removal of the dam will do little or nothing to increase the fish counts on the Klamath River.

Plus I'm afraid that the dam removal will

create more problems than it will -- and it will cost millions of dollars to alleviate those problems.

I ask only that you consider all the ramifications of dam removal before you go forward with possibly disastrous dam removal.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to voice my concerns. I have written lengthy comments which I would like to submit now.

But I, once again, would like you to reconsider this project. I think also about the people whose lives will be affected.

Thank you.

omment uthor	Duerr, Carolyn
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 20, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_MC_1020_230-1	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. 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 the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_LT_1208_984

HERBERT W. DUERR

P.O.BOX 176

ETNA, CA 96027

November 17, 2011

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Public Servant,

As a local resident who will be affected by higher electric rates, I am totally against removing the dams on the Klamath River as that would go against all common sense and would only satisfy the power hungry local Indians and the radical environmentalists.

I will spare you all the reasons against dam removal as you have read or heard them all.

As a Tea Party member I am against spending millions of taxpayer dollars (40% of which we will need to borrow from the Chinese) on fraudulent environmental programs and supporting fraudulent restoration programs such as the Salmon River Restoration Council which happens to be my neighbor and whose activities I know quite well.

Comment 2 - Costs

Sincerely,

Herbert W. Duerr

HWD:cd

omment uthor	Duerr, Herbert
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	December 08, 2011

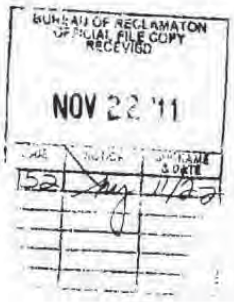
omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1208_984-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_984-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1122_891

HERBERT W. DUERR

P.O.BOX 176

ETNA, CA 96027



November 17, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Public Servant,

As a local resident who will be affected by higher electric rates, I am totally against removing the dams on the Klamath River as that would go against all common sense and would only satisfy the power hungry local Indians and the radical environmentalists.

I will spare you all the reasons against dam removal as you have read or heard them all.

As a Tea Party member I am against spending millions of taxpayer dollars (40% of which we will need to borrow from the Chinese) on fraudulent environmental programs and supporting fraudulent restoration programs such as the Salmon River Restoration Council which happens to be my neighbor and whose activities I know quite well.

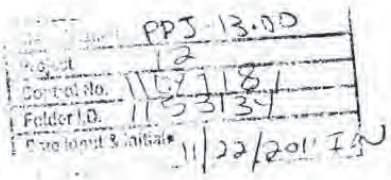
Sincerely,

Herbert W. Duerr

Herbert W. Duerr

HWD:cd

SCANNED



omment uthor	Duerr, Herbert
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 22, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1122_891-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1020_274

OBJECTIONS TO DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We are writing this letter to strongly object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River – the Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and the JC Boyle dams.

Comment 2 - Economics

Removable of said dams will have a catistrophic economic impact on the residents of Siskiyou County.

Just to mention a few:

1. Dam removal will put several hundred farms and ranches out of business. That is 1/3 of the economic base of the County (approximately 95 million dollars or 56%of the total economic output for Siskiyou County).
2. These dams bring in between 300,000. To 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our County.
3. The hydroelectric plants will be eliminated causing a substantial increase in the cost of electricity for County residents.
4. In 1995 when the spotted owl was listed as endangered, 18 mills closed and 6,000 living wage jobs were lost. The lumber industry has not recovered and timber harvest subsidies which maintained our schools and roads were saved only by the "Rural School Act" which is now in jeopardy of not being renewed.
5. In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services as well as gold mining. Both caused negative impacts on our economy. Small businesses associated with gold mining have gone out of business. Grocery stores, restaurants, hardware stores, motels, etc. have experienced significant decreases in income. The mining community has been devastated. Reduced to working our claims with only hand tools, which are highly inefficient and consequently does not produce enough gold to cover expenses. We have personal property taxes on our claims, recording fees, property taxes (on private property) filing fees to the BLM, none of which have been eliminated or reduced to match our losses.

Comment 3 - KHSA

In 2010, 79% of Siskiyou County voters voted "NO" on an Advisory Measure on the November ballet but Siskiyou County was not represented when the Klamath Basin Restoration committee was formed and these "Agreements" were made in secret without public hearings until the Siskiyou Board of Supervisors learned, after the fact, and forced public hearings. These groups who set up the "Agreements" used faulty science and very few facts to determine that dam removal was the only answer for restoring salmon runs because this was the agenda.

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

Taking out the dams will result in irresponsible release of built up, and potentially harmful sediment from behind the dams into the Klamath River destroying fish habitat and incur millions of dollars in cleanup costs to restore the river.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

What would be done to prevent down river flooding? The dams now provide sustained minimum river flow preventing flooding and drying in low water years. We would lose the lake fisheries and the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery, not to mention the hydroelectric power plant. The lakes are also used to fight wild fires. Where would we get water for firefighting if the dams are removed?

Comment 6 - Other/General

Comment 7 - Alternatives

It is our opinion, and that of most Siskiyou County residents, that dam removal, is not the answer.

BTW, a proposed alternative – a tunnel bypass – has been totally ignored by the Department of Interior. THIS IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE! It appears that they made a decision that dam removal is the only answer and you will not consider any alternative.

For all the above reasons we are asking you to reconsider and stop this ill-advised dam removal.

Sincerely,

Carolyn & Herb Duerr

Herbert & Carolyn Duerr

882 Sawyers Bar Road

Etna, California 96027

Telephone (530) 467-3264

omment uthor	Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 20, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1020_274-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-2	This response addresses the three topics within the comment. 1. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability as well as estimating drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in "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. This report can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov. Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration." Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov. 2. P. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to counties under the Proposed Action. California and Oregon law requires the States to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. If the counties receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. 3. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

omment uthor	Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 20, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_LT_1020_274-4	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-5	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. Additionally, the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery would remain in place under all action alternatives (see p. 2-27 for a description of how the hatchery would operate under the Proposed Action).	No
GP_LT_1020_274-6	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-7	No decisions have been made regarding which alternative to implement. Five alternatives are currently under consideration, including a No Action/No Project Alternative and one alternative that retains all dams (Alternative 4). Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study. Master Response ALT-2 describes in detail the reasons that the tunnel bypass alternatives were not carried forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).	No

GP_LT_1122_890

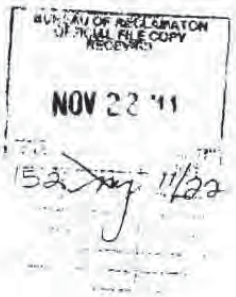
Herbert & Carolyn Duerr

882 Sawyers Bar Road

Etna, CA 96027

Telephone (530) 467-3264

November 17, 2011



Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Duplicate of GP_LT_1020_274

Dear Sir:

We are writing this letter to strongly object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River – the Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and the JC Boyle dams.

Removal of said dams will have a catistrophic economic impact on the residents of Siskiyou County.

Just to mention a few:

1. Dam removal will put several hundred farms and ranches out of business. That is 1/3 of the economic base of the County (approximately 95 million dollars or 56%of the total economic output for Siskiyou County).
2. These dams bring in between 300,000. To 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our County.
3. The hydroelectric plants will be eliminated causing a substantial increase in the cost of electricity for County residents.
4. In 1995 when the spotted owl was listed as endangered, 18 mills closed and 6,000 living wage jobs were lost. The lumber industry has not recovered and timber harvest subsidies which maintained our schools and roads were saved only by the "Rural School Act" which is now in jeopardy of not being renewed.
5. In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services as well as gold mining. Both caused negative impacts on our economy. Small businesses associated with gold mining have gone out of business. Grocery stores, restaurants, hardware stores, motels, etc. have experienced significant decreases in income. The mining community has been devastated. Reduced to working our claims with only hand tools, which are highly inefficient and consequently does not produce enough gold to cover expenses. We have personal property taxes on our claims, recording fees, property taxes (on private property) filing fees to the BLM, none of which have been eliminated or reduced to match our losses.

In 2010, 79% of Siskiyou County voters voted "NO" on an Advisory Measure on the November ballet but Siskiyou County was not represented when the Klamath Basin Restoration committee was formed and these "Agreements" were made in secret without public hearings until the Siskiyou Board of Supervisors

SCANNED

Duplicate cont.

learned, after the fact, and forced public hearings. These groups who set up the "Agreements" used faulty science and very few facts to determine that dam removal was the only answer for restoring salmon runs because this was the agenda.

Taking out the dams will result in irresponsible release of built up, and potentially harmful sediment from behind the dams into the Klamath River destroying fish habitat and incur millions of dollars in cleanup costs to restore the river.

What would be done to prevent down river flooding? The dams now provide sustained minimum river flow preventing flooding and drying in low water years. We would lose the lake fisheries and the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery, not to mention the hydroelectric power plant. The lakes are also used to fight wild fires. Where would we get water for firefighting if the dams are removed?

It is our opinion, and that of most Siskiyou County residents, that dam removal, is not the answer.

BTW, a proposed alternative – a tunnel bypass – has been totally ignored by the Department of Interior. THIS IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE! They say that this proposal does not meet the criteria? It appears that they made a decision that dam removal is the only answer and they will not consider any alternative.

Proponents of dam removal say that their purpose is to save the fish, in particular the Coho Salmon. This Coho is not a native fish in the Klamath River; it was introduced to the river in the early 30s and has been maintained because of the fish hatchery which would be removed along with the dams. The native salmon in the Klamath River is the King Salmon because it is better adapted to the warmer water. The fish hatchery has for years enhanced the numbers of Coho, King and Steelhead in the Klamath but we are lead to believe that somehow the fish will thrive if the dams and fish hatchery are removed.

Comment 1 - Fish

For all the above reasons we are asking you to use your reconsider this ill-advised dam removal.

DO NOT REMOVE THESE 4 DAMS!

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Carolyn & Herb Duerr

HWD:cd

omment uthor	Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 22, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1020_274. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_LT_1020_274. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1020_274 are listed below.

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_LT_1122_890-1	Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon. Master Reponses AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. In regard to the last sentence of the comment, existing capacity at Iron Gate Hatchery was based on the need to mitigate for the loss of 16 miles of spawning and rearing habitat from the construction of the hydroelectric dams. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) is considering the introduction of anadromous salmonids to at least 420 miles of historical anadromous salmonid habitat. The current hatchery capacity is inadequate to address the issue of reintroduction of anadromous salmonids as proposed in the EIS/EIR. The current hatchery facility also does not produce spring Chinook salmon. A planned study of Iron Gate Hatchery operations as part of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) may provide information regarding benefits of additional hatchery capacity.	No
GP_LT_1122_890-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MF_1025_242

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) THOMAS DUNKLIN

Representing INDIVIDUAL

Notes: SUPPORT PROPOSED ACTION OF 4-DAM + FACILITIES REMOVAL

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

18

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

omment uthor	Dunklin, Thomas
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 25, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_MF_1025_242-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_322

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

MR. DUNKLIN: Hello. My name is Thomas Dunklin. That's D-u-n-k-l-i-n. I am a resident of Arcata but frequent resident of the Lower Klamath River. I've had the good fortune to work in the Klamath for the last seven years, as a restorationist, as a geologist, and as a documentary film producer. And I have made two documentaries on the Klamath, one for the Yurok Tribe and one for American Rivers, that explore many of these issues. I filmed the FERC hearings and the water quality hearings, and I have to say I'm overjoyed to see this night arrive, where we're actually considering the four-dam removal. That's a huge victory for all of us.

Comment 1a - Approves Dam Removal

So, in regards to your analysis, a couple of the specific comments that I would like to kind of emphasize is that the jobs that are going to be resulting from a healthy fishery, the jobs that are going to be resulting from dam removal and fish barrier removal are, I think, underestimated in your DEIR. The restoration economy is an economy that promotes more health, economic health, more ecological health, and overall has very many widespread impacts that may be difficult to estimate but, I think, are currently being underestimated.

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment 1b _ Approves Dam Removal

I strongly support the Alternative No. 2, the four-dam removal and facilities removal. I would also settle, in economic uncertain times, to leave many of the facilities in place, just restore the free-flowing river and we can deal with facilities being on the banks of those rivers.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

I think the issue of property values around Copco Lake and Iron Gate Lake -- or Reservoir -- are overestimated, and I think we underestimate the benefits of a healthy fishery. I think property values, for a steelhead fisherman for salmon fisherman living along those banks, those folks would value that property very, very much, more so than simple view property, especially on the edges of a lake with toxic algae blooms.

So, dam removal will provide incredible access to cold water flowing through the volcanic geologies of the upper -- of the tributaries that are flowing in the Copco and Iron Gate, and I think we really will benefit immensely from that and from having a free-flowing river.

So, thank you very much.

omment uthor	Dunklin, Thomas
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 26, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_MC_1026_322-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_322-2	Estimated economic impacts relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative, including those related to commercial fishing, ocean and river sport fishing, refuge recreation, dam removal, and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) activities, are discussed in Section 3.15. These activities are all anticipated to contribute positively to the local and regional economy. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. A standard modeling framework, with the best available information was used to derive the estimates. 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.	No
GP_MC_1026_322-3	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No

GP_WI_1116_690

From: dundance@gmail.com[SMTP:DUNDANCE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:46:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Dunn
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the dams

Body: For the sake of the salmon, and the cultural life of Indians along the Klamath, the dams must come out, and the river restored to its original health and vibrant life.

omment uthor	Dunn, Susan
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 16, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_WI_1116_690-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1025_300

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. DuPONT: My name is Mark DuPont. I own the Sandy Bar Ranch. It's a resort located right on the banks of the Klamath River across the river from where we are now. I'm going to read some written comments, and I have two copies of them to leave.

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

As a recreation business owner located on the Klamath River and as president of the Mid Klamath Watershed Council, I am writing in strong support of dam removal, as outlined in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement.

In 1992, my wife and I purchased Sandy Bar Ranch, a fishing resort on the Klamath River in Orleans, California. With declining fish runs, we knew that we could not rely on sport fishing as our primary business, so we diversified and attracted a summer rental business based on family vacations and recreation. From 1992 to 1998, we saw a robust increase in our summer vacation rentas.

Beginning in 2000, we began to see water quality impacting our summer business. We have seen an increase in summer water temperatures that has resulted in large algae blooms. In the low water year of 2001, we had

large algae mats on our beach that we had to clear away by hand so that customers had a clean place to swim. The fish kill of 2002 destroyed our fall business for that year, and it has never fully recovered since.

I want to comment here that at one point there was over 26 fishing guides on the river, between Happy Camp and Weitchpec. Now I know of maybe two or three of those. All those fishing guides, they're not here tonight, because they had to leave to find work elsewhere.

Since 2001, we have seen an increase in reports of customers getting rashes and reactions from swimming in the Klamath, particularly in the months of August and September during years of low flows and/or high water temperatures. We also lose business when customers read of blue-green algae behind the dams that produce highly toxic microcystis at levels that reach 4,000 times higher than what the World Health Organization considers a moderate risk to human health.

In August and September of 2007, the Klamath River at Orleans turned a pea green soup color, similar to the shade seen behind the dams, repelling fishermen and vacationers from spending time at our ranch and spending time on the river. I have photos of this attached that are in the letter that I'm going to submit. We cannot possibly build our business, much less restore

salmon runs, with such a toxic river.

This is our personal story, which must be placed in the much greater context of the Native American tribes that inhabit the Basin and the devastating losses they are suffering to their culture and their subsistence due to the poor water quality of the Klamath River.

In my 19 years living on the Klamath River, I have considered the Klamath River restoration from many different angles. I have traveled to the Upper Basin for public meetings and to work as an organic farm inspector. I have spoken with scientists, politicians, activists. And for several years, I have served on the Board of Directors of the Mid Klamath Watershed Council.

What I have concluded is that the Klamath River is, by far, our best chance that we have for saving and restoring anadromous fish on the West Coast. By all accounts, we should have a relatively healthy fishery on the Klamath. The Basin includes some of the largest tracts of wilderness and road-less areas in the U.S. It has scores of cold water tributaries with high quality water habitat -- with high quality habitat. It is sparsely populated, has no major cities and no major industry.

Water in the Klamath enters the state of California in a severely degraded state. The shallow and warm reservoirs behind the dams and the intensive

agricultural usage of water in the Upper Basin are having a negative impact on water quality and fish disease and on my own personal business, I might add. The entire main stem of the Klamath River is suffering as a result, and I really feel very strongly that the dams must be removed.

I feel like we have really dodged a bullet these last couple of years, because we've had unusually late cool springs. And so, I think it's not been exemplary of what we in the several years before then nor what we are going to face in the future years, with the uncertainty of climate change.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

So, I just can't emphasize enough the importance, I think, of taking these dams out. I hear about the dams and about people talk about the value of their property around the Copco Reservoir. I would like people to consider the value of the property for people like me that are living on the Klamath River and what that's doing to us downstream and, as I say, most importantly, what it's doing to the communities and the cultures that live on the river.

So, thank you very much.

MS. JONES: Thank you very much.

omment uthor	DuPont, Mark
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	October 25, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_MC_1025_300-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_872

From: Carl Eastlick[SMTP:C.EASTLICK@SISKIYOUTELEPHONE.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 8:19:52 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Opposition to Klamath Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Vasquez
Department of Interior

Dear Ms. Vasquez
I have been a resident of Siskiyou County for over thirty-one years. I have raised three children in this county, and taught all of them to water ski in Iron Gate lake.
As infants they swam, and played in the water, often being sprayed with water while being pulled behind our boat.
In the twenty-seven years of water skiing, none of us have ever had any illnesses from the lake water.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am one of the 80% of Siskiyou County residents who voted against the removal of the Klamath Dams.
I have been following this debate for over four years and am convinced more now than ever that removal of the dams has nothing to do with improving the fish count. Why the big rush to push this through? Why was the date of signing this bill moved to an earlier date?

Comment 2 - KHSA

These established dams provide clean renewable affordable energy.
The water in the lakes, provide water for fire suppression, recreation, farming, in addition to sustaining an established ecosystem.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

Comment 4 - Economics

Removing the dams will lower the property value of lake, and river residents.
The claim that dam removal will provide over 4000 jobs is false, but will actually have the reverse effect.
The people who have the most to lose by the removal of these dams, are not being heard, nor are viable alternatives being considered.
The people and agencies who have the least to loose, and who will not be liable for the ensuing economic disaster have the greatest voice, power, and for the most part do not even live in this area.
The decision to remove the dams was made way before the public had a chance to research and be part of the collaboration process that is required by law.

Comment 5 - NEPA

Secretary Salazar's document is nearly 2000 pages long. More time is needed for public review.

Comment 7 -Water Rights/Supply

Removal of the Klamath dams cannot and will not provide additional water, it only takes water away from irrigated agriculture.
This is another attempt to shut down thousands of acres of the productive farm lane, and destroy the way of life for the people who live in this area.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Comment 8 - NEPA

Claiming dam removal is based on the, "best available science", is a lie. The Stillwater Report is a prime example. Not to mention that it was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo's study was paid for by Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSA and DBRA. This is a major conflict of interest.

Using River Design as the lead in modeling and consulting aspects in the so called, "science", seems to follow the government direction of using those with a proven track record for failure in their field. River Design provided modeling and consulting in both recent dam removal projects on the Rogue River. I am sure you are aware of the problems they have created. The Klamath River is warmer than the Rogue River, and mistakes on it will be disasters.

There is over 22 million cubic yards of sediment, behind these dams that will be flushed down the river. What about the EPA's daily limit loads? By your own laws, this is illegal. But again no one will be held liable. This is not the type of, "Change", we the people want. We like our home the way it is.

Comment 9 - Sediment Transport

Secretary Salazar's "expert panel", claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first. This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.

Comment 10 - Water Quality

There are too many other options available to improve fish counts that need to be tried first. For example:

-Increasing the level of young Coho into the river.
-Changing the practice of releasing young Coho fingerlings into the river shortly after predatorial steel head have been released.
-Require the Indian tribes who currently use modern nets to catch fish in the river, to use the techniques their ancestors use. I believe this will allow them to continue with their cultural heritage experience much better.
-control the population of Sea Lions at the mouth of the Klamath river.

Comment 11 - Alternatives

There are better options to boost the fish count. This year the Salmon River in Northern California is having a, "record year", return of Chinook salmon. How can that be? Well one obvious explanation is the York Indians are not using their gill nets in the river this season.

Rate payers will be responsible for the cost of dam removal, and be paying, "300% increase in their electricity cost when dams are removed. This will also increase our dependence on fossil fuels.

Comment 12 - Hydropower

I am STRONGLY OPPOSED TO REMOVAL OF THE KLAMATH DAMS, and am requesting this correspondence be kept on record.

Respectfully,

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Carl Eastlick
12071 Main Street
Fort Jones Calif.

omment uthor	Eastlick, Carl
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 22, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
GP_EM_1122_872-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-2	There is no rush leading to the Secretarial Determination on whether or not to remove the dams. The current schedule is based on the schedule that was agreed to by the parties that signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA).	No
GP_EM_1122_872-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-4	Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15. Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities. The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-5	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement	No

omment uthor	Eastlick, Carl
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 22, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
	Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis. Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	
GP_EM_1122_872-6	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-7	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_EM_1122_872-8	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-9	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-10	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's "Expert Panel" claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first. Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Concern#2: This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin. Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality. Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality. Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-11	Master Response N/CP-18: Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin have all declined over the last century (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, pages 3.3-4). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. Under current conditions, the ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low Dissolved Oxygen [DO] and high pH; see Draft EIS/EIR Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during the spring and early summer. Dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate Klamath River water	No

omment uthor	Eastlick, Carl
gency/ ssoc	General Public
u mittal ate	November 22, 2011

omment ode	**omment Response**	**hange in / R**
	quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water quality benefits. Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries. 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 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. Moreover, it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns. The question of fishing methods used by tribes is beyond the scope of this document.	
GP_EM_1122_872-12	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. It is uncertain what source of information the comment author is relying on with regards to their statement about a 300% power rate. As noted in Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase, without the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) finds that PacifiCorp's rate payers would be subject to "an uncertain amount of costs in addressing what to do with PacifiCorp's Klamath assets."	No

GP_MC_1020_206

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

MS. LINDA EBERT: Linda, L-i-n-d-a, Ebert, E-b-e-r-t.

My husband and I live on Copco Lake, and as private property owners there we and our neighbors have been accused of being selfish because we want to continue living the American dream on a beautiful lake.

We can drop a line off our dock and catch catfish, perch, bass and crappie. If we catch a ride on a passing boat, we can troll for trout. Most of our neighbors do these same things when they are not participating in an official fishing derby or a fish fry put on by the Sportsman's Club.

Comment 1 - Recreation

There's a lake culture of events, leisure pastimes like kayaking and sailboating and Community Club patio boat get-togethers with the lake and its fish and the waterfowl it attracts, such as Canadian geese, pelicans, herons and wood ducks, as the centerpiece of our pleasurable existence.

That will be wiped out with the stroke of a pen should Mr. Salazar so choose. We along with other Copco Lake residents moved so we could view the beauty of the lake and its wildlife from our back door and enjoy the

kind of family recreational boating that only a lake can provide.

Once the lake is gone, those pleasures will become absent from our lives and from the lives of relatives and visitors, who throng the lake on holidays for recreation in the inviting atmosphere of our own lakeside resort.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

When there are solutions, such as the fish passage tunnel that would not scar the landscape with sediment, debris, toxins and mud, we tend to think that it is those who are pushing for dam removal who are selfish because they don't live here and won't have to see a once spectacular view turned to ugliness at their back door or breathe the pesticides that will be applied to the drained land for weed prevention.

Comment 3 - Hydrology

And if some of us are concerned about the potential for flooding that the dams do help control, well, we're just people, not an endangered species, we're expendable like the trout, bass and perch fisheries in the path of dam destruction.

This county has nine hours or warning lead time.

According to our experts when the dams act in concert to regulate flows during weather events conducive to county wide flooding.

The EIR only speaks of such possible events in

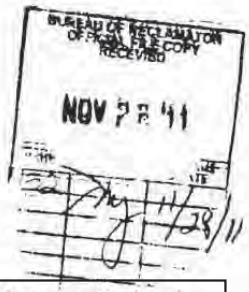
100-year terms. That's not how the weather behaves here along the Klamath. Sometimes county-wide flood events occur in back-to-back years. Other times they occur in 11-year or 5-year intervals as well as hundred year intervals.

But we don't have to worry. The EIR says that dwellings can be moved. Well, we would really like to know just where that might be.

Comment Author	Ebert, Linda
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_206-1	Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) acknowledges that removal of the four PacifiCorp dams and their reservoirs would eliminate existing opportunities for reservoir-based recreation activities. Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_MC_1020_206-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study. The Draft EIS/EIR fully discloses the impacts of the No Action/No Project Alternative, Proposed Action, and other action alternatives. The impacts from sediment and debris releases are discussed in relevant sections, including Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards, and Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The reservoir restoration plan (see Section 2.4.3.5) could include pesticide or herbicide application. Effects from pesticide or herbicide application were considered in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.21-13 and 14; additional language on p. 3.21-13 and 14 has been added to provide clarity. Changes to visual resources are analyzed in Section 3.19, Scenic Quality.	Yes
GP_MC_1020_206-3	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. The Draft EIS/EIR uses a 100-year flood as a metric to examine potential flood impacts from the action alternatives. The changes in the area that could be flooded under the action alternatives are very small when compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The mitigation measure has been clarified to explain that structures would be moved a short distance. Additionally, depending on the landowners' preferences, the structure could be elevated or flood-proofed to address the potential flood issues.	Yes

GP_LT_1123_937



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

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I am outraged that I have to take the time to write this letter. The fact that our Federal Government is pushing to remove four clean energy resources is ironic given the fact that this administration was going to be the "green jobs" leader.

The environmental regulations that are killing California jobs and businesses are now plotting to destroy perfectly good energy resources. The recklessness of these actions will show over time that you helped to destroy more lives, communities, and families by removing the Klamath River dams. The cost of removing these dams is approximately $290 million dollars with no plan to generate a replacement power source.

Your inability to listen to the citizens of California is why many citizens are coming to the realization that our government is more committed to serving environmental activists than local and state citizens. **-An average of 80% of Citizens VOTED NO on Dam Removal in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon.**

Before blowing up dams why doesn't the government show the citizens what clean energy resource will be built to replace the power the dams generate. Show us the cost savings, and build the new energy plant before **spending a quarter of a billion dollars destroying a perfectly good hydro-electric energy resource.** -Hydro-electric energy is 10 times cheaper than wind energy, and 20 times cheaper than solar.

California energy costs are rising, businesses are leaving CA and many citizens are unemployed. Your inhumane decisions will not improve the lives of the citizens of California, but make it much harder for the people to pursue happiness (prosper). Based on the actions of the Federal Government I must assume fish and wildlife are more important than your fellow citizens.

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including homeowners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this increase in electricity costs. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of $3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price.

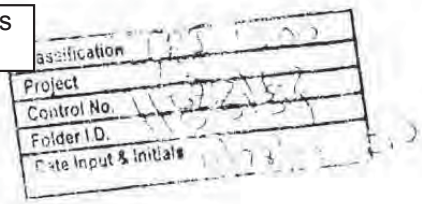
I urge you to <u>not</u> destroy the Klamath River Dams.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Edward J Kurre

SCANNED



No address

Comment Author	Edward, J.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_937-1	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_LT_1123_937-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_1144

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:26:56 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Public commentary
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Ronald Edward Griff-Man <reg80427@gmail.com> 11/18/2011 2:01 PM >>>
From: Ron Griffith, enrolled member Karuk 1930 11/18/2011 11/18/2011

643 North St.
Yreka CA 96097
Email: reg80427@gmail.com
Ph. 530 598-8447

To: The Secretary of Interior and to reviewers of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project Facilities Removal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)

Subject: Public comments to be reviewed and entered into the record of factors considered in decision making regarding the DEIS and DEIR

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary of Interior and Reviewers:

Please reject KBRA 15.3.9 and the DEIS & DEIR documents.

These documents do not respect Indian rights, they include long-term discrimination against Indians regarding future participation in Klamath River decision-making, and they are not in the best interests of the ecological health of the river. The Klamath River situation is more complex than is reflected in the current documents, and the ideas set forward do not allow many citizens with major interests in the river to be heard or to express some of the additional complexity. If you will set aside these flawed documents then Indians and other disenfranchised individuals will have a chance to help decide these critical issues. I especially want to contribute and bring to light many important Shasta, Karuk, Yurok and Modoc Indian concerns.

Comment 2 - ITAs

Yours Truly,

Ron Griffith

KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Comment Author	Edward Griffman, Ronald
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

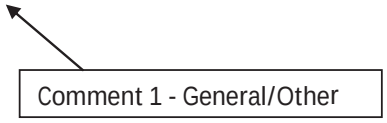
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_1144-1	Additional information on tribal assurances related to water rights has been added to Section 3.8.	Yes
GP_EM_1118_1144-2	Master Response TTA-7 Tribal Involvement in Future Discussions of Water Management.	No

GP_EM_1116_1124

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:57:16 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd:
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Allen Ehr <allen_ehr@yahoo.com> 11/16/2011 10:40 AM >>>
100's are dieing , and I don't mean fish people!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

allen ehr 541-660-3317 (allen_ehr@yahoo.com)



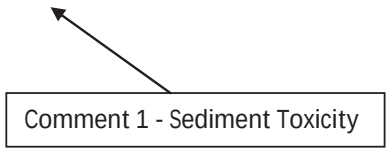
Comment Author	Ehr, Allen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_1124-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1220_1103

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 12:58:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Allen Ehr <allen_ehr@yahoo.com> 12/14/2011 4:09 PM >>>
from ; allen_ehr@yahoo.com You have no Idea what's comming be hind them??????????????????????????????



Comment Author	Ehr, Allen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1220_1103-1	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No

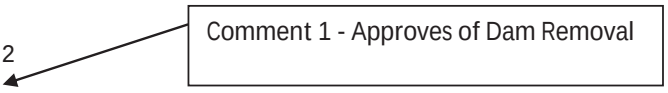
GP_WI_1114_636

From: nedengle@comcast.net[SMTP:NEDENGLE@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 11:11:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath dams 2
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: engle
Organization:

Subject: klamath dams 2

Body: remove those dams



Comment Author	Engle, E.T.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_636-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_321

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

MR. ERICSON: G-a-i-l E-r-i-c-s-o-n, McKinleyville resident, former fisheries biology student at Humboldt State University.

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

As I watched the presentation here, I noticed that they kind of went over the settlement below and above those dams as a fairly innocuous situation. They estimated one to two years for the sediment to move out of the system.

There is anecdotal evidence that that will not happen. Here in Humboldt County, many years ago, they had a dam called Sweasey. When they removed that dam, the sediment behind that filled up all the holes, some of them 60 feet deep, estimated -- filled up those holes with their holding places for the salmon in the wintertime -- I mean in the summertime -- plus it contaminated spawning gravels for miles and miles below that dam.

California Fish and Game, some of the older employees may remember that incident. Local residents40 remember it vividly and have not forgiven Fish and Game to this day for that action.

Anyway, if that impact is not addressed, in other words, that sediment should be trucked out and not

allowed to go down the river, to flush that river out might take another hundred-year flood. It's not going to come out in one or two years. It's going to take many, many years. And in the meantime, we're going to lose salmon production below those dams. For how many miles? That's yet to be determined.

Comment 2 - Costs

Also, I don't hear any comment at all on who is bearing the cost for removal of those dams. I'm guessing it will probably fall on the citizens of California and Oregon. I want to know if it's being addressed, as PacifiCorp, who is ultimately owned by Warren Buffett, I think they could probably afford the cost of the removal of most of the -- afford most of the cost of removal of those dams. But I haven't heard anybody address that situation. Who is going to pay for the removal of those dams?

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_321-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Sweasey Dam was located on the Mad River and it had significantly more coarse sediment behind it. Dam removal caused the filling of several pools beneath the dam as documented in Tolhurst (1995). However, Tolhurst also states that dam construction was also responsible for severe erosion below the dam and the pools downstream of the dam would have been artificially large due to the trapping of sediment upstream. The Klamath Dams have trapped much less coarse sediment and have not caused severe erosion downstream. Therefore, the response for the Klamath Dams will be much different.	No
GP_MC_1026_321-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP_WI_1110_479

From: smevans@comcast.net[SMTP:SMEVANS@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 9:43:58 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR comment
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen M Evans
Organization: citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: In favor of Preferred Alternative.

Comment Author	Evans, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_479-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_864

From: Pamela Evans[SMTP:PGWAVE10@BELLSOUTH.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:36:36 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

From the information I have read I have concluded that it is Not in the best interest of
US citizens to remove the dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 2 - NEPA

I am requesting they stay in place. If there are any more meetings about the Klamath River
be sure every effort is made to invite Siskiyou residents and elected representatives.

Our Food sources Are important & Every effort should be made to preserve ranchers and farmers.
Pamela Evans Rhodenbaugh

Comment Author	Evans Rhodenbaugh, Pamela
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_864-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_832

From: Robert T. Exter[SMTP:ROBERTEXTER@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:00:07 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Be warned
Auto forwarded by a Rule

That your own actions might do harm to your situation. You have responsibilities to understand what is constitutional.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

This idea the you can destroy the lives of local northern California residents by claiming it's for the fish, when you know that the removal of dams will cause dry spells as well as flooding periods, knowing that this removal will destroy hydro and jobs that can last; it is just a stupid act against society and America.

http://www.redding.com/polls/2011/nov/poll-klamath/results/

This is a poll from the Redding Searchlight showing overwhelming support against removal, and there was an election of local residents supporting these results.

I say that going ahead will also cause criminal charges to be levied against the officials causing this catastrophe. Yes I can see in the future with the rising concern being voiced that there will be legal battles that will incarcerate the un elected so called environmental officials that go through with this act of devastation. If you get my drift, you'd better not have me on the jury. I think there's a lot of news to report in the future.

Comment Author	Exter, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_832-1	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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. The referendum votes have been added to the timeline in Figure ES-2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The reference to the poll was added to the citations used in preparing Volume III.	Yes

Comment Author	Exter, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_832-1	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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. The referendum votes have been added to the timeline in Figure ES-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The reference to the poll was added to the citations used in preparing Volume III.	Yes

GP_WI_1114_660

From: johnfay@att.net[SMTP:JOHNFAY@ATT.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 12:19:09 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Fay
Organization: Cal Trout & Trout Unlimited

Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support alternative 2 and the removal of the 4 dams on the river to help restore the salmon fishery.

Comment Author	Fay, John
Agency/Assoc.	Cal Trout & Trout Unlimited
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_660-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1106_396

1621 R Street
Arcata, CA 95521
November 6, 2011

Ken Salazar,
Secretary of the Interior
United States Government
Washington, D.C.

RE: Comments on Klamath Dams removal draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

As a resident of the California North Coast for over 40 years, I whole heartedly support full removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River: J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate. Dam removal will reduce the toxic bluegreen algae that now threaten human health in the warm reservoirs behind the lower dams. It will reopen salmon access to some former spawning streams. If, as a result, the salmon increase in number, commercial ocean fishermen, sports fishermen and Indian tribes will benefit. For countless centuries the salmon have played a vital ecological role here, transporting marine nutrients inland and serving as food for eagles, bears and other animals. Without salmon, we would be sadly diminished here on the California North Coast.

I am troubled, however, by some components of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) that has been linked to the Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement (KHSA). It appears that under the KBRA, salmon will not be guaranteed the amount of water they need to survive in the Klamath River and in some of their upper basin spawning streams. In this time of climate change, precipitation and therefore total amount of water available in the Klamath Basin may diminish. The upper basin farmers, however, are to be guaranteed at least minimum water to meet their needs. Are potatoes really more important than preventing the extinction of salmon species that play a major ecological role? I don't think so. Likewise, I am disappointed that the KBRA will do little to rebuild the upper basin Klamath marshes that are vital if water quality is to be restored in the Klamath River. Salmon health depends upon water quality.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Comment 4 - ITAs

I am particularly troubled by a provision in the KBRA that will force the Hoopa Valley Tribe, our close neighbors to the east, to relinquish their water rights under the recent Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision. I thought our nation had moved beyond breaking treaties with the Indians.

Thank you for considering my comments. Please send me notice of any future hearings or decisions regarding the removal of Klamath dams.

Sincerely,
Frances Ferguson

Comment Author	Ferguson, Frances
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1106_396-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1106_396-2	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management. In the Effects Determinations Section (3.3.4.3), the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) states: "Over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). While mean annual flows would not substantially change from existing flows due to the lack of active reservoir storage (Stillwater Sciences 2009b; Reclamation 2012d), flow variability would increase." "The Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the Lower Klamath River. Flows under the Proposed Action are intended to benefit fall-run Chinook salmon. Hetrick's analysis of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) type flows showed the greatest benefits would be in years when production was low (Hetrick et al. 2009). Implementing either the KBRA type flows or the Hardy et al. (2006a) Phase II flow recommendations was predicted to decrease the occurrence of poor production years in the future by two-thirds. This would have significant positive consequences for Chinook salmon given their life cycle in the Klamath River (Hetrick et al. 2009). Dam removal would also cause water temperatures to become warmer earlier in the spring and early summer and cooler earlier in the late summer and fall, and to have diurnal variations more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods (Hamilton et al. 2011). These changes would result in water temperature more favorable for salmonids in the mainstem."	No
GP_LT_1106_396-3	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.2-125 to 3.2-132) presents a programmatic analysis of potential KBRA effects on water quality, including wetland-related projects such as the Wood River Wetland Restoration Project. Under KBRA, wetland restoration projects are included along with water supply projects like the Water Diversion Limitations program, the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), and the Interim Flow and Lake Level Program (see also Section 3.8.4.3, p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24), to address the challenges inherent in balancing environmental and agricultural needs for water in the Upper Klamath Basin. Resource management actions implemented under KBRA as part of the	No

Comment Author	Ferguson, Frances
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Proposed Action would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality, including those anticipated under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and would help to support beneficial uses such as habitat for salmonids. Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_LT_1106_396-4	Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.	No

GP_EM_1126_903

From: Ron Fernandez[SMTP:RAFPTOWN@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 6:42:20 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

1. First of all removal of dams that produce the cleanest power available is absurd.

Comment 2 - FERC

2. The cost of removal would easally build a great ladder system for the coho to spawn if in fact they spawn the river.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

3. I highly question the intelligence of anyone how would back the removal of the dams. If they are in office they should be removed. These people, if in office, need to readdress their priorities.

Ron Fernandez - a concerned voter

Comment Author	Fernandez, Ron
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1126_903-1	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1126_903-2	As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft EIS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSA (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19). By providing an unimpeded migration corridor associated with Alternatives 2 or 3, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage; hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success for anadromous species, including the referenced coho salmon.	No
GP_EM_1126_903-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

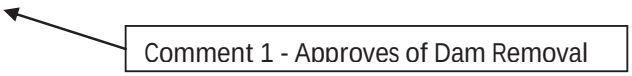
GP_EM_1115_683

From: rivertreehouse@att.net[SMTP:RIVERTREEHOUSE@ATT.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 12:38:13 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Preferred Alternative Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Suzanne Ferroggiaro and Family
Organization:

Subject: Preferred Alternative

Body: I am writing on behalf of our 12 family voters and 4 children. The removal of the Klamath hydropower dams scheduled for 2020 is a huge step in restoring an amazing river system. The preferred alternative looks great. Please approve it for the native populations of people, fish, and habitat.
Thank you.



Comment Author	Ferroggiaro, Suzanne
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1115_683-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1125_924

To: Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

To: Mr. Gordon Leppig, c/o CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 619 Second St., Eureka, CA 95501

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

It has come to my attention that the Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River; one in southern Oregon and the other three in northern California.

This apparently is to save the Coho salmon. This dam removal will destroy clean and affordable electrical power to seventy thousand homes, and at the same time will release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation. This will make the fiver a stream in the summer, and a flood threat in the spring. Government policies are never in the best interest of the people. All government does is destroy without one thought to how it affects the people. The following are questions which I ask you to consider if you would:

How will removing the dams improve water quality?

The system of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool.

Klamath, I have been told, is naturally warm and polluted up stream.

The area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals.

How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem caused by the breaching of the dams be mitigated?

Toxicity of river and acquifers may last one hundred years or more.

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced?

These dams provide hydroelectric power and provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes.

The residents of Siskiyou County and their elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Why not? Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin; the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa, and they have also been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are destroyed. Is this how you take care of the people?

Dam removal is a concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River. Why?

Duplicate cont.

Coho are now natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural.

The Coho spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

Please do not remove these four dams and take the time to reconsider your position on this dam removal project, and for once let government think of the people whom they say they represent.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Gaylee Fiel

John Fiel

Contact information: 559-841-3456

PO B 404 Prather CA 93657

Comment Author	Fiel, John & Gaylee
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 25, 2011

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1125_924-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1128_921

Bureau of Reclamation
To 2800 Cottage Way
FAX: 916 978-5055

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am against the destruction of 4 perfectly good, hydro electric dams the Klamath River.

These Dams must be saved to:

- Save the salmon & all the fish
- Save ESA listed Eagles & their habitat in the Tuleluke Refuge which will be deprived of water

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

- Toxic sediment will sludge its way down the Klamath River destroying salmon runs mucking up the environment effecting water clarity & purity

Comment 3 - Hydropower

- The 4 hydro electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes & business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000. - How will it be replaced?

- Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, besides the cost of dam removal there will be millions spent on grants for fake & fraudulent Restor[illegible]

Comment 4 - Costs

Thank you!

Julianne L Figone
530-739-2933
juliefigone@gmail.com

Comment Author	Figone, Julieanne
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_921-1	As described in Section 3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), the dams have been shown to be detrimental to salmon. Removal of the dams would be beneficial. Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR explains that the dams do not provide water to the Tule Lake Refuge. Removal of the dams would not affect the refuge.	No
GP_LT_1208_995-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_LT_1128_921-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1128_921-4	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) includes provisions for monitoring the performance of restoration actions and adaptively changing restoration priorities and activities based on performance.	No

GP_LT_1125_932

11/21/2011 per postmark

Dear Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation

Duplicate of GP_LT_1121_867

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

152 my 11/28

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

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

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

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

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

It has been admitted this is an "experiment" — we can't afford this kind of experiment!

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

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

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

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

Hydropower is renewable energy and important for our future.

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

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

Include alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams.

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

The federal and state governments are broke. 119-91a-2

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

11/25/2011 J.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please save our dams. Including the above, dams are important to be able to maintain water for storage for times of need during drought. We need our dams. Thank you.

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

Signed Don & Theresa Tilton

Adress P.O. Box 243, Cutler, CA 93534

Date November 21, 2011

Comment Author	Filtina, Don & Dennessa
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 25, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1121_867. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_LT_1121_867. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1121_867 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1125_932-1	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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_WI_1229_1187

From: wyzaker@gmail.com[SMTP:WYZAKER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 12:37:46 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Che Finch
Organization: Self

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove Dams on Klamath River

Body: Removal of dams along the entire length of the Klamath river is a vital step to fully restoring Salmon runs, and bringing natural habitat and a delicate eco system back into balance along the Klamath river.

Comment Author	Finch, Che
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1187-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_817

From: Joel Fine[SMTP:JOEL@THEFINES.US]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 5:36:39 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: Please DON'T take down the Klamath River dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Hi,

I understand that these e-mail addresses have been set up to accept public comments on the proposal to take down the dams on the Klamath River. I would urge you NOT to take these dams down.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

According to people in the area, dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Already government policies have removed miners and loggers from the area; now the target is ranchers and farmers. One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas.

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Please reconsider your plan to destroy the Klamath River dams.

Joel Fine

Saratoga, CA

Comment Author Fine, Joel
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 20, 2011

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_817-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1025_258

October 23, 2011

The Honorable Ken Salazar
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR process

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I have just attended the hearing for the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Dam removal. The people of Siskiyou County have overwhelmingly voted to retain all dams. Voting in an official election obviously means nothing to the Department of the Interior. Why vote in America if special interest groups can overrule my vote? So, special interests have a PREFERRED alternative that doesn't meet the voter needs in the County where all the dams are located.

I challenge the process. Only one alternative has a full fledge EIS/EIR analysis. A decision made without full EIS/EIR analysis on all alternatives is fraudulent. The voters of Siskiyou County prefer option one, no dam removal. Do not decide against the voters without full fledge EIS/EIR analysis on all alternatives.

Respectfully:

James R. Finses

James R. Finses
17025 Patricia Ave.
Montague, Ca. 96064
530 459-3757

Comment Author	Finses, James
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1025_258-1	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes four action alternatives and a No Action/No Project Alternative to help decisionmakers determine what actions should be implemented. While the level of information on each alternative may vary in several resource areas, the overall analysis provides information about how each alternative could affect environmental resources. Decisionmakers on the State and Federal levels will take this analysis into account as well as all comments received on the document. No decision has yet been made on which alternative to implement. The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties are one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary when making a decision.	No

GP_MC_1018_153

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. KRIS FISCHER: Good evening, everyone, my name is Kris Fischer, F-i-s-c-h-e-r.

For too long, our community has been divided over natural-resource-related issues, as you can see here tonight. In the past, groups have fought over natural resources in courts with the only winners being lawyers.

It's time for us to do something besides the status quo. It's time for us to move forward, and the only clear option is Alternative 2 in the EIS. I believe it's time for all groups to come together to the KBRA and solve our natural resource issues locally.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Thank you.

Comment Author	Fischer, Kris
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_153-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_416

From: Konrad Fisher[SMTP:K@OMRL.ORG]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 1:38:52 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 pubic interest.

Konrad Fisher

95568

Comment Author	Fisher, Konrad
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_416-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1025_290

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. FISHER: Konrad Fisher, K-o-n-r-a-d F-i-s-h-e-r.

My family has been in the Klamath Basin since the '30s, so I now consider this home. I support Alternative 2. I want full dam removal.

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Basically, I feel like I want future generations to have what past generations have had, which is a river full of salmon and a river clean enough that you don't have to swim in yucky green stuff. And I feel like future generations deserve that, and we have a concerted opportunity to make that happen.

So, I would like to commend the many people who have put great energy into the EIS/EIR. I think there's many great points. And when I saw the Conclusion page, I thought to me, myself, the verdict was in, this is great. So, I hope it remains strong in the second iteration.

There's a couple issues. And having been a student of economics, I don't necessarily fault the authors for this. But to the extent that there are non-quantifiable or difficult to quantify issues related to jobs or tourism or sport fishery or the values of the lands downriver from the dams, I think all of those things it would be great to -- if they can't be

Comment 2 - Economics

quantified, maybe try your hardest to find a way to quantify them.

For example, there are studies out there that say that the salmon pot and the sport fishery is worth over $500. There are studies that quantify the impact, the health impacts, on Karuk people for the loss of traditional diet. There are things to go off of. So, maybe find those, and put them in there.

So, I don't want the Secretary to look and say, "Oh, these are the quantifiable issues. The property values are going to go down on the lake." But what about the increase in values down here? So, I just want to make sure the positive side of the equation has as many quantifiable studies and numbers as possible.

And for the issues that shouldn't quantifiable, whatever the best way is to impress upon the Secretary that those are as or more valuable: intrinsic value of nature, obligation to the ancestors, obligation to future generations.

So, yeah. So, I guess that's my underlying point about the content of the document. And then, one comment about democracy. For democracy to work properly, there needs to be an informed populace. I have heard probably 1,001 arguments against dam removal, and a large majority of them are based on lack of knowledge or assumptions or ideology and not based on facts. And many

of the same reasons we say we want the dams out are the exact same reasons the other people say they want them to remain.

So, I would just point out that. That's about it, I guess. Most of the opposition is based on lack of knowledge of the facts, and I think many of the arguments against it are directly debunked in the document, itself.

So, thank you for the great work on it. And I look forward to the second iteration.

MR. LYNCH: Thanks, Konrad.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

Comment Author	Fisher, Conrad
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_290-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_290-2	The economic analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) focuses on regional economic impacts. All economic impacts are quantified to the extent possible. A summary of economic impacts (non-quantified as well as quantified) is provided in Tables 3.15-65 and 3.15-66 (based on information contained elsewhere in Section 3.15). While Table 3.15.-66 includes impacts of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Tribal Program, other tribal effects are much less amenable to quantification. These latter effects are discussed on pp 3.15-45 to 3.15-48, pp 3.15-62 to 3.15-63, p 3.15-81, pp 3.15-83 to 3.15-84, and p 3.15-87, as well as Section 3.12. The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide 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 has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process that includes consideration of intrinsic (i.e., non-use) value and non-quantifiable tribal effects. 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). Master Response RE-2 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	No

GP_LT_1208_1174 Reply to: MP-180

Shirley J. Fisher
16730 Hwy. 96
Klamath River, Ca.-96050

November 19, 2011

Re: dams
Dept. Of Interior
Attn: Ken Salazar

I live in Klamath River, Ca., the area that is being considered for taking out the dams on this River, I have lived here before the dams, and seen the low water in summer, the stink of decayed fish, trash and alga, and then the floods in the winter months..

Comment 1 - Hydrology

I have a Park, rentals and pasture land that will be severely damaged by taking out these dams because of high water every winter storm. This is not a false claim: The River WILL rise and WILL flood all property below the dams, up and down this 250 mile long River. Do you realize the monster you will unleash if the dams come out?? Have you any idea of the tremendous damage that will be done to roads and bridges also?? There are a lot of people besides myself that live along this River and will be devastated by flooding. You have received many brochures I am sure, from special interest groups touting all the "advantages" taking out the dams will help the economy. How?? The expense of taking the dams out will be in the millions of dollars and then we the taxpayers will be required to pay for it. How does this help the economy? We would lose our very reasonable electric power and no one has yet to come to us with an alternate electric source. We hear "maybe" this and "maybe" that, nothing to assure us of reasonable rates, because they cannot replace Pacific Power as it now is. That is a fact also.

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment 3 - Hydropower

It seems to us who live here that your people are long on supposition, maybes, likelys and not one stated true scientific Fact for helping the fish let along helping the people. This has been documented by THE KLAAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT; SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF TWO DAM REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES ON CHINOOK SALMON OF JUNE 13, 2011. Please read this. (Enclosure).

Comment 4 - Fish

The answer to all of this is to install ladders around the dams, at a lot less expense. How can you ignore that reasoning? Saving our tax dollars and a lot of peoples lives on this River.

Comment 5a - Alternatives

As for the Tribes, we already give them fishing rights, and they continue to net fish along miles of River from the mouth up. Stop the netting and see the fish come on up the River unhampered. As they used to. Yes, in the 50s fish were plentiful as the tribes did not abuse their rights as the River stank from low temperatures. This River is a warm water stream, and not meant for some species of fish, like the coho, of which were NEVER native to this River to survive.

Comment 6 - ITAs

Comment 7 - Fish

We the people, really look upon all your responses, sending people here to tell us how you intend to ignore our pleas to keep our dams, as a great slap in the face!

I am enclosing a picture of one of the signs that used to dot the river banks up and down the River. Warning fishermen to heed the high rush of water every day loosed from Klamath Falls, 100 miles/

Comment 8 - Hydrology

Comment 8 cont.

up river. Many fishermen died from drowning. This is also documented. The Sportsmens Group put up these signs to warn the people unaware of the "4 oclock surge" of water that would occur. This will happen again with the dams out. You are not being informed by the people who remember the River before the dams. We do. We don't want to see our River full of trash again.

Comment 9 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

You must know, a poll was put on a ballot in Siskiyou County and 79 % of us voted to keep the dams. The people have spoken. Many, Many meetings, a lot of letters, have been reported to you, Mr. Salazar, in favor of keeping the dams. How can you possibly ignore our feelings?? And our common sense answer to keeping the dams: build fish ladders around the dams. A simple solution. And a dollar saving one. It is erroneous to say taking out the dams will create jobs: there is not one contractor locally that can match the machinery and crews to run them. Contractors will bring their own operators and machinery from out of this area. That is another FACT. We all know this. Taking out dams is a specialty contract. Not one our area can come up with. Another shot to the economy of Siskiyou County and Southern Oregon.

Comment 5b - Alternatives

Comment 10- Economics

This letter is long but so very sincere in my hope it will grant you pause, and listen to the people who live here, not the special interest groups, including the Tribes, as we have rights too. The right to live our own lives in peace and harmony WITH THE DAMS INTACT!!!

I speak for 79% of the people of Siskiyou County.

Sincerely,

Shirley J. Fisher

Shirley J. Fisher

2 enc.

1940 - 1950's 4 P.M. SURGES

fishermens Warnings !!

on the banks of the Klamath River

Sportsmens Association SIGNS

Sec. Ken Salazar

EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT: SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF TWO DAM REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES ON CHINOOK SALMON OF JUNE 13, 2011

The comments below are from the report produced by the Atkins Company. This report was prepared by Dr. Daniel Goodman, Dr. Mike Harvey, Dr. Robert Hughes, Dr. Wim Kimmerer, Dr. Kenneth Rose, and Dr. Greg Ruggerone, who are all experts retained by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to give expert opinions.

- "The principal uncertainties fall into four classes: The wide range in variability in salmon runs in near-pristine systems, lack of detail and specificity about KBRA, uncertainty about an institutional framework for implementing the KBRA in an adaptive fashion, and outstanding ecological uncertainties in the Klamath system that appear not to have been resolved by the available studies to date." (Page i)

- It appears the Panel was given insufficient time for its task. "The scope of the Panel's task was a week of reading before a one week workshop consisting of two days of presentations and four days of writing and editing which was followed by about one month of e-mail correspondence, further reading and editing. The Panel was provided nearly 800 documents and web-links which would have taken many months of full-time work to read, digest and synthesize. The effort by the Panel was considerably greater than budgeted time, which was less than two weeks." (Page 5)

- "The Panel did not have the time or resources to examine original data or re-do analyses, even when such actions seemed straightforward and appropriate for the assigned task." (Page 5)

- In discussing the potential for increase in Chinook Salmon, the Panel stated: "... the nature of the uncertainties precludes attaching a probability to the prediction by the methods and information available to the Panel." (Page 7)

- In commenting about the necessity for further investigations, the Panel stated: "... The large uncertainties about the prospects for improving water quality have been acknowledged by a call for substantial funding for further investigations." (Page 10)

- The Expert Panel expressed its concern that "the"magnitude of the proposed solutions may not match the scope and extent of the water quality problem." (Page 10)

- Apparently even the Panel Experts contemplate a positive Secretarial Determination but then go on to recommend "appropriate investigation in the approximately 8 years prior to dam removal." (Page 15) This statement is evidence of how the political objective has permeated the science.

- In the Draft Report issued May 2, 2011, at page 25, the section on Dam Removal was entitled: "Condition 10. Dam removal must not kill more than one brood and must not have a substantial multi-year adverse impact on mainstream Chinook salmon."

  In the Final Report at page 20, the section on Dam Removal states: "Factor 9. Dam removal does not have a substantial multi-year adverse impact on mainstream Chinook salmon."

  When the substance of the section is examined, at pages 20-21, in the Final Report, the information remains essentially the same and the Panel notes such things that it is "likely to take more than a decade for bed fining caused by dam removal to be reversed" and that "sand storage and transport may degrade some spawning gravels in the mainstem for several years," and that the degree to which the persistent sands will reduce Chinook salmon spawning success is "unknown." There is a specific discussion about the effects on returning broods and a notation that if more than one consecutive run or brood is lost, there could be significant effects on the survival of the run. The County has seen other studies that predict a total destruction of several runs.

- In commenting on the Proposed Action, the Panel indicated: "As pointed out elsewhere in this Report, uncertainty about the likely outcomes of the proposed action is large and not all the individual elements are likely to be effective." (Page 21)

- "The Proposed Action is an experiment in that many of the outcomes are difficult to predict, particularly those of greatest interest to stakeholders . . . however, as it is described, the Proposed Action lacks a clear program for scientific governance and therefore is not set up in an experimental adaptive framework." (Page 22) The County of Siskiyou has raised the issue of this being an experiment on many occasions with an unpredictable outcome.

- In commenting on the approach of the Proposed Action, the Panel Experts noted their considerable experience working with large rehabilitation programs, commenting that those that have taken the type of approach proposed have been ineffective. "It is no surprise that many of the actions taken under these

programs have, in fact, been ineffective and program adjustment has been slow." (Page 22)

- "The description of AM in the KBRA reflects this watered-down version in which the scientific activities are seen as external to the rehabilitation, and the KBRA as written has no provisions for the feedback necessary for adaptation of the program." (Page 22) It should be noted that in the attached comments on the recent KBCC meeting, it is clear that even the inadequate funding under the KBRA is going to be reduced in order to get a more politically palatable proposal.

- The Panel commented that the current biological opinion may require more water for suckers than is offered under the KBRA. (Page 26)

- The Panel also commented that the uncertainty about the biological opinions complicated the comparison of the amount of water available in the system between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions. (Page 26)

- Addressing questions raised about the feasability of the current Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives under various climate scenarios, the Panel had concerns that the Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives could constitute a different interpretation of what "current conditions" were and thus, in turn, lead to different interpretations of the KBRA's proposed implementation and different conclusions about the probable magnitude of any benefit of the Proposed Action. (Page 26)

- The Expert Panel identified that the analysis of the likely composition of the KBRA was insufficient to determine if the KBRA could "adequately address the listed factors" and expressed "strong reservations" that the KBRA could achieve its stated goals. (Page 26-27)

- The Panel also identified that the Keno and Link Dams, Trinity and Dwinnell Dams, as well as water diversions from the Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon Rivers, farming and drainage of the Tulelake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges, and proposed increases in water pumping, are all limiting factors on the possibility of success of any restoration activity. None of these issues are contemplated by the KBRA or KHSA. (Page 27)

- The Panel noted its encouragement with respect to the "framework" for life cycle population modeling, noting that there is a "long way to go" to have a calibrated and functioning model. They further recommend that such efforts be co[illegible]ed "regardless of whether the modeling is sufficiently completed in time to [illegible] Secretarial decision." They then go on to identify the approximately 1

EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT–CHINOOK SALMON

items should be included in the modeling. (Pages 29-30) Siskiyou County has on several occasions raised the issues of deficiency in the modeling and, in fact, the Secretarial Determination prior to valid and complete monitoring is not the commitment that was made to the County. Commitments were made that "robust" and sufficient scientific studies would be done prior to the Secretarial Determination.

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G:\Share\FERC_CEQA and NEPA Issues\Legislator Letters_Expert Fish Panel Reports July 2011\Excerpts from Klamath River Expert Panel Final Report_Chinook Salmon 07_12_11 Bullet Points.wpd

Comment Author	Fisher, Shirley
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-3	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-4	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety. The Chinook Salmon Expert Panel (Goodman et al. 2011) assessment was that the Proposed Action [dam removal] appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations compared with decades of vigorous disagreements, obvious fish passage barriers, and continued ecological degradation. Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. Master Response AQU-6A. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model. Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-5	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams, which analyzes the impacts of installing fish passage as suggested in the comment.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-6	Master Response TTA-3 Federal Trust Responsibilities and Fisheries.	No

Comment Author	Fisher, Shirley
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-7	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. As part of the Klamath Dams Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) re-licensing procedure, Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision in 2006 included the following findings of fact (FOF): o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12). o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin , including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12). o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32). A complete copy of the decision may be downloaded at: http://www.fws.gov/yreka/HydroDocs/ALJ2006a.pdf The comment, as submitted, is factually incorrect. Further, no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River is provided.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-9	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Comment Author	Fisher, Shirley
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-10	The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment impacts are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. P. 3.15-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR states: An important consideration in evaluating regional economic effects is how much money is spent within the region for construction supplies and equipment, and how many workers are employed that originates from the region. Costs for dam decommissioning were divided into expenditures that would be made inside and outside of Siskiyou and Klamath Counties. The expenditures assumed to be spent within the counties were used in IMPLAN to estimate employment, labor income, and output from dam decommissioning. Dam decommissioning expenditures made outside the analysis area would have no impact on the local economy. Reclamation estimated total dam decommissioning costs and allocated the costs associated to within-region expenditures. Dam decommissioning costs assumed to be spent within the region are described in more detail in the Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development (RED) Technical Report (Reclamation 2012a).The analysis assumed that the onsite construction workforce would be hired from within the region. Some workers would be brought into the region from outside areas. Money from out-of-region workers spent on goods and services within Siskiyou and Klamath Counties contributes to regional economy, while money that originates from in-region workers is much less likely to generate regional economic effects because spending from sources within the region represents a redistribution of income and output. Additional details on the methods and assumptions for the regional impact analysis are further described in Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development (RED) Technical Report (Reclamation 2012a).	No

GP_MC_1020_200

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

MR. STEPHEN FISHER: I'm Stephen R. Fisher,

S-t-e-p-h-e-n F-i-s-h-e-r.

Comment 1 - KBRA

The KBRA is not in effect and will only be in

effect upon dam removal, but it's being partly instituted now.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

The fine silt from the dam floors will kill more

fish than the toxic waste in the silt. How can you say it

will only be one or two years before the sediment will be

removed from the dried-up dams?

Do you know how much rain and snow runoff it

will take to wash it all out?

Comment 3 - Water Quality

The removal of the dams will increase the

temperature of the water due to lack of water like before,

like before the '50s. The dams were put in -- like before

the dams were put in -- excuse me -- you could walk across

the river in your tennis shoes and not get your feet wet.

Comment 4 - Fish

Why not bring back the dog salmon and the Jack

salmon? They were native, not the Cohos.

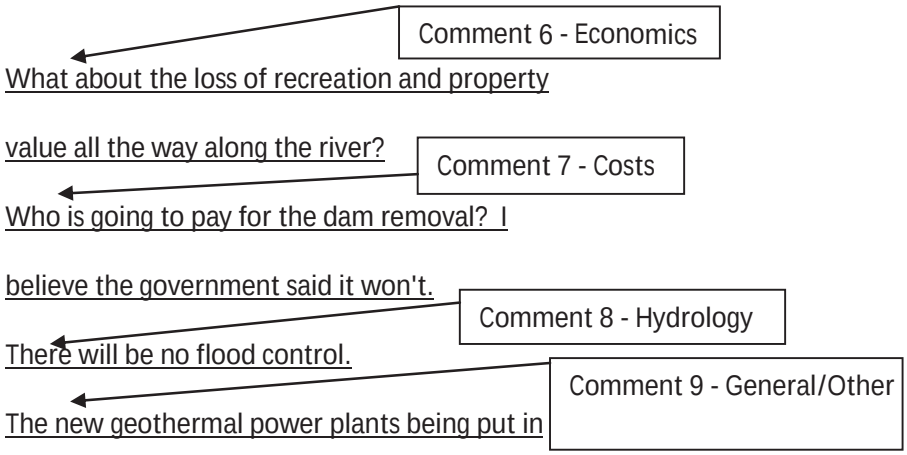
Comment 5 - Hydrology

How does the flood waters only go down river

five miles and then drop off and the snow is melting off

also? We had -- all the tributaries are all flooding,

also.


Comment 6 - Economics
What about the loss of recreation and property
value all the way along the river?
Comment 7 - Costs
Who is going to pay for the dam removal? I
believe the government said it won't.
Comment 8 - Hydrology
There will be no flood control.
Comment 9 - General/Other
The new geothermal power plants being put in
the lava beds will generate only 49 kilowatt hours.

Thank you.

Comment Author	Fisher, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_200-1	There are some elements that will proceed whether the dams are removed or not, while most of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) programs would not occur without dam removal or would be enhanced with implementation of dam removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response WQ-1E, F and G. Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-3	Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-4	In the Klamath Basin, the term “Jack salmon” is not associated with a single species of fish. It is a term commonly used to describe precocious males of different salmon species returning to spawn at an early age. For Klamath Basin Chinook and coho salmon which typically reach sexual maturity at 3 years of age, a portion of each brood returns as two-year old fish which are referred to as “jacks” or jack salmon. Because jacks return at a relatively young age, they are smaller than the adults. The term “Jack Salmon” is also used to describe some freshwater fish such as walleyed pike in other parts of the country. “Dog salmon” is a name commonly associated with Chum salmon (Oncorhynchus keta) because of their large canine-like fangs and striking body color of spawning males. Chum salmon have the widest natural geographical distribution of the Pacific salmonids and are encountered in low numbers fairly regularly in the Lower Klamath River (Moyle, et. al 1995). Chum salmon share similar life history traits with other Pacific salmon (e.g., Chinook salmon) such that adults leave the ocean to spawn in freshwater and their young migrate to the ocean after a short period of growth in freshwater. Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on fish and aquatic habitat. Although not specifically analyzed, chum salmon, like Chinook and coho salmon, would likely benefit from improved water quality, disease reduction and a return to a more natural flow regime that would come with dam removal and implementation of the KBRA.	No

Comment Author	Fisher, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_MC_1020_200-5	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. A significant amount of flood water enters the Klamath River from tributaries downstream of the Four Facilities. During flood events, any change in flood flow associated with the removal of the Four Facilities is not significant beyond Humbug Creek (see Figure 3.6-11).	No
GP_MC_1020_200-6	Only qualitative information is available on downstream real estate values. The Draft EIS/EIR states on p. 3.15-36, "All else equal, the removal of the four facilities including loss of the reservoirs could impact real estate values of parcels surrounding Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs in Siskiyou County by changing a reservoir view to a river view. The “Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report” (Bender Rosenthal, Inc. [BRI] 2011) evaluates potential short-term effects of dam removal on property values. The discussion in this EIS/EIR discusses potential effects qualitatively. Dam removal could also potentially increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to improved water quality and 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." Whitewater boating, in-river sport fishing, and refuge and reservoir recreation are discussed extensively in Section 3.15. The Proposed Action would result in increased numbers of steelhead spawners and provide conditions conducive to establishment of a steelhead fishery above Iron Gate Dam (Hamilton et al. 2010). However, because these changes were not quantified, it is not possible to quantify the effects of the Proposed Action on the steelhead fishery. However, expansion of that fishery would likely generate additional expenditures, jobs, labor income, and output in the regional economy. The Proposed Action would result in increased abundance and distribution of redband trout in Upper Klamath Lake and its tributaries and a potential seven-fold expansion of the fishery below Keno Dam (Buchanan et al. 2011). The effects of this increase could not be quantified with available data but would likely yield a notable increase in economic impacts, given the size of the potential increase in the fishery noted. Regional economic impacts of the Proposed Action compared to	No

Comment Author	Fisher, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	the No Action/No Project Alternative are positive for the in-river salmon fishery (Table 3.15-50) and refuge recreation (Table 3.15-59), and negative for reservoir recreation (Table 3.15-47) and whitewater recreation on the Upper Klamath River (Table 3.15-51).	
GP_MC_1020_200-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-9	The Klamath Basin is on a regional electrical grid. Power is supplied by multiple sources of which this could be one additional power source. There would be no overall loss of power to the basin should the dams be removed.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_056

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: R FIACKUS

Organization: American citizen

Title:

Address:

Email:

Comments:

Comment 1 - Fish

If This is for salmon - I don't believe it will ever work - the Klamath Lake is to shallow - to warm - etc. to support a good salmon population.

You would have to drain down the lake & williamson river, wood river etc. to get a good cold water flow through The lake - & there goes any storage for farmers.

Comment 2 - KBRA

I believe any farmers that are for This or "farming us Tax payers" (the government) for compensation that has been promised them during any water shortage year.

I believe if you are an opponant & the majority is in opposition; it will not matter The beaurocrat of rec. & (money) powers to be will do what The want. I also wounder if There isn't some future plans over

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.

in the works that the general public hasn't been told yet.

Please place first class postage here

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

Comment Author	Flackus, R.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_056-1	Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) indicates the Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September and spring inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide some thermal refuge year round for migrants. Thus, 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. The comment, as offered, provides no evidence that Klamath Lake would not support salmon.	No
GP_MF_1019_056-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1118_782

From: Kelly Fletcher[SMTP:KELLYSPLUMBING@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 1:05:31 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam Removal Coment
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

In the sixtys my Dad and i would stay in some of the abanded fishing cabins while loggin away from home.They told storys how people would storm to the Klamath to fish bringing money with them. Today there grown over from no use. The farmers in the sac valley complain of no water with sign on I-5. Is it true they sell there water rights to the citys for big dollars instead of farming.?
Please respond a "yes or no "

Kelly Fletcher
707 928-5555
po box 1272
Cobb Ca. 95426

Comment Author	Fletcher, Kelly
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_782-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_194

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

MR. JAMES FOLEY: My name is James Foley, James F-o-l-e-y. I'm a resident of Klamath River. I represent the mining community in both Oregon and California.

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

Recently the latest TMDL's that were done have determined that the Klamath River is impaired for sediment. Senator Whitsett took the microphone a little while ago, and he told us that 20 million tons of sediment are going to be released when this dam is breached.

This river is an ad for sediment. But it seems that when agencies and environmental groups want to accomplish an agenda, it's okay.

I want to tell you I was on the Rogue River in Southern Oregon this year. I was under water. This is a year after the Gold Ray Dam was breached. There is three to four feet of black mucky sediment laying, covering the salmon beds. But we are going to restore salmon by taking these dams down.

By the way, that muck also contains chromium VI and other heavy metals. We don't know what's behind these dams, regardless of what you've been told. 20 million tons of sediment is ludicrous.

Comment 2 - KHSA

This restoration agreement that was arrived at behind closed doors, it's perfectly fine for any group that wants to go behind closed doors and formulate some sort of a plan, nothing wrong with that at all. But when state and federal agencies are involved in it, you people that are with the state and federal agencies are putting your stamp of approval on an illegal process.

You know that, you protect -- you're sworn to protect the Constitution of these United States. There is no such thing as closed-door sessions to ram things down the throats of the citizens of this country.

You folks ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Thank you.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_194-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects. Master Response WQ-1 E, G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI / Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.	No
GP_MC_1020_194-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement. 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 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 http://klamathrestoration.gov/ for the KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP_WI_1112_583

From: jford29105@aol.com[SMTP:JFORD29105@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 5:54:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Restoring Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julie Ford
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Restoring Klamath

Body: Please support Alternative Two - full dam removal.

Comment Author	Ford, Julie
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_583-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_542

From: jfoster@broadreachcp.com[SMTP:JFOSTER@BROADREACHCP.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:28:06 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam (Option 2) Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Foster
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam (Option 2)

Body: Please support the full removal of the the Klamath Dam. It is my wish that the Klamath River be restored to its prior glory and I don't see a compelling argument against it. Thank you for your consideration.

Comment Author	Foster, John
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_542-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_0928_010

From: Foster.Terry[SMTP:FOSTER.TERRY@AAA-CALIF.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 9:02:36 AM
To: Jeffrey Norton; LELANDWONGMAN@aol.com
Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Subject: RE: Math doesn't lie --
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Jeff,

I'm amazed at the simplicity of the problem (government overspending) and the absolute refusal to address it by the Senate and the Obama administration. I own some property in No. Cal. And the Secretary of the Interior, has already spent millions trying to convince everyone that removing three dams, two of which generate clean hydro power, is worth the $100,000,000 it will take to remove them, so that the native Indians up there will have more salmon in their river.
I guess the purpose originally of the dams was flood control and energy. Now the power company up there is bribing (donating to) the politicians and bureaucrats that will remove the clean energy sources, so that they can have a broader and more expensive base for their (oil burning) power company.

Hundreds, if not thousands of protesters are of little consequence to these people in power, because they want the land returned to the way it was 100 years ago. Then they can feel good about their stewardship over the land, and further damage the economy of this great country.

Does anyone in the Department of the Interior realize the hundreds of millions of dollars that will be lost due to this misguided misappropriation of our tax dollars? More importantly, do they even care?

Comment 1 - General/Other

Terry Foster
Life and Annuity Specialist
638 Camino de los Mares
San Clemente, Ca 92673

(949) 487-6631
I seek to exceed your expectations!

-----Original Message-----
From: Jeffrey Norton [mailto:jeff.norton@tribalengineering.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 12:22 AM
Subject: Math doesn't lie --

If I am not mistaken in my arithmetic, apparently the folks in Washington DC (even the Harvard graduates and college professors) didn't do too well in their mathematics.

So here are the straight numbers.

Let us consider ONLY the debt, not any other data such as revenue (taxes) the government already collects from us. According to the LA Times (http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/washington/2011/08/obama-national-debt.html), the national debt is growing at:
$3 Million / minute.

Instead of multiplying out to get huge numbers that we can't contemplate, let's take a look at how much everybody would have to pay to make up the overrun. In the US, there are just over 300,000,000 (300 Million) people in the United States (http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/)

To calculate the amount everybody owes, divide the debt growth (3 Million/Minute) by the number of people (300 Million) to get $0.01 (1 cent) per minute. Doesn't sound too bad right?

Wrong - the debt is growing every minute of the year. There are 525,600 minutes per year. Multiplying, we find that every man, woman, and child owes $5256 extra per year to make up the difference.

For a family of five - that means that that family has to give up over $25,000 more to the government to make up for the spending craze.

I suppose that for some that is not too bad - but for those in poverty (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml), that amount is all or more than all of their income. In California, 15.8% are impoverished.

So, let's adopt the "Tax the Rich Strategy". According to FactCheck.org, about 2% of all households will make more than $250,000/year. To make the numbers easy, let's say that we will burden only 2% of the 300 Million people (6 Million) in the US with the tax.
Going through the same process as above, we find that now each of these 6 Million people need to pay $262,800 per year. Hmm - we still have the problem where paying off the debt is going to take all the money that somebody has.

The numbers don't lie. Raising taxes without drastic cuts will break us. If this is the best answer that our leaders can offer, it's not the right one (see the math). Time to change the team.

Please check my numbers and let me know if you think the analysis seems reasonable. If you have some suggestions and comments, let me know.
I'd like to start a more general distribution of this to try to persuade our fellow citizens that what is being pushed in Washington is not the answer.

Jeff

Comment Author	Foster, Terry
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	September 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_0928_010-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	
	Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.	

GP_WI_1013_030

From: foxdenranch@centurytel.net[SMTP:FOXDENRANCH@CENTURYTEL.NET]
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2011 8:13:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: No Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Del Fox
Organization: self

Subject: No Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Body: It is insanity to remove the Greenest Power available. Fish are not more important than Humans. Dam removal will cost the Klamath basin thousands of jobs. It will destroy agriculture in this high desert enviornment...Annual railfall is only 15 inches

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment Author	Fox, Del
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1013_030-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_WI_1013_030-2	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP_EM_1104_351

From: Karla Fratus[SMTP:KARLAFRATUS@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 2:39:12 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Stop the removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

May this letter serve as a protest against the removal of the Klamath Dam!

Sincerely,
Karla Fratus

Comment Author	Fratus, Karla
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_351-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1112_578

From: cxfrazee@gmail.com[SMTP:CXFRAZEE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:10:56 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cary Frazee
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal EIR

Body: Please take action to begin removing these dams immediately. Fish populations have plummeted and the river is dying. Please protect our economy, honor native American fishing rights, and clean up the river. Take the dams out before it is too late to undo the damage that they have caused.

Comment Author	Frazee, Cary
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_578-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_WI_1128_920

From: cxfrazee@gmail.com[SMTP:CXFRAZEE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 2:59:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cary Frazee
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal EIR

Body: Please act now to approve the removal of the Klamath Dams. This action is long overdue and is essential to the economy of Northern Calif and to the way of life of Native Americans with fishing rights along the river.

Comment Author	Frazee, Cary
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1128_920-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_318

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

MS. FREEDLUND: Ali Freedlund. That's A-l-i F-r-e-e-d-l-u-n-d.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm speaking for myself. I am a 30-year environmentalist, 20-year restorationist, and there's nothing I would like better than to have Alternative A, all four dams come down. That said, I am not an "ologist," unless you put an "eek" in front of it, and that's a self-identified "eek-ologist."

Comemnt 2 - Fish

I am still very concerned about the flows that the fish would need and rather skeptical about the science behind those flows. And, yet, I cannot speak for that Basin, because that is not my -- my heart home turf. My heart home turf is Mattole.

That said, I have to say, in my later, wiser years, I am a huge proponent of the public process. And not having been a part of that, I -- and I appreciate very much Felicia's statements that she just said. Not having been a part of that, I do honor that it takes a lot to go through a process where you have many, many different sides trying to go for some sort of solution, and that that solution will never be any of those players in that process's solution; that all those players will have to give up something.

And I guess -- I guess I just want to acknowledge that this has been a long time coming. I came here in the early hearing days of the process and was absolutely against the kinds of flow agreement ideas that were being bounced around. But I will have to say that because I was not a part of it, I honor that it happened and I honor that people got together and worked something out, because, like I said, I just want to see that river healthy again and those dams removed.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_318-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_318-2	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish. Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No

GP_WI_1116_720

From: ali@mattole.org[SMTP:ALI@MATTOLE.ORG]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:29:28 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ali Freedlund
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: Greetings, I have worked in various aspects of watershed restoration and salmon recovery for 15 years for the Mattole Restoration Council, likely the oldest watershed restoration group in the country. The opportunity that you have before you to approve of the removal of 4 dams on the Klamath River is the single largest and most crucial salmon restoration project of the century! Having been admittedly skeptical of the process that guarantees flows to farmers, I can now compromise for the sake of the health of the river and accept the agreement that many different stakeholders worked hard to finalize.
Please do everything in your power to remove these dams on the most productive river in California. Please approve of this process so that our children will still be able to witness a salmon run. This river is critical to the restoration of all our west coast salmon runs south of Alaska. Thank you so much for helping save the Pacific salmon, a species that has been here for 6 million years.
Sincerely, Ali Freedlund

Comment Author	Freedlund, Ali
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_720-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_730

From: freeman823@aol.com[SMTP:FREEMAN823@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:36:11 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

I urge all parties to leave the dams on the Klamath intact. We, and many others, enjoy the recreation, and especially the hydroelectric power that these dams provide. IF IT AIN'T BROKE....DON'T FIX IT!!

liz freeman

160 Cooke St.
Crescent City, CA 95531
707=464-3539

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Freeman, Liz
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_730-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Master Response REC-2 Transfer of Ownership.	No

GP_EM_1116_711

From: cheryl[SMTP:CHERYL.WOODY@C21HARRISTAYLOR.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 2:23:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Removal of Klamath River Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Dear Sir,

Having lived in SW Oregon for 36 years and just experiencing two dams on the Rogue River removed---I can with accuracy tell you it has been a disaster for our future fishery. The sediment that was behind the dams placed a heavy metal and concrete slurry over spawning beds that impedes the fish under 50 lbs. from penetrating. Thus if those fish can't spawn, the future run will be dismal--at best.

The residents of Siskiyou County deserve better than this for this water resource and their family ranches and farms.

Plesae do not remove these dams.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Jim Frick, Broker
Century 21 Harris &Taylor
541 NE "E" St.
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
541-450-8777

Comment Author	Frick, Jim
Agency/Assoc.	Century 21 Harris & Taylor
Submittal Date	November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_711-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects. Master Response WQ-1A, B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. In this study and a prior 2004-05 study by Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (2006), metals were analyzed in reservoir sediments and did not exceed guidelines that would prevent their release downstream during and after dam removal. It is available at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments contain no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_EM_1212_1203

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:33 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dams Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> cheryl <cheryl.woody@c21harristaylor.com> 11/16/2011 1:17 PM >>>
I am a real estate broker in SW Oregon 34 yrs. and having just experienced two dam removals on the Rogue River---it has caused a disaster to our fisheries by depositing large amounts of slurry like concrete on the river bottom where the salmon have their redds. Please don't remove the 4 Klamath River dams. The people of Siskiyou County deserve better than this assault on their water resource.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,

Jim Frick, Broker
Century 21 Harris & Taylor

541 NE "E" St., Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
541-450-8777

Comment Author	Frick, Jim
Agency/Assoc.	Century 21 Harris & Taylor
Submittal Date	December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1203-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1130_947

From: Marion Frye[SMTP:SIZEMOREED@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2011 1:30:05 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,
Marion R. Frye

Marion Frye

68355

Comment Author	Frye, Marion
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1130_947-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1119_778

From: Bob Fulton[SMTP:FULTON1833@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:54:19 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

friends Think American. The
Coho salmon chose not to fight in the American Revolution. They all went to Canada. Do not destroy the dams **Use common sense**, do not ever put lower animals ahead of humans. **You have been lied to** by environmentalist. who seek power and control over you and me. If you drill holes in the bottom of the boat in which you are a passenger, guess what? You go down with the rest of us.

God Blessed America, all we have to do is abide by his rules...we are made in his image, not the Coho salmon.

Do not destroy the dams....to do so makes no sense!

Bob Fulton, San Jose, California,
vet, citizen of the United States of America, businessman, and regular voter.

Comment Author	Fulton, Bob
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_778-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1112_576

From: Tom Fyler[SMTP:TFYLER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:03:48 AM
To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Do not support dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Fyler, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1112_576-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1111_621

From: Tom Fyler[SMTP:TFYLER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:42:18 AM
To: KSDcomment@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; DON MEAMBER;
Jacqui Krizo; mkobseff@co.siskiyou.ca.us
Subject: Dam Removal, DO NOT SUPPORT IT
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Removal of the Dams on the Klamath is sheer Folly, as a retired DFG Fish Culturist with many years of experience my colleagues and myself total of 100 years of working knowledge on the Klamath system predict a dismal result of any type of removal or breaching, of the existing Dams. They were built incorrectly, with low funding, in a time when science was not as advanced as it is now, If the Correct Dam, was in place at the Location at Irongate instead of a low budget earth fill, which was obsolete before it was finished, just like a lot of California projects financed by the Federal Government, The People of the Great State of California would be proud of what was in place there now, instead of all this waisted time and money trying to restore a pigs ear into a bolt of silk.

Comment 2a - Alternatives

The Dam is not working correctly, that we agree on, but as valuable as water is we cannot afford to lose this opportunity to fix the problem and still have power,water,and wildlife. FOR EVERYONE not a few.

Northern California does not have the population to vote equal to South California, but this resource, Water has a voice and we need to quit waisting it for a Biological Opinion, for what ever view it might be!

Due to DFG being sued from every direction, the Federal Government in the same position, the one thing that all concerned parties have in common is that everyone needs water to live, so lets give it to them, lets start by building the Correct Dams and Storing the Water in a location where it will solve a lot of problems, now and in the future. lets now raise the bar and the Dam to the correct level.

Property values, farming, Wildlife, Fish, farming, tribes,governments,towns,city's, and the People will all be better off with a very large public water supply, that can be diverted to where it is needed when it is needed quickly.

All the things that are being said will happen if the dams are removed, are not true, water temps will not raise,oxygen levels will not magically rise,there will not be more fish,there will not be more water for anything, there will still be algae, there will be a disaster the area will look like moon scape, the stink will be horrendous

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2b - Alternatives

Irongate Dam on the Klamath, MUST STAY, Add 200 feet or as much as possible on top of the existing dam, Or build the correct dam in the area just west of the existing dam, store the winter run off, then the water can be released COLD, and the rest of the Klamath River can be saved. Not to mention the extra water and Hydro Electric generation (MODERN, Pacific Corp. could get rid of the 1890`s pelton wheels they have now). The Dams are broke so lets fix them for the benefit of all, not just a few .

QUIT RUNNING THE 70 DEGREE PLUS WATER DOWN THE RIVER @ 2000 fps when nature only intended less that half of that, low water levels when it is hot is needed to naturally control disease, the sun kills and controls the diseases when the water is low, the moss is exposed to sunlight and kills the copipods and bacteria the way the sun kills bacteria on buzzards wings, you see the Cormorants doing it to, and you stop diseases such as what happened in 2002 which was BIOLOGICAL OPINION by the way, Dr. Scott Foot of the USF&W Service did studies to prove that high water levels was not in the best interests of the River and that`s a fact, along with almost fifteen years of experience working on the Klamath and 50 some years living here is how I know, there is no rocket science involved here folks Chinnoks need to be wet, with cool water, but biological opinion has spread disease all the way down the Klamath system with hot high flows, it (most diseases) used to end somewhere around Beaver Cr.With a higher dam and more water impounded , there would be a much larger cold water pool. You could run 38-40 degree or cooler water down stream in the hot months and spill or blend water in the winter months,still have enough water for a bigger Hatchery and wipe out all the diseases there are Columnaris, copipods, ich, etc. they could not survive in the cold water or at least they could be kept dormid, in less than 5 years 178 miles or so of the Klamath River could be saved and would look like the Smith River,the McCloud River or better, and be a world class fishery again. Don`t believe me? Go over to McCloud Dam and see where the water comes from there, The McCloud is a very much revered world class fishery,(I fished every inch of it from the Village to the Millonaires Club when Pinkerton guards still road horseback on patrol for Mr. Hearst. 5# Browns & double digit bows on EVERY cast before the dam was built) this is just the first reason. There are many more not just what I have wrote here.

Comment 3 - Fish

The Chinook salmon, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, (derived from Russian чавыча), is a species of anadromous fish in the salmon family and is the family's largest member. It is a Pacific Ocean salmon and is variously known as the king salmon, tyee salmon, Columbia River salmon, black salmon, chub salmon, hook bill salmon, winter salmon, Spring Salmon, Quinnat Salmon and blackmouth. Chinook salmon are typically divided into "races" with "spring Chinook", "summer Chinook", and "fall Chinook" being most common. Races are determined by the timing of adult entry into fresh water. The Spring run that yous to and I stress yous to exist in the Klamath has been extinct since the middle 1980`s, they where the fish that would have went up the river, if any ever did, in the summer before the river temps got to high, the winter run also noted as the Black run or Black Salmon were only Know to be in the Sacramento System, so there are no natural stocks to start with, so anything else brought in from other drainage's, to restock the Klamath River, would just be a hatchery fish which is what there is now, so ramp the Hatchery up don`t cut back in production like what has been happening,( All you Commercial fisherman out there and business`s that depend on them that signed on w/dam removal don`t believe a word you`ve been told there`s less fish out there by design) build more Hatcheries like Alaska is doing to

Comment 3 cont.

supply & support their fisheries, start the down river ponding program back up along with Fall Creek Hatchery. Humboldt Co.Board of Supervisors Drafted a Letter to CDFG on 03/25/2003 declaring devastation to the fisheries, but the Department closed down Fall Cr. and cut back anyway, fully knowing the consequences.

The first few of the Fall Chinook that arrive there now (Irongate Hatchery) at the End of September, are stressed and weak due to high water temps and flows, and if you think that those fish are going to swim another 300 miles, and spawn in the Sprauge or Williamson Rivers, your wrong all of you, most usually die at the Irongate Hatchery before they are all spawned which is OK because that`s just the beginning of the run and there are few fish they keep coming in bigger numbers until they peak and then they tapper back down to nothing, because a spectrum of the run needs to be retained so fish don't return all at one time, and a fair representation of all the fish is retained, and are spread out over a 5-6 wk. period or so they can all have a chance to spawn , The staff of IGH do an excellent job of mimicking nature and do exactly as they are supposed to do.

Comment 4 - Fish

Just about all the information gathered by USF&W and the State Of Oregon, Radio Telemetry,Trap efficiencies numbers, etc. have been acquired by the use of Hatchery Fish, so any figures that they have are SKEWED to the result that they wanted. This is true, Irongate Hatchery has provided hundreds of thousands of fish both yearlings and smolts to the USF&W service and the State of Oregon, and others, both Fall Chinook and (HA HA) Rare and endangered Coho have been supplied and used, provided for the sake of science. There are no native Chinook left that far up the system although the Scott and Salmon Rivers along with some of their Tributaries do have "wild fish, both Spring and Summer run but not very many of them remain", there has been to much interaction between the Hatchery and Bogus Cr, Shasta River Fish over the last one hundred years Plus.To claim there are any pure wild and natural native fish that far up would be very questionable.

These Fish(Klamath Summer and Fall Chinook) have been raised at least Five Different Hatcheries over the years, maybe more, the USF&W stopped all the fish at the Klamathon racks just East of Hornbrook in the early 1900`s,I know some eggs went to Sission Hatchery and Fall Cr. Hatchery, who knows exactly where all those eggs were taken I dont know. In 1888 Baird Hatchery on the McCloud sent Chinnok salmon eggs to New Zealand before Shasta dam was built,, because in those days eggs were transported great distances, for instance, eggs from the McCloud strain of rainbows were sold to the Government of Chile and taken to Belize (World class fishery exist there now because of it).

Now lets say the dams did come out, what in the world are they going to do with the MILLIONS and I do mean MILLIONS of warm water fish in the reservoirs now, they couldn't just let the voracious little feeders go down stream, or up stream , perch, bluegills, bass, catfish, black crappie, and punkinseed just to name a few, they would gobble up the fry faster than they could hatch. No. They would have to get rid of them somehow, ROTONONE would do it but look at Lake Davis and Diamond Lake. California poison the lakes to kill millions of fish sounds dumb enough for them to do just that, kill millions of fish to save a few Hatchery fish that nobody wants anyway or else they wouldn`t want to take the dams out, not to mention the collateral damage to millions of fresh water mussels, and crayfish, Hundreds, and probably thousands of Ospreys , Gold and Bald Eagles,Great Blue Herons, Black Crowned Nite Herons,

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 5 cont.

Comment 6 - Terrestrial

Green Herons, Raccoons,Turtles, Deer, possums, Squirrels, Mt. Lions and Bobcats to name a few, from eating poisoned fish and drinking poisoned water, and starvation. I think not. Every winter when the Refuges freeze over the Eagles come to Irongate and Copco to feed. Every summer the Ospreys and Eagles both Bald and Golden return to raise their young, so just when are these actions (dam removal, restoration, etc) supposed to take place?

If this is about fish and the health of the river, poppy cock, all the accounts of the early fur trader's and explorer`s will speak for themselves. Here`s the facts.

Upper Klamath Lake (sometimes called Klamath Lake) is a large, shallow freshwater lake east of the Cascade Range in south central Oregon in the United States. The largest freshwater body in Oregon, it is approximately 20 mi (32 km) long and 8 mi (12.9 km) wide and extends northwest from the city of Klamath Falls. It sits at an elevation of 4140 ft (1262 m).The lake depth fluctuates due to regulation of its water supply, ranging from 8 ft (2.5 m) to 60 feet (18 m) deep at average levels. The lake level is kept within 1261 to 1264 m above sea level. It is fed by several streams, including the Williamson River and Sprauge River is drained by the Link River, which issues from the south end of the lake. It is connected by a short channel to the smaller Agency Lake to the north. The Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge sits along the north edge Since 1917, the water level in the lake has been regulated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Klamath Reclamation Project to support agriculture in the upper Klamath Basin as promised by congress. Prior to the 20th century the lake was surrounded by widespread marshes which were largely drained for cultivated land. The lake is naturally eutrophic, resulting in a high natural concentration of nutrients. In the 20th century, the augmentation of nutrients by agricultural runoff in the surrounding farming valley have caused the lake to become hypereutrophic resulting in blue-green algae (in Florida its supposed to be the healthiest to eat, sold there under the Klamath Blue Green Alge label)blooms over the lake (largely Microcystis aeruginosa and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae) The algae blooms turn the water an opaque green in the summer and afford little recreational use on the lake. Are the Tribes testing this water daily and posting it as unsafe too? State standards for dissolved oxygen are routinely violated. In 1988, two formerly abundant Upper Klamath Lake fish species(lets see weren`t they tried to be exterminated?), the Lost River sucker and the shortnose sucker about the only species that can survive in the Lake,(Catostomidae), they only have one scientific name and I believe they are the same species or else they would have separate scientific names, even though they enjoy two separate listings, were placed on the federal endangered species list. So lets not blame the Algae blooms on the dams in Siskiyou County people, everything that the peoples who want the dams removed have said is not correct, removing the dams will not raise the dissolved oxygen, lower the river temps, and bring more fish back and restore the Klamath will just not happen, Lets see the science that will prove it, there hasn`t been any. By the way who`s going to take complete responsibility for removal if it fails, which it will. The Klamath has never been and never will be "pristine" unless we add 200 feet or as much as possible on top of the existing Irongate Dam, the Klamath River will be worse than it ever was.The Klamath Fisheries can be restored, but if the four dams are removed they will all have to go Howard Prairie, Lost Creek, Shastina, Greenhorn, Lewiston, Trinity, Shasta, and all the little ones two, because they are all tributaries to the Klamath System, And the fish will need every drop of water to survive, because if we rely on natural spawning to restore the system

Comment 7 - General/Other

Comment 1c - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 8 - Fish

Comment 8 cont.

it will take hundreds if not thousands of years for the system to restore itself, at the natural survival rate. If the Dams are removed there will be No Hatchery, IGH uses the cold water pool from Irongate reservoir to raise fish now. No Irongate Dam = no Hatchery, Ground water there has to much salt in it for fish culture. So all the Commercial fisherman, Farmers, basicially anyone that thinks removal of the Dams will benefit them, are wrong or being miss led.

Tom Fyler

ex-logger

ex-commercial salmon fisherman

Retired CDFG Fish Cultirist,(TECH,B)

530 598-1814

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1111_621-1	As described in Section 3.2 and summarized in Table 3.2-14 (p. 3.2-147 to 3.2-158) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), dam removal would improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam by decreasing late summer/early fall water temperatures, increasing seasonal dissolved oxygen concentrations, decreasing seasonal pH levels, and decreasing or eliminating high seasonal chlorophyll-a and algal toxin concentrations. In addition to the immediate water quality improvements that will be realized due to dam removal, water quality trends throughout the Klamath Basin are expected to improve over the next fifty years in response to Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation measures and resource management actions included as part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.3-125 to 3.2-132), resource management actions implemented under KBRA would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality, including those anticipated under the TMDLs. Additional detail on the interaction of the TMDLs and the Alternatives is provided by the Water Quality Sub Team (2011) (also referred to as the Water Quality Subgroup), as cited in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, p. 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath River Basin Resulting from KHSA, KBRA, and TMDL and National Park Service (NPS) Reduction Programs" can be found at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies.	No
GP_EM_1111_621-2	Appendix A of the Draft 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 increasing the size of Iron Gate Dam or building a larger dam just west of the existing dam. Expanding the size of Iron Gate Dam 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	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and KBRA.	
GP_EM_1111_621-3	Hatchery operations are only one 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. Section 11 of the KBRA describes possible salmon and steelhead reintroduction plans using salmon and steelhead native to the Klamath River to reestablish runs in the Upper Klamath Basin. There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation indicating anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, would recolonize their historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes: • Published reports which provide a sound basis for the occurrence and distribution of salmon (including Chinook and coho) and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam. These include: o Hamilton et al., 2005 o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al. • On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision (Administrative Law Judge 2006): o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12). o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin , including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12). o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32). o US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/ISSUE 2(A): Stocks of anadromous fish suitable to conditions above Iron Gate Dam are available to use prescribed fishways (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 85, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 3). Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Master Response AQU-30 BRT Current Status of Chinook Fisheries. Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model. Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	
GP_EM_1111_621-4	The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery Chinook may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that spawn in the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65). A further response to this comment is not required under CEQA or NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (CEQA Guidelines Section 15088; NEPA Regulations 40 CFR §1503.4). Many comment author s expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.	
GP_EM_1111_621-5	The Draft EIS/EIR, In Section 3.3.4.3 (Effects Determinations, Introduced Resident Species), discusses effects of the Proposed Action on introduced resident species. In the Upper Klamath River, upstream of the Influence of J.C. Boyle Reservoir the Proposed Action would not affect populations in this area. Reservoir habitats in the Hydroelectric Reach, from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam would be eliminated and resident nonnative species of fish, such as perch, sunfish, and bass, that rely on these habitats would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011a). As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR p. on 3.3-131, in the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam a few introduced resident species are present, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable. Based on substantial reduction in the abundance of multiple year classes in the short term and the slow recovery time of freshwater mussels, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for mussels in the short term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (see Section 3.3.4.4) could be implemented to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of the Proposed Action on freshwater mussels. With implementation of mitigation measures there would still be impacts to a portion of the freshwater mussel population, and there could still be a substantial reduction in the abundance of at least one year class. Based on substantial reduction in year classes, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on freshwater mussels after mitigation in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133). The EIS/EIR also includes several other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to aquatic species in Section 3.3.4. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI/Heay Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams. The comment as written provides no evidence that fish and wildlife would be poisoned under any of the alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
GP_EM_1111_621-6	The Proposed Action is anticipated to occur over a 20-month period, which includes an 8-month period of site preparation and partial drawdown at Copco 1 Reservoir and a 12-month period for full drawdown and removal of facilities. Preparation for dam removal would begin in May 2019 for Iron Gate Dam and June 2019 for Copco 1 Dam. Deconstruction efforts for the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Facilities would commence after January 1, 2020, and all four dams would be completely removed by December 31, 2020. While loss of the reservoirs would affect species such as osprey and eagles, it is anticipated that long-term impacts to these species would be less than significant as they would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, along with 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.	No
GP_EM_1111_621-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1111_621-8	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_114

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. LINCOLN GABRIEL: I'm Lincoln Gabriel, G-a-b-r-i-e-l.

I have lived in Klamath -- I'm 84 years old, I have farmed in the Klamath Basin since I was 17 years old. I understand the workings of the Klamath Basin a little bit. And I'm against the restoration agreement and also against the dam removal, a hundred percent. There's quite a few reasons why and I'll name a few of them tonight.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

First of all, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is not an agreement, it's a proposal. It's not an agreement yet because there's so many people that is not on board and it's just a proposal. That's about all I'm going to say about the restoration agreement.

Comment 2 - KBRA

I don't like the give-away of the tree farm and various other things in that agreement, so -- and we wasn't even -- we wasn't the -- most of the ranchers in the Klamath Basin, only three or four, was involved in that decision and that restoration proposal. It was behind closed doors and it's not right. Now, that's all I'll say about that.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Now, about the dam removal. I'm a hundred

Comment 4 - Hydropower

percent against that, also. We paid for them dams at one time and now we are not going to get nothing out of them. They say they are going to take them out but there's -- it's not a done deal yet. These are not a done deal.

Comment 5 - KHSA

These has got to be passed by the legislature.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Now, the government now is paying for these solar panels -- it sure don't make sense to me to take out a hydroelectric power plant that is generating power.

Comment 7 - Economics

I understand everybody is all hot and bothered about the fisheries, and I feel for the fisheries also, but we have to be a little bit -- the ranchers and farmers have to be considered a little bit in this whole process.

Comment 8 - Costs

We have -- I was going to ask the question tonight: What happens to this money that PP&L, Pacific Power, is taking from everybody in the basin, but I had it explained here, I guess, to me tonight, that they are going to either use it for taking out the dams or rejuvenating them and putting the fish ladders in and so on, and that would be fine, if that happens. But I'm not too convinced that this will all happen, even if we go along with their restoration proposal and the dam removal, I don't know think these things is going to happen because, in the past, I have had things that the government has done to us ranchers that is not right.

First -- (Speaker ran out of time)

Comment Author	Gabriel, Lincoln
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_114-1	Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-4	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-5	Legislation, a positive Secretarial Determination and completion of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process would all be required for the implementation of dam removal to move forward.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-6	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-7	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-8	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No

GP_WI_1018_042

From: chris.gabrielli@oregonstate.edu[SMTP:CHRIS.GABRIELLI@OREGONSTATE.EDU]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 4:37:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Basin Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Chris Gabrielli
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Basin Dam Removal

Body: I believe dam removal and the KBRA will be beneficial to the Klamath Basin and i fully support all efforts to restore the Klamath basin to its pre-dam state.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Gabrielli, Chris
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_042-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1106_395

From: Frank Galusha[SMTP:MYOUTDOORBUDDY@FRONTIERNET.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 6:23:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: STOP Dam Destruction
Auto forwarded by a Rule

The following email was sent to Ms. Vazquez at the USBR/Department of the Interior, which is on the verge of making a decision about removing the Klamath River Dams…

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ms. Vasquez:
I urge you not to destroy the Klamath River Dams. It has not been proven it will help our fall run Chinook salmon; that cannot be proven but dam removal could destroy the run – you do not know…you cannot know…because there are too many unknowns. You have no science to back up this move: NONE! In fact, there are many scientists who said exactly that (see attached example as well as concerns of the National Research Council within the past decade).

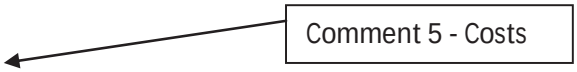
Comment 2 - Real Estate

If you do this it will be tantamount to a taking, an unlawful taking, an unconstitutional taking! You will destroy green hydropower, parts of entire communities and regions, the livelihood of countless citizens -- the very people our own government urged to settle in the Klamath Basin and Siskiyou County.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

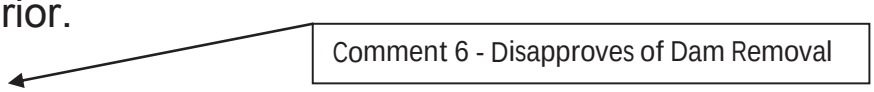
The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) (upon which dam destruction is based) was and still is bogus – it was never open, never transparent and was arrived at behind closed doors by a cabal of special interests who had literally black-mailed the emotionally and financially exhausted agricultural units that signed on to it. They signed on only to gain respite from the lawsuits and lead normal lives in exchange for a “certainty of water” – three other promises you cannot possibly keep.

Comment 4 - KBRA



If you try this, you will be stopped in Congress, the Courts, by your own pocketbook or an outraged public. The Federal Government is already broke. So are the states. You cannot claim dam destruction will cost less than estimated? You cannot know this. When did a government estimate ever come in low? I'll tell you when: NEVER! people and maintain already fragile economies that have been brought to their knees by the also bogus spotted owl controversy that killed the regions primary industries: logging, lumber and forest products.

In this case we must put people before fish and get focused on positive steps that will help the salmon runs. Look at the runs up the river now in California. They are on the rebound because we got a wet year and good ocean conditions. These runs are cyclic. The salmon will return, perhaps not to pre-1900 levels but if that's what you want stop commercial fishing, stop recreational fishing, stop tribal gill-netting, stop river pollution and start improving the habitat we've got. The salmon spend 83% of their lives in the ocean – that's the nursery and Mother Nature is in charge of it, not the USBR or the Department of the Interior.



I repeat: Do not try to destroy the dams, the power they generate, the flow control they provide and the thousands of hours of recreation provided by the lakes behind the dams and the Klamath River itself below Iron Gate Dam. You will waste more of our time and money – and ultimately we will all lose.

Frank Galusha
Editor/Publisher
www.MyOutdoorBuddy.com
Producer: MyOutdoorBuddy Radio

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CENTER FOR WATERSHED SCIENCES ONE SHIELDS AVENUE
Jeffrey Mount, Director DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616-8527
Ellen Mantallica, Assistant Director *www.watershed.ucdavis.edu*

Steven Thompson, Manager November 16, 2007
California and Nevada Operations
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Joseph Grindstaff, Deputy Secretary
California Resources Agency

Re: Dam Removal, Klamath River

Dear Steve and Joe,

As you know, we were members of the NRC committee which evaluated the fish issues on the Klamath River (NRC 2004). In this letter, we comment further on issues related to effects of dam removal on fish, mainly salmonids, in the mainstem Klamath River. We wish to express our concern that unique and important opportunities to understand –and modify--the impacts of dam removal will be lost if the proposed removal of hydropower dams on the Klamath River is not performed within an appropriate scientific framework.

As you may recall, the NRC committee recommended that dam removal be evaluated as a way of improving conditions in the river. Removing the hydropower dams has the obvious benefit of increasing the amount of habitat available to coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead both in the dam reach and upstream in tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake (especially the Williamson River). Unrestricted flow in the fall, winter, and spring may also have benefits for adults migrating upstream and juveniles moving downstream. Salmon and steelhead populations in the system are clearly in severe decline and need all the help they can get. For this reason we are, in principle, supportive of current proposals to remove the dams as part of a package of actions related to the on-going FERC relicensing settlement negotiations.

First and foremost, however, we are members of the independent scientific community that supports the transparent use of high quality science to guide critical policy decisions and their implementation. Unfortunately, to date, there is a distinct shortage of scientific analysis of most of the consequences of removal of the Klamath dams. The Klamath is a complex, unique river system with a diverse fish fauna. In addition, the proposed dam removal project is unprecedented in size and scope. The US dam removal community has never attempted anything comparable to this. The combination of project scale and unique river system insures that unanticipated effects—some positive, some negative—will occur during and following dam removal. It seems prudent to make investments in developing the science behind Klamath dam removal that insures effects are as fully understood as possible, and that alternative adaptive strategies are explored. We think that existing studies (primarily in the 'gray' literature) are inadequate to provide reliable predictions about the effects of dam removal. *Most notably, there has not been a systematic, comprehensive assessment of the impact of dam removal on native fish populations of the Klamath, particularly salmonids*. This is surprising because the primary motivation for removal of the dams is improvement of these populations.

Simply put, a science program is needed that is transparent, independent, peer-reviewed where possible, and focused on the major uncertainties associated with how and when to remove the dams. This program should, at minimum, address the following issues that we think would help guide an adaptively managed dam removal program:

1. No entity, including PacifiCorp, federal and state agencies, and stakeholder interest groups, has provided sufficient modeling and analysis to demonstrate the water quality impacts associated with removal of the dams. To date, most of the focus has been on sediment trapped behind the dam. Given that this is a sediment-starved system regulated by a large

lake, sediment from the reservoirs *per se* is unlikely to be a major factor affecting fish and invertebrate populations of the river, at least in the long term. However, given the high nutrient and organic loads discharged by Upper Klamath Lake and the reduced transit times associated with dam removal, it is reasonable to anticipate significant changes in water quality that will impact populations of fish species, especially salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon. These analyses will be critical in guiding dam removal because the water quality effects of dam removal remain the top uncertainty.

2. Based on recent research, Iron Gate Dam appears to create conditions downstream that are conducive to the polychaete worm that is an intermediate host for lethal disease organisms for juvenile salmon. These conditions will presumably change following dam removal. It is not clear at this point if these conditions will improve or simply relocate upstream. If disturbance of the polychaete edge habitat by increasing flows is the main mechanism to be used to control disease (as has been proposed), how will this be accomplished without the dams?

3. The 2004 NRC committee recommended that Iron Gate Hatchery be shut down experimentally for a period of time, to study the effects of hatcheries on salmon and steelhead populations in the Klamath. This has not been done. Yet, the disposition of the hatchery and its role in restoring salmon and steelhead remains unclear. Indeed it is not clear that the hatchery will or can be operated once the dams are down.

4. The upper basin supports a population of redband trout that grow to large sizes in Upper Klamath Lake and spawn and rear in the Williamson River. When steelhead enter the system from downstream, they will impact redband trout and its fishery, given that the two kinds of trout will likely have similar spawning and rearing habitats, can hybridize and are susceptible to the same diseases. In addition, reintroduction of Chinook salmon may change tributary food webs (through addition of nutrients) and increase predation (by juvenile Chinook) on larval suckers, including the listed shortnose and Lost River suckers, as well as on other endemic species.

5. Despite press reports to the contrary, we have seen nothing that would indicate that a dramatic increase in salmon and steelhead populations will occur following removal of the dams. As noted in the NRC 2004 report, tributary conditions in both the upper and lower Klamath Basin are a major limiting factor in recovery of listed species and salmonids in general. For this reason, to be successful any dam removal program must be integrated with efforts to restore those tributaries.

6. Given that there are runs of anadromous fish moving up or holding in the Klamath River virtually all months of the year, it is not clear how dam removal will progress to minimize harm to downstream populations. We think a low-harm strategy is possible (e.g., by sequencing the dam removals) but would like to see it spelled out, at least conceptually, to determine potential harmful effects.

Analysis of these (and other) issues, will involve substantial literature review, modeling, and field research. If such studies are available, we are simply not aware of them. As noted above, a transparent, coordinated science program is needed to address these issues and to guide how, where and when dams are to be removed. After all, if undertaken, this will be the most ambitious dam removal program in history and is likely to set the standard for future dam removal programs. It should be done carefully, adaptively, and with solid scientific backing.

Finally, we reiterate that we are not opposed to dam removal. Indeed, we have endorsed the concept of dam removal many times and support it as a fundamental goal. But we do think a more complete scientific analysis on the effects of dam removal on fish and fisheries is warranted. An independent analysis that considers all the possible effects, good and bad, can only help in making sure that the dam removal process is conducted in such as way as to maximize benefits to the Klamath's beleaguered fishes.

Peter Moyle Jeffrey Mount
Professor, Associate Director Professor, Director

Comment Author	Galusha, Frank
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1106_395-1	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 AQU-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease. Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-4	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 Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Federal 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_EM_1106_395-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-6	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1118_791

From: wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com[SMTP:WOLFHOWLMAMA@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 11:27:39 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove All dams on Klamath & tributaries!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove All dams on Klamath & tributaries!

Duplicate of GP_WI_1110_480

Body: I also strongly urge: 2. Restoration of wetlands/marshes in Upper basin (incl. Lowe/Lule/Upper Klamath Lake), 3. Minimum flows for fish- comply with ESA!, & 4. Release (promised!) 50,000 acre ft. to Humboldt County from Trinity River for salmon/other species!

This precious river has been deadened/killed for way too long- Let it be healthy again! Do your job- Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife & health! You work for citizens, Not industry.

Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you

Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse

Comment Author	Garvey, Lydia
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_WI_1110_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_WI_1110_480 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_791-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1210_1015

From: wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com[SMTP:WOLFHOWLMAMA@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, December 10, 2011 9:52:31 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Preferred Alternative! Remove (at least lower 4) Klamath River(& tributaries) dams!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lydia Garvey
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Preferred Alternative! Remove (at least lower 4) Klamath River(& tributaries) dams!

Body: I strongly urge you to: 1. Restore wetlands/marshes in upper Klamath basin (incl.Lower/Upper Klamath & Tule Lakes),and 2. Comply with ESA & biological opinions/science- for minimum flows for fish!
This would certainly resolve alot of commercial/tribal/recreation issues, along with providing alot of jobs & healthy watershed/nature etc.
Do your job-Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildife, economy & health! You work for citizens, Not industry!
Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.
Thank you
Lydia Garvey
Public Health Nurse

Comment Author	Garvey, Lydia
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1210_1015-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1104_356

From: Heather Gass[SMTP:HEATHER.GASS@BHGHOME.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:28:33 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: FW: DO NOT Remove our DAMs!!!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,
I emplore you not to remove our dams! They provide clean energy to 10's of thousands of California residents. The removal of these dams will destroy the only economy that is left in the Siskiyou area and that is ranching. The livelihoods of those living in that area will forever be lost. The idea that removing the dams will save the coho is untrue. Once all the sediment that has been built up behind the dams is released it will kill all the fish.

Comment 2 - Fish

The people of Siskiyou overwhelming voted not to remove the dams. Why are you not listening? We the people DO NOT WANT THE DAMS REMOVED!!! STOP this action now!

Comment1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Gass, Heather
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_356-1	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 GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Table 3.15-21 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) shows that agriculture is from 6% to 10% of the regional economy for Klamath, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties. The outcome of the voter referendums in Siskiyou and Klamath Counties were added to the timeline in Figure ES-2.	Yes
GP_EM_1104_356-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	No

GP_EM_1104_362

From: Glenn Gelineau[SMTP:GLENNG2@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 12:30:54 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Save The Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear MS. Vasquez,

I am writing today to express my support to save the Dams on the Klamath river. These dams provide critical watershed, a source of clean energy, a source of water for fire suppression in our forests, but most importantly to save the livelihoods of our ranchers and farmers and their way of life. This area is also a great source of food that feeds untold numbers of people.
This is critical we must save our dams.

Glenn Gelineau

Comment Author	Gelineau, Glenn
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_362-1	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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection. The assessment of the alternatives' effects on Fire Suppression is presented in Section 3.18. Draft EIS/EIR Table 3.15-21 shows that agriculture is from 6% to 10% of the regional economy for Klamath, Modoc and Siskiyou counties.	No

GP_EM_1227_1210

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2011 10:38:58 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: EIS/EIR COMMENT
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Duplicate of GP_EM_1021_107

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, Ca. 96097

Dec. 27, 2011

RESPONSE TO EIS/EIR REGARDING KBRA AND KHSA

Removal of Coho Salmon from the Endangered Species List will negate the entire premise for both the KHSA and the KBRA. Review the following data regarding the non indigenous status of the Coho Salmon and understand that there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list a non indigenous species.

Statement identifying the taxon

Coho Salmon, Silver Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch...a salmonid which is a vertebrate fish. Based on historical evidence Coho Salmon located within the Klamath River are as a result of plantings in 1895, 1895, multiple plantings in the 1960's and 1980's **from multiple sources**. According to the **Expert Science Panel 4-25-2011 "**it is to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."

FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11 Therefore, no single subspecies of Coho Salmon can be identified as being exclusive to the Klamath River.

Proposed Removal of Klamath Basin Hydroelectric Dams

Other Natural Occurances or human related activities

Nature--Estuarine destruction--predation--over fishing--by catch--Ocean temperature, climatic changes. The Federal ESA has no provision for listing a non-indigenous species and there is no historical evidence that Coho Salmon were ever indigenous in the Klamath River Basin. The present listing by California ESA and NMFS has been based upon erroneous data and should be removed from the endangered or threatened listing under the California and Federal ESA. In addition to same the following data clearly indicates that National Marine Fisheries Service ignored the science that was available to them and instead relied upon "junk science".

Duplicate Cont.

Historical Coho Salmon

Fish & Game cannot document that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River. After each subsequent plantings there was a rise in returning Coho for the following three years, however, without further plantings Coho levels again dropped. With perceived improved hatchery and downriver conditions as a result of Iron Gate Dam construction, three additional attempts at planting were made utilizing Coho imported from previously untested watersheds. Two of the three attempts failed before the final trial using Coho of Cascadia origin was determined to be marginally successful. That trial planting was considered responsible for the present minimal upper midstem river returns. As a scientist, I would classify these failed plantings as an unsuccessful experiment. In 2001 the Karuk Tribal Council stated that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River prior to plantings.

"Although it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that the 1895 stocking did not result in a portion of the runs observed 15 years later in the Klamath River, this initial stocking was likely too small and in the wrong area to have had much chance of establishing a new, self reproducing population in the upper Klamath River and tributaries. At least some portion of the eggs reared and released in the Trinity system in 1895 originated from Redwood Creek; a much smaller system. Redwood Creek coho salmon are specifically adapted to swimming relatively short distances (<60 miles) to reach their customary spawning areas. It seems unlikely these fish could have strayed the additional 150 river-miles necessary to reach the upper Klamath River to successfully establish a new run. Further, the eggs hatched and reared at Fort Gaston had

opportunity to imprint to the Trinity River, and this also would have reduced the chances of straying to the upper portions of the Klamath. Finally, as reported by the Klamath River Basin Fishery Task Force (1991)".

SOURCE: **APPENDIX D.**

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE OF COHO SALMON IN THE UPPER

KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT RIVERS.

California Department of Fish and Game

Northern California and North Coast Region

February 2002

(For complete document go to)
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

2002 California Position on Coho Salmon

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings. To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that **"Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California"** some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. **"Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification**" (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial

Duplicate cont.

plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River. Based on NMFS statements and (proof) there is little doubt that any court in the land would throw out this ridiculous claim of (proof).

SOURCE: **APPENDIX D.**

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE OF COHO SALMON IN THE UPPER

KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT RIVERS.

California Department of Fish and Game

Northern California and North Coast Region

February 2002

(For complete document go to)

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

2003 California Position on Salmon Runs

The Fish & Game report published in 2003 indicated the following: **"The Department of Fish & Game concludes that low flows and other flow related factors (eg; fish passage and fish density) caused of the 2002 fish kill on the lower Klamath River. Furthermore, of the conditions that can cause or exacerbate a fish kill, flow is the only factor that can be controlled to any degree. Flow is regulated by upstream reservoirs operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation on both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers."** Without regulatory flow and reservoirs of water in a dry year The Fall Run of Chinook will be seriously endangered as historically the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and Fall.

Source:

State of California

The Resource Agency

Department of Fish & Game

September 2002 Klamath River Fish Kill

Preliminary Analysis of Contributing Factors

2006 California Position on Coho Salmon

Duplicate cont.

California Fish & Game Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book published in December 2006 does NOT list Coho Salmon as being present in California waters. This information alone should make it clear that California Fish & Game do not consider Coho Salmon native to the Klamath River, or for that matter, California waters at all. Consider that "**Coho populations in California waters have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon."**

SOURCE:

Klamath River Expert Panel

FINAL REPORT

Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives

on Coho Salmon and Steelhead

April 25, 2011

(For complete document go to)

FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11

In 2001, Not one person on the Karuk Tribal Council believed that Coho salmon were native to the Klamath River,

Within the Tribe's jurisdiction between Bluff Creek and Clear Creek on the California portion of the Klamath River, which is approximately between 91 and 140 miles below the lowest slated dam, Iron Gate, for removal this statement is reflected for example, in the minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001: Discussion was had by the Tribal Council and whether or not they [Coho] were ever present in the main streams and tributaries… …"Council states "**it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present"**, and also the comment was made that if they were never here, then "**they should not be encouraged to come back**." .

The following minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001 were given to us by Gary Lake, Member of the Tribal Council Meeting on that date.

National Marine Fisheries Service, in the Karuk Council minutes, attempted to manipulate the Karuk into admitting they were indigenous and were promised that if they capitulated the NMFS presence would disappear. See copies of Karuk Tribal Council Meeting minutes below:

Comment 1 - Fish

***Note: Minutes were not readable in received email.**

Shasta Tribe has held that Coho Salmon were never in the Klamath Basin The Shasta Tribe has been on the Klamath for centuries and they clearly state that Coho Salmon were never in the river prior to 1895.

POPULATION TRENDS

It becomes clear that Coho Salmon population in the Pacific Northwest is not declining and that the Coho have moved North into cooler Alaskan waters as a result of the historic rise in Pacific Ocean

Comment 1 cont.

Temperature. In 2006 the total tonnage of Coho Salmon taken in the Pacific Northwest was 7,000 metric tons and in 2010 the total take was 16,000 metric tons according to National Marine Fisheries Service data. It would appear that the general population of Coho Salmon is doing very well in the Pacific Northwest. However, in 1950 55% of Coho were taken in Alaskan waters and due to a historic warming of the Pacific Ocean the Coho have moved North and in 2010 91% of Coho were taken in Alaskan waters. Decreased landings in California, Oregon and Washington are not as a result of dams, farming, mining or other man related projects. Prior to the warming of the Pacific Ocean the landings in 1950 of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was only 55%. This data alone negates the listing by California Endangered Species

Act and National Marine Fisheries Service for Coho Salmon in any Evolutionary Significant Unit south of Alaskan waters.

Year : From: 1950 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : California

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	$
1952	SALMON, COHO	340.5	750,600	135,108
1953	SALMON, COHO	267.3	589,200	126,679
1954	SALMON, COHO	193.5	426,700	110,942
1955	SALMON, COHO	155.0	341,800	85,471
1956	SALMON, COHO	331.8	731,500	197,518
1957	SALMON, COHO	213.5	470,600	127,065
1958	SALMON, COHO	135.4	298,600	131,782

1959	SALMON, COHO	276.4	609,300	231,534
1960	SALMON, COHO	102.1	225,000	97,382
1961	SALMON, COHO	243.6	537,000	188,090
1962	SALMON, COHO	168.5	371,400	134,148
1963	SALMON, COHO	462.5	1,019,600	336,407
1964	SALMON, COHO	870.3	1,918,700	680,967
1965	SALMON, COHO	1,060.1	2,337,100	855,512
1966	SALMON, COHO	518.6	1,143,200	427,543
1967	SALMON, COHO	1,565.0	3,450,200	1,619,478
1968	SALMON, COHO	1,060.7	2,338,500	1,130,736
1969	SALMON, COHO	560.0	1,234,500	582,819
1970	SALMON, COHO	608.9	1,342,300	676,937

1971	SALMON, COHO	1,444.8	3,185,100	1,533,331
1972	SALMON, COHO	985.0	2,171,500	1,499,394
1973	SALMON, COHO	1,293.9	2,852,600	2,305,159
1974	SALMON, COHO	1,678.4	3,700,100	2,963,241
1975	SALMON, COHO	511.8	1,128,400	843,010
1976	SALMON, COHO	1,458.0	3,214,200	3,509,280
1977	SALMON, COHO	135.3	298,200	367,445
1978	SALMON, COHO	600.0	1,322,800	1,597,976
1979	SALMON, COHO	542.6	1,196,119	2,622,696
1980	SALMON, COHO	136.4	300,783	409,245
1981	SALMON, COHO	249.0	548,945	809,798
1982	SALMON, COHO	287.6	634,023	802,817

1983	SALMON, COHO	138.9	306,167	328,142
1984	SALMON, COHO	181.1	399,234	700,302
1985	SALMON, COHO	42.1	92,798	127,853
1986	SALMON, COHO	104.2	229,708	236,172
1987	SALMON, COHO	128.4	283,023	493,172
1988	SALMON, COHO	166.9	367,946	707,164
1989	SALMON, COHO	121.0	266,748	392,732
1990	SALMON, COHO	163.3	360,058	620,814
1991	SALMON, COHO	238.4	525,537	692,878
1992	SALMON, COHO	5.8	12,746	18,074
GRAND TOTALS:	-	19,746.2	43,532,535	31,456,813

Year : From: 1950 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : Alaska

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	$
1950	SALMON, COHO	10,193.1	22,471,632	2,685,084
1951	SALMON, COHO	16,456.3	36,279,648	5,103,591
1952	SALMON, COHO	9,932.9	21,897,999	3,116,287
1953	SALMON, COHO	6,459.0	14,239,611	1,538,045
1954	SALMON, COHO	10,242.8	22,581,243	2,551,797
1955	SALMON, COHO	7,486.8	16,505,325	2,260,418
1956	SALMON, COHO	6,053.8	13,346,217	1,769,561
1957	SALMON, COHO	6,554.3	14,449,608	2,112,032
1958	SALMON, COHO	5,949.4	13,116,144	2,221,424

1959	SALMON, COHO	5,376.1	11,852,122	2,369,578
1960	SALMON, COHO	4,332.5	9,551,430	2,189,426
1961	SALMON, COHO	5,164.6	11,385,800	1,997,400
1962	SALMON, COHO	6,909.0	15,231,500	3,161,960
1963	SALMON, COHO	7,974.8	17,581,200	3,008,820
1964	SALMON, COHO	9,504.6	20,953,900	3,582,060
1965	SALMON, COHO	8,013.2	17,666,000	4,362,380
1966	SALMON, COHO	7,308.8	16,112,900	3,705,314
1967	SALMON, COHO	5,906.8	13,022,100	3,342,775
1968	SALMON, COHO	9,511.2	20,968,400	5,361,644
1969	SALMON, COHO	3,644.0	8,033,600	2,225,493
1970	SALMON, COHO	5,396.9	11,898,000	3,511,808

1971	SALMON, COHO	5,198.0	11,459,500	2,820,143
1972	SALMON, COHO	5,900.0	13,007,200	5,738,343
1973	SALMON, COHO	4,461.9	9,836,800	7,398,504
1974	SALMON, COHO	5,815.2	12,820,300	8,735,690
1975	SALMON, COHO	3,225.0	7,109,800	4,248,922
1976	SALMON, COHO	5,061.6	11,158,900	10,064,532
1977	SALMON, COHO	6,986.9	15,403,400	14,624,824
1978	SALMON, COHO	9,062.4	19,978,862	22,194,355
1979	SALMON, COHO	10,851.1	23,922,428	31,365,428
1980	SALMON, COHO	10,171.7	22,424,631	17,934,564
1981	SALMON, COHO	11,688.0	25,767,321	23,613,739
1982	SALMON, COHO	21,029.4	46,361,352	39,851,898

1983	SALMON, COHO	12,115.2	26,709,237	16,133,851
1984	SALMON, COHO	20,047.9	44,197,532	42,490,105
1985	SALMON, COHO	21,328.7	47,021,270	42,424,022
1986	SALMON, COHO	20,523.5	45,246,206	41,034,415
1987	SALMON, COHO	11,211.9	24,717,758	28,175,674
1988	SALMON, COHO	16,011.6	35,299,092	61,581,492
1989	SALMON, COHO	14,776.7	32,576,702	26,771,741
1990	SALMON, COHO	17,537.4	38,662,920	39,492,939
1991	SALMON, COHO	18,616.6	41,042,197	32,698,005
1992	SALMON, COHO	23,031.2	50,774,650	47,489,989
1993	SALMON, COHO	17,038.6	37,563,245	31,940,554
1994	SALMON, COHO	33,279.0	73,366,885	65,055,555

1995	SALMON, COHO	21,660.9	47,753,512	27,973,007
1996	SALMON, COHO	20,061.9	44,228,405	22,600,023
1997	SALMON, COHO	10,088.1	22,240,188	17,933,829
1998	SALMON, COHO	15,611.5	34,417,036	19,922,334
1999	SALMON, COHO	12,264.4	27,038,104	21,011,226
2000	SALMON, COHO	13,195.5	29,090,775	15,567,757
2001	SALMON, COHO	14,579.2	32,141,386	13,752,820
2002	SALMON, COHO	14,917.6	32,887,277	11,293,090
2003	SALMON, COHO	12,045.7	26,555,900	12,365,643
2004	SALMON, COHO	17,728.9	39,085,061	26,782,173
2005	SALMON, COHO	14,048.4	30,970,997	20,698,903
2006	SALMON, COHO	14,060.3	30,997,343	29,913,649

2007	SALMON, COHO	10,975.4	24,196,434	20,959,494
2008	SALMON, COHO	15,043.8	33,165,526	38,754,126
2009	SALMON, COHO	12,102.3	26,680,753	21,806,850
2010	SALMON, COHO	13,199.9	29,100,578	30,282,432
GRAND TOTALS:	-	714,924.2	1,576,121,842	1,077,673,537

For confirmation of this data go to the following link:http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html

Comment 1 cont.

RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Prior to plantings of Coho Salmon in 1895 there were no Coho in the waters of California. In 1931 California Fish & Game biologists indicated that Coho were now present all the way to Central California. See attached map of range of Coho in California waters. Considering that Coho were not indigenous to the Klamath Basin I classify the introduction of Coho into California waters as a poor experiment. Until Ocean temperatures drop we cannot expect any numbers of Coho returning to our hatcheries. It is also noted that by not counting returning hatchery Coho the estimate of Coho populations is severely skewed and is to be considered “junk science”. Considering that Coho were planted 116 years ago there is little doubt that there are any “wild” Coho left. It is likely that the returning Coho without tags were from returning hatchery fish that spawned before they returned to the hatcheries.

ABUNDANCE

Considering that the listing of Coho Salmon is unlawful, arbitrary and capricious there is little meaning to referring to abundance. However, as it was stated earlier, in 1960 the total tonnage of Coho Salmon taken in the Pacific Northwest was 6,198 metric tons and in 2010 the total take was 15,081 metric tons according to NMFS data. Refer to NMFS site to confirm the listed tonnage.

Year : From: 1960 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : Pacific

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	$
1960	SALMON, COHO	6,198.2	13,664,630	3,784,409
1961	SALMON, COHO	10,523.9	23,201,000	5,534,295
1962	SALMON, COHO	12,588.5	27,752,500	6,955,681
1963	SALMON, COHO	12,760.3	28,131,400	5,846,982
1964	SALMON, COHO	17,268.8	38,070,800	8,658,617
1965	SALMON, COHO	17,470.3	38,515,100	10,322,616
1966	SALMON, COHO	17,579.6	38,756,000	10,747,238
1967	SALMON, COHO	17,368.8	38,291,200	12,694,665
1968	SALMON, COHO	17,139.9	37,786,700	11,747,357

1969	SALMON, COHO	9,672.8	21,324,600	7,680,912
1970	SALMON, COHO	19,825.7	43,707,700	17,187,738
1971	SALMON, COHO	18,084.3	39,868,600	12,158,942
1972	SALMON, COHO	14,297.2	31,519,500	16,470,151
1973	SALMON, COHO	14,907.7	32,865,600	25,753,885
1974	SALMON, COHO	19,009.4	41,908,100	28,412,118
1975	SALMON, COHO	12,974.6	28,603,900	22,200,823
1976	SALMON, COHO	16,820.1	37,081,500	38,690,649
1977	SALMON, COHO	14,261.0	31,439,776	32,490,243
1978	SALMON, COHO	15,771.9	34,770,800	43,797,363
1979	SALMON, COHO	18,893.3	41,652,063	62,917,296
1980	SALMON, COHO	17,648.3	38,907,518	36,800,602

1981	SALMON, COHO	17,092.6	37,682,261	38,924,460
1982	SALMON, COHO	28,634.7	63,128,036	56,254,728
1983	SALMON, COHO	15,438.5	34,035,822	22,620,536
1984	SALMON, COHO	23,409.4	51,608,446	50,779,563
1985	SALMON, COHO	26,678.0	58,814,276	53,195,669
1986	SALMON, COHO	29,505.2	65,047,228	61,081,583
1987	SALMON, COHO	18,494.2	40,772,386	57,135,043
1988	SALMON, COHO	22,689.7	50,021,644	93,394,877
1989	SALMON, COHO	20,485.0	45,161,341	39,233,015
1990	SALMON, COHO	22,152.9	48,838,178	52,836,689
1991	SALMON, COHO	23,728.0	52,310,669	42,394,356
1992	SALMON, COHO	24,500.2	54,013,177	50,706,095

1993	SALMON, COHO	17,909.3	39,482,903	33,567,769
1994	SALMON, COHO	34,745.2	76,599,272	67,510,675
1995	SALMON, COHO	23,058.7	50,835,249	29,920,224
1996	SALMON, COHO	21,290.7	46,937,392	24,175,412
1997	SALMON, COHO	10,526.3	23,206,373	18,582,353
1998	SALMON, COHO	16,370.3	36,089,931	20,879,123
1999	SALMON, COHO	13,255.4	29,222,950	22,784,092
2000	SALMON, COHO	15,330.5	33,797,582	18,041,811
2001	SALMON, COHO	17,364.6	38,281,999	15,712,389
2002	SALMON, COHO	17,241.9	38,011,517	13,185,859
2003	SALMON, COHO	14,523.7	32,018,972	15,180,229
2004	SALMON, COHO	20,907.6	46,092,894	32,516,116

2005	SALMON, COHO	16,319.0	35,976,826	25,901,752
2006	SALMON, COHO	15,816.9	34,869,848	34,719,571
2007	SALMON, COHO	12,241.2	26,986,872	25,266,154
2008	SALMON, COHO	16,909.1	37,277,697	45,157,424
2009	SALMON, COHO	14,936.4	32,928,818	29,327,629
2010	SALMON, COHO	15,081.3	33,248,157	35,738,303
GRAND TOTALS:	-	907,701.0	2,001,117,703	1,547,576,081

http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html

According to this data it is clear that Coho Salmon populations are thriving in the Pacific Northwest.

LIFE HISTORY (BIOLOGY ECOLGY)

"Washington, Oregon and California Fish & Game indicate that 85% of Coho Salmon spawn within 25 miles of the Ocean estuary in small streams and creeks." Only through plantings and hatcheries have Coho been removed from their normal cycles of spawning to move further up into rivers far from the Coast. It is definitive that Coho Salmon require cooler water than is normally present off the Coast of California.

It well known that 85% of Coho Salmon spawn within 20 miles of the Coast and loss of stream habitat is widely acknowledged as the single biggest cause of declines of anadromous salmonids in general in the Pacific Northwest,

"Adult coho salmon enter fresh water from September through January in order to spawn. In the short coastal streams of California, migration usually begins between mid-November and mid-January" per following source document

Comment 1 cont.

California Fish & Game

Fisheries Resources and Species Management

Coho Salmon : Life history

Refer to link for complete paper.

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/REsources/Coho/SAL_CohoLifeHistory.asp

.**Understanding Coho reduction in California Waters**

In an attempt to understand the movement of commercial Salmon into Alaskan waters research found that there has been a historic rise in temperature of the Pacific **Ocean** which directly correlates with the historic increased activity in the Ring of Fire volcanoes. In 2010 91% of all Coho Salmon have been caught in Alaskan waters. Although California, Oregon and Washington commercial fisheries are suffering, there is significant scientific evidence that the Pacific Ocean temperature increase is the primary cause. In 1950 the total catch of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was 55%. This scientific data clearly demonstrates that the commercial Salmon industry is in better shape than it has ever been. However, severely reduced landings of Coho Salmon in California, Oregon and Washington have no scientifically substantiated direct correlation of that decline to prior and present conditions on the Klamath River and its tributaries. However, there is a direct correlation of salmon migration movement to the historic rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures. Based on this scientific data it is clear that listing the Coho Salmon as endangered is fallacious as the ocean environment for these Salmon has forced them to move North into cooler waters.

Pacific Ocean Temperature
http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbm=&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Volcanic activity in the Pacific Ocean

http://www.google.com/search?q=volcanic+history+of+eruptions+in+the+ring+of+fire&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GHiWTKjHI5GqsAPNsvTkCQ&ved=0CHUQpQI&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Heat Content of the Pacific Ocean

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/OceanCooling/page4.php

Comment 1 cont.

HABITAT NECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL

From the prior dated presented herein it is clear that Coho Salmon prefer smaller streams and creeks close to the Ocean Estuary and cooler temperatures than Chinook Salmon. Floods have deposited serious silt loads in smaller tributaries and have disturbed prime habitat for Coho Salmon. Once again, it should be noted that any reference to Coho viability in the Klamath Basin is unlawful as the species was never indigenous.

Comment 1 cont.

FACTORS AFFECTING ABILITY TO SURVIVE AND REPRODUCE

Primary force affecting Coho Salmon ability to spawn is Ocean Temperature which drives them into wherever the temperature is well tolerated by them Considering that this is a de-listing petition based on the documented data that they were never indigenous to the Klamath Basin no factors in the Klamath Basin should be considered for the survivability or reproduction of Coho Salmon.

DEGREE AND IMMEDIACY OF THREAT

The threat to Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin should not even be considered as this is an unnatural habitat for them. Had plantings not been done in 1895, 1899, the 60's and the 80's we would not even have them in California waters.

IMPACT OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

Considering that Coho Salmon were not indigenous the management efforts to force Coho Salmon to move over a hundred miles upriver is negated by the statements made by Washington, Oregon and California Fish & Game in that 85% of Coho Salmon prefer to spawn within 25 miles of Coastal Estuaries. These attempts to force the Coho into areas that are not part of their genetic imperative should be ended and stop the expenditures on a bad experiment. The attempt to remove four hydroelectric dams to "restore Coho Salmon runs" in the Klamath Basin is ludicrous and would result in property values declining, county revenue reduced, recreational activities curtailed, fire danger by removing reservoirs that fire helicopters utilize to fill their buckets, inundating floods downriver as Iron Gate Dam was specifically built to mitigate flood damage downriver in addition to a plethora of other negative impacts.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

We would suggest no further expenditure of time, effort or money on attempting to "restore Coho Salmon populations" in the Klamath Basin for all of the scientific data presented within this de-listing petition.

AVAILABILITY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Within this petition are the links to all data presented herein.

Respectfully submitted;

_____

Dr. Richard Gierak, SCWUA Science Consultant

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 27, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1021_107. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1021_107. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1021_107 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1227_1210-1	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	No

GP_EM_1021_107

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 4:24:01 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: EIS/EIR Comment
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA. 96097

530 475-3212

October 20, 2012

Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;

KHSA Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Fish

Comment 2 - Fish

The entire proposal for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is to recover Coho Salmon populations. Reality, and historical documents clearly indicate that Coho were never native to the Klamath Basin and the present listing by California ESA and Federal NMFS are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious as there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list non-indigenous species. Secretary Ken Salazar is in violation of the Federal ESA as the Department of the Interior is responsible only for freshwater species of fish and it is the Department of Commerce that is responsible for saltwater species.

Statement identifying the taxon

Comment 3 - Fish

Coho Salmon, Silver Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch...a salmonid which is a vertebrate fish. Based on historical evidence Coho Salmon located within the Klamath River are as a result of plantings in 1895, 1895, multiple plantings in the 1960's and 1980's **from multiple sources**. According to the **Expert Science Panel 4-25-2011 "**it is to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."

FINAL Report_Coho Salmon-Steelhead_Klamath Expert Panels_04 25 11 Therefore, no single subspecies of Coho Salmon can be identified as being exclusive to the Klamath River.

Known distribution of the taxon.

Occupies the entire Pacific Coastal region at this time. This petition specifically refers to Northern California and the present listing of Coho Salmon as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act on the Klamath River and the Federal ESA listing of Coho Salmon as threatened and consideration to list them as endangered. This petition specifically is regarding the Southern Oregon-Northern California ESU units.

Known threats which may affect the taxa.

Nature--Estuarine destruction--predation--over fishing--by catch--Ocean temperature, climatic changes.

Reasons for nominating the taxon for delisting including any reference in any scientific journal or other literature dealing with the taxon.

The Federal ESA has no provision for listing a non-indigenous species and there is no historical evidence that Coho Salmon were ever indigenous in the Klamath River Basin. The present listing by California ESA and NMFS has been based upon erroneous data and should be removed from the endangered or threatened listing under the California and Federal ESA. In addition to same the following data clearly indicates that National Marine Fisheries Service ignored the science that was available to them and instead relied upon "junk science".

Historical Coho Salmon

Fish & Game cannot document that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River. After each subsequent plantings there was a rise in returning Coho for the following three years, however, without further plantings Coho levels again dropped. With perceived improved hatchery and downriver conditions as a result of Iron Gate Dam construction, three additional attempts at planting were made utilizing Coho imported from previously untested watersheds. Two of the three attempts failed before the final trial using Coho of Cascadia origin was determined to be marginally successful. That trial planting was considered responsible for the present minimal upper midstem river returns. As a scientist, I would classify these failed plantings as an unsuccessful experiment. In 2001 the Karuk Tribal Council stated that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River prior to plantings.

Comment 4 - Fish

"Although it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that the 1895 stocking did not result in a portion of the runs observed 15 years later in the Klamath River, this initial stocking was likely too small and in the wrong area to have had much chance of establishing a new, self reproducing population in the upper Klamath River and tributaries. At least some portion of the eggs reared and released in the Trinity system in 1895 originated from Redwood Creek; a much smaller system. Redwood Creek coho salmon are specifically adapted to swimming relatively short distances (<60 miles) to reach their customary spawning areas. It seems unlikely these fish could have strayed the additional 150 river-miles necessary to reach the upper Klamath River to successfully establish a new run. Further, the eggs hatched and reared at Fort Gaston had

opportunity to imprint to the Trinity River, and this also would have reduced the chances of straying to the upper portions of the Klamath. Finally, as reported by the Klamath River Basin

Fishery Task Force (1991).
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

In 2001, Not one person on the Karuk Tribal Council believed that Coho salmon were native to the Klamath River,

Within the Tribe's jurisdiction between Bluff Creek and Clear Creek on the California portion of the Klamath River, which is approximately between 91 and 140 miles below the lowest slated dam, Iron Gate, for removal this statement is reflected for example, in the **minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001:** Discussion was had by the Tribal Council and whether or not they [Coho] were ever present in the main streams and tributaries… …"Council states it may be **easier to prove the Coho were never present**, and also the comment was made that if they were never here, then **they should not be encouraged to come back**." . **(See attached 3 page addendum of Tribal Council Meeting minutes)**

Comment 5 - Water Quality

Quote from 2009 Water Quality Klamath TMDL scoping comment responses -
"The Regional Water Board can not establish life cycle-based water quality objectives for the mainstem Klamath River because the DO concentrations associated with salmonid life cycle requirements **can not be met even under natural conditions**- conditions in which there are no anthropogenic influences. As such, the Regional Water Board staff has proposed water quality objectives that protect natural DO conditions from further degradation." This clearly indicates that the Klamath will return to its original status as being the "Stinky River", as named by the local tribes wherein early expeditions to the Klamath Basin could not find potable water to drink and that their pack animals refused to drink from the River.

Comment 6 - Water Quality

Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno reservoir and **California EPA Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out**. Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of Chinook Salmon counted by California Fish & Game Commission averaged 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 65,000. This was possibly as a result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath.

Comment 7 - Fish

Effects of timber, mining, farming and mismanagement of inland streams and rivers

"**It does not appear that it is resource users (timber, farming, mining,)** in the mid-Klamath is the reason, but is instead Ocean and climatic conditions" on salmonid populations.

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Dr. John Palmisano formerly a Marine mammal biologist for NMFS in Juneau, Alaska, teaching fisheries and biology at U of Washington-an environmental scientist for a consulting firm in

Comment 7 cont. - Fish

Bellevue, WA. (503 645-5676)) 1997: pg2. "**Coastal waters from Mexico all the way to Alaska have gradually warmed since the climate shift of the 1970s and the subsequent, periodic affects of El Nino."** "It is estimated that 40 - 80 percent of estuarine habitat along the Pacific Northwest has been diminished or destroyed". **"It is clearly not the perceived mismanagement of inland streams and rivers that has caused the recent degradation of the salmonid population".**

Comment 8 - Fish

"Weitkamp et al. (1995) suggested that natural origin Coho production in the SONCC ESU may not be currently sustainable. Further reduction in survival at sea in response to climate shifts has the potential to offset potential improvements in the freshwater environment, or it could cause further reductions or even extinction of natural origin Coho populations that are presently threatened with extinction." It is also to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the **"Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."** This statement also verifies the statement that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath Basin.

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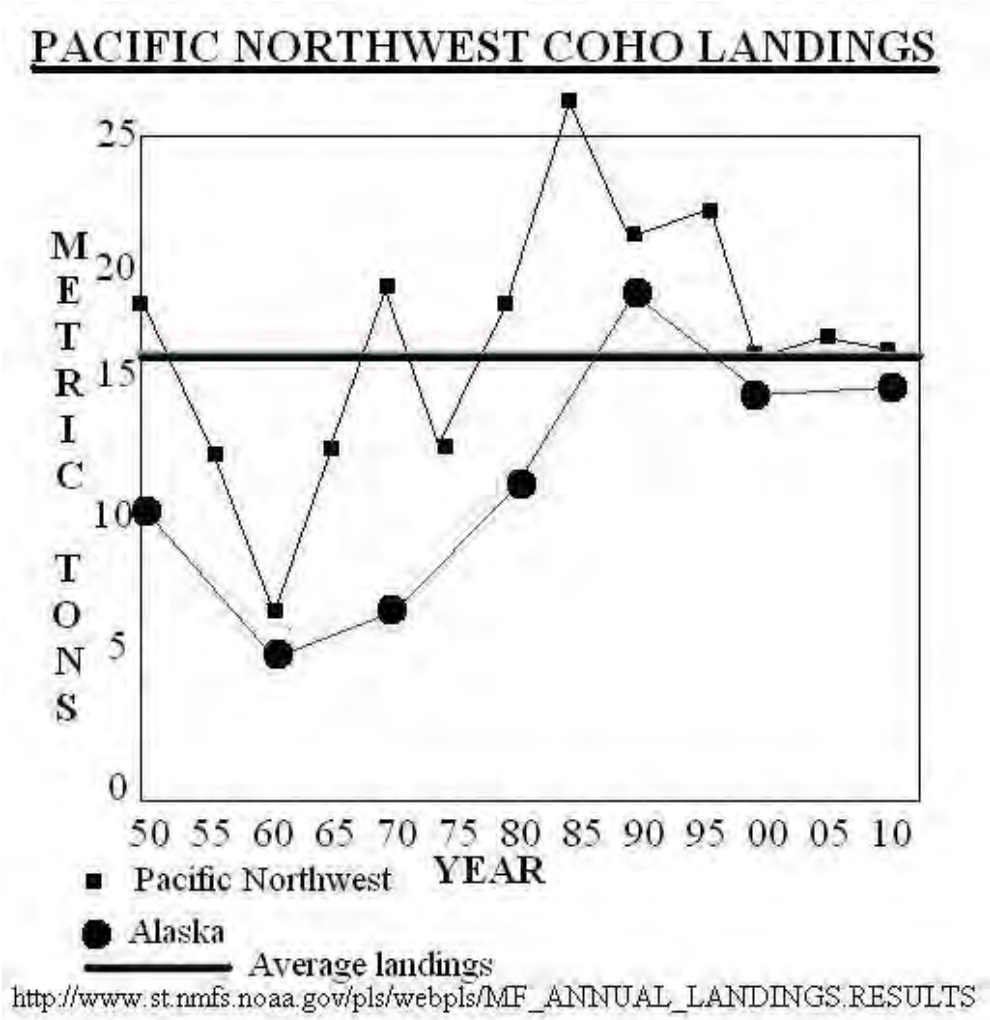
Pacific Northwest Coho Landings

Based on the following graph utilizing data from http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html

Comment 9 - Fish

It becomes clear that Coho Salmon population in the Pacific Northwest is not declining and that the Coho have moved North into cooler Alaskan waters as a result of the historic rise in Pacific Ocean Temperature. Decreased landings in California, Oregon and Washington are not as a result of dams, farming, mining or other man related projects. This NMFS data clearly indicates that Coho Salmon in the Pacific Northwest is not in decline, but is maintaining a 62 year average landing with 91% of Coho being landed in cooler Alaskan waters in 2010. Prior to the warming of the Pacific Ocean the landings in 1950 of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was only 55%. **This data alone negates the listing by California ESA and NMFS for Coho Salmon in any ESU south of Alaskan waters.**



Importance of salmonids to native populations of California and Dam effects

Native tribes have spoken of millions of Chinook Salmon in the Klamath River prior to the construction of dams. However, the reality based on California Division of Fish & Game 1930 report, fish bulletin #34, the total number of Salmon on the Klamath totaled between 30,000 and 45,000 prior to the dams being installed. After the dams the numbers went up to between 45,000 and 90,000 fish Dr. Ken Gobalet Professor of Biology Ph.D. California State University, Bakersfield **"The rarity of salmonids in archaeological materials suggests that the ethnographic record overstated the importance of salmonids to the Native Americans of California."** It becomes clear based on this evidence that dams have improved salmonid populations in the Klamath River.

Comment 10 - Fish

http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a932170617

Siletz Tribes speak to low Coho numbers

Comment 11 - Fish

Van de Wetering, Aquatics Program Leader of the Siletz Tribe, argues that "**recent weak runs are most likely the result of unfavorable ocean conditions,** which go through cycles".

http://indiancountrynews.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3936&Itemid=118

1913 California Fish and Game Commission Report

(CFGC 1913) , W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, writes "Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the [Redwood Creek] substation, as there was **no run of either kind of Salmon in the Trinity River."** Any reported Coho after 1895 were as a result of plantings in the Klamath.

Comment 12 - Fish

2002 California Position on Coho Salmon

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. **There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings.** To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that "Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California" some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. "Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification" (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. **NMFS referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River.**

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

2006 California Position on Coho Salmon

California Fish & Game Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book published in December 2006 does NOT list Coho Salmon as being present in California waters. This information alone should make it clear that California Fish & Game do not consider Coho Salmon native to the Klamath River, or for that matter, California waters at all. Consider that Coho populations in California waters have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon. FINAL Report_Coho Salmon-Steelhead_Klamath Expert Panels_04 25 11

Comment 13 - Fish

2003 California Position on Salmon Runs

The Fish & Game report published in 2003 indicated the following: **"The DFG concludes that low flows and other flow related factors (eg; fish passage and fish density) caused of the 2002 fish kill on the lower Klamath River. Furthermore, of the conditions that can cause or**

exacerbate a fish kill, flow is the only factor that can be controlled to any degree. Flow is regulated by upstream reservoirs operated by the USBR on both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers." Without regulatory flow and reservoirs of water in a dry year the Fall Run of Chinook will be seriously endangered as historically the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and Fall.

Comment 14 - Water Quality

Predation by Pinnipeds

Both El Nino and drought conditions-have been indicated as a significant effect on prey and predator species distribution. **Threatened California sea lions were porking out on threatened salmon.** Efforts to capture and relocate harbor seals exhibiting the same tendency have been unsuccessful in solving the problem. The (LRP) Ch4, pages 37-39, states that estimates of mortality of anadromous salmonids from natural predators run as high as 98 percent (Fresh in Steward and Bjornn 1990) Yuroks traditionally harvested marine mammals (McEvoy 1987), but today many of these species are protected by the Marine Mammals Protection Act." In the typical logic of fisheries scientists, the report proceeds to ignore its own stated facts in favor of the politically correct.

1998 Report to Congress Prepared by NOAA, NMFS February 1998: pg 11 Conclusions: "California Sea Lions and Pacific Harbor Seals are abundant, increasing, and widely distributed on the West Coast. **Many salmonid populations, which are declining due to a host of factors, are being preyed upon by pinnipeds." "Pinnipeds can have a significant negative impact on a salmonid population."** Status of Pinnipeds pg 2: "California sea lions, for example, are now found in increasing numbers in northern waters, in inland waters, and upriver in freshwater in many West Coast systems. They are also now found near man-made structures such as dams or fish passage facilities with increasing frequency".

Comment 15 - Marine Life

Understanding Coho reduction in California Waters

In an attempt to understand the movement of commercial Salmon into Alaskan waters research found that **there has been a historic rise in temperature of the Pacific Ocean** which directly correlates with the historic increased activity in the Ring of Fire volcanoes. **In 2010 91% of all Coho Salmon have been caught in Alaskan waters**. **Although California, Oregon and Washington commercial fisheries are suffering, there is significant scientific evidence that the Pacific Ocean temperature increase is the primary cause. In 1950 the total catch of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was 55%.** This scientific data clearly demonstrates that the commercial Salmon industry is in better shape than it has ever been. However, severely reduced landings of Coho Salmon in California, Oregon and Washington have no scientifically substantiated direct correlation of that decline to prior and present conditions on the Klamath River and its tributaries. However, there is a direct correlation of salmon migration movement to the historic rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures. **Based on this scientific data it is clear that listing the Coho Salmon as endangered is fallacious as the ocean environment for these Salmon has forced them to move North into cooler waters.**
http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html

Comment 16 - Fish

Comment 16 cont. - Fish

Pacific Ocean Temperature
http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbm=&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Volcanic activity in the Pacific Ocean

http://www.google.com/search?q=volcanic+history+of+eruptions+in+the+ring+of+fire&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GHiWTKjHI5GqsAPNsvTkCQ&ved=0CHUQpQI&tbs=tl:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010

Heat Content of the Pacific Ocean

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/OceanCooling/page4.php

Genetic Analysis of Hatchery vs. Natural Salmon

Comment 17 - Fish

The initial statement regarding the controversy between "natural" and "hatchery" fish was made in a report by Busack and Currens in 1995, wherein they stated, "Interbreeding with hatchery fish might reduce fitness and productivity of a natural population". Mr. Michael Rode of the California Department of Fish and Game at a Hatchery Evaluation meeting on September 19, 2002 at Iron Gate Hatchery disclosed that less than a 2% genetic survey has been taken to date and **no genetic differences have been noted between "hatchery" or "natural" Coho Salmon.** A 2011 report by the Expert Panel indicated that their genetic analysis indicated the Salmon in Northern California were from Cascadia, Oregon plantings.

It should be noted that the NMFS listing of Coho Salmon in Northern California and Southern Oregon in 1997, (Federal Register: May 6, 1997 (Volume 62, Number 87, 50 CFR Part 227 [Docket No. 950407093-6298-03; I.D. 012595A]) Page 24588-24609) utilized the same data as in the coastal Oregon Coho listing. This listing also distinguishes "natural Coho" from "hatchery Coho" and they did not count "hatchery Coho" even though there is no biological distinction between the two. Citing justification that hatchery reared salmon 'may' display slight 'behavioral differences' upon planting dismisses the fact that returning marked and unmarked hatchery reared salmon known to spawn instream have demonstrated no such scientifically identifiable 'behavioral differences'.

In a 2001 ruling of the ninth District where the listing affecting Northern California and Southern Oregon Salmon is that "naturally spawned" and "hatchery spawned" argument for listing Oregon coastal Coho salmon The NMFS listing decision, contained at 63 Federal Register 42,587, is declared unlawful and set aside as arbitrary and capricious. United States District Judge, **Michael R. Hogan stated the NMFS listing decision was arbitrary and capricious and thus unlawful** under the Administrative Procedures Act 5 U.S.C. 706. **Therefore, the listing affecting Northern California and Southern Oregon is also unlawful and should be set aside as arbitrary and capricious.**

Continued hatchery and Reservoir evaluation in Salmonid production

Salmon and steelhead hatcheries have historically had the twin goals of (1) helping to recover and conserve natural spawning populations, and (2) supporting sustainable commercial, recreational, subsistence, and ceremonial fisheries. Most hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska have been operating for many decades and have generally been very successful in producing fish for harvest and compensating for declines in wild salmon populations. Hatcheries are critical to maintaining future recreational and commercial fishing in the Pacific Ocean and in meeting Treaty harvest obligations. Like it or not, hatchery populations now comprise a major component of Pacific salmon/steelhead species gene pools. The year (2001) for example, 60-80% of salmon that will be harvested originated in state, federal, and Tribal hatcheries. Given the additional 20-40 million in human population growth predicted for the Pacific Northwest in coming decades, it is almost certain that the downward trend in purely wild salmon populations will continue simply as a condition of mathematical progression. As a practical matter, it is clear that the cyclic variables affecting a purely 'wild' reproduction would never allow maintaining the species under the vastly more consequential circumstances outside of U.S. control (reference 2008 NMFS Sockeye Salmon Return Study). For example, the east coast of the US, Europe, China, Japan, and Korea formerly supported large populations of purely wild salmon. They no longer do so and it is unlikely they will ever do so again (Lackey, 2001).
http://www.propertyrightsresearch.org/role_o.htm

Not only did today's **hatchery salmon originate from the eggs and sperm of naturally reproducing salmon populations, hatchery produced fish have been thriving and returning to Pacific Northwest Rivers in unprecedented numbers**. Unfortunately, **these same hatchery fish are now being labeled genetically inferior, hunted down and clubbed, and their eggs sold as fish bait.** There is a very real danger that present anti-hatchery policies will, if pursued, reduce salmon/steelhead populations to the point that there will be no significant recreational or commercial fishing for decades to come. In addition, the deliberate destruction of these hatchery populations by natural resource management agencies may actually be destroying genetic material needed for the continued health of salmon populations in general. Once genetic material is lost from a species gene pool, it can never be recovered. The populations of some remaining "wild" fish are now so small that their genetic diversity has been reduced to the point that, if not the case presently as there is no current scientifically studied or unmarked identifiable distinction between the two, they may be unable to grow in numbers sufficiently without an infusion of genetic material from hatchery fish.
Although genetic management of naturally spawning fish populations is not possible, inherited traits in hatchery salmon populations can be readily adjusted to suit management goals and objectives. Establishing and maintaining hatchery populations with a prescribed pattern of life history variation similar or identical to the naturally spawning populations with which they may interbreed is an attainable management goal that could ameliorate concerns about detrimental interactions. **At the present time, hatchery runs are thriving and must not be destroyed.**
Hatchery fish that are now being wasted are a resource that should be used proactively in recovery efforts. As one example, surplus adult salmon could be outplanted in barren habitats. This would be unsuccessful in some cases but would yield positive results in others. Even allowing excess salmon quotas to remain instream has been proven effective for many to

Comment 18 - Alternatives

redistribute and spawn both mainstem and within other accessible tributaries. Any success would be highly cost effective because the fish that already exist are going to waste.

Any scientist that can claim that there are "wild salmon" left in California waters is not facing reality. After 116 years of planting salmonids from various sources how can there be any "wild salmon" left. **The only "wild salmon" are those hatchery fish that did not return to the hatchery but did spawn in areas prior to the hatcheries.**

Comment 19 - Fish

IN SUMMARY,

Based on evidence presented in this petition Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River and the listing of Coho Salmon by California ESA and Federal ESA should be terminated. Concluding that Coho Salmon were not indigenous, there is no provision in the Endangered Species Act to list a non-native species. Based on the Expert Panels Final Report, dated 4-25-11, what is the rationale for continuing to list a species that is considered to be on the verge of extinction. Not only were they not indigenous, scientific evidence is conclusive that planted Coho runs in the Klamath Basin in Northern California have moved North due to historic warming of the Pacific Ocean. This clearly indicates that said listings are in violation of the Federal ESA and are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious.

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Further, the Department of the Interior and U.S. Fish & Wildlife are in violation of the Federal ESA as their mandates are restricted to freshwater species and their involvement in the Dam Removal issue is out of their jurisdiction. NMFS is in violation of the Federal ESA as there is no provision for listing a non-indigenous species. NMFS is charged with an attempt to blackmail the Karuk Tribal Council. Serious consideration of this de-listing petition is in order prior to any future litigation that may be brought about based on the above scientific information.

References

CH2M Hill. 1985. Klamath River Basin fisheries resource plan. For U.S. Department of the Interior. Kier, William M., Associates. 1991. Long range plan for the Klamath River Basin conservation area fishery restoration program. The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force. Markle, D., L. Grober-Dunsmoor, B. Hayes, and J. Kelly. 1999. Comparisons of habitats and fish communities between Upper Klamath Lake and lower Klamath reservoirs. Abstract in The Third Klamath Basin Watershed Restoration and Research Conference. March 1999. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1988. Final Rule: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 2 ODFW estimates made by applying relative catch per unit of effort to previous population estimates (Fortune 1986). 3 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 2001. Biological Assessment for the Klamath Project. Supporting links embedded within the de-listing petition.

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Addendum to this petition to de-list Coho Salmon on the basis that they were not indigenous to the Klamath Basin. A total of three pages that are an integral part of the Coho De-listing petition.

The following minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001 were given to us by Gary Lake, Member of the Tribal Council Meeting on that date.

"Council states it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present and also the comment was made that if they were never here then they should not be encouraged to come back."

Sandi Tripp states "NMFS has scientific proof that there were Coho present"

NMFS Position on Coho Salmon

NMFS referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River.

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. **There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings.** To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that "Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California" some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. "Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification" (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. This vain attempt by NMFS to convince the Karuk Tribal Council to list a non-indigenous species is unlawful, arbitrary and capricious.

NMFS, in the Karuk Council minutes, attempted to manipulate the Karuk into admitting they were indigenous and were promised that if they capitulated the NMFS presence would disappear.

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf

Consensus: Due to closeness of the bids for cooking a decision was made to have the two new bidders cook at the next two meetings to determine the level of competency for the amount of people that attend the meetings.

Consensus: To adjourn at 8:15 PM.

Respectfully Submitted by: Alvis Johnson, Chairman. Recording Secretary. Sara Spence.

KARUK TRIBE OF CALIFORNIA Tribal Council Meeting Minutes
December 27, 2001 Happy Camp, California

The meeting was called to order at 5:03 PM by Carol Day, Secretary.
ROLL CALL. Present - Carol Day, Secretary – Paula McCarthy, Treasurer – Hermanett Albers, Member – Karen Derry, Member – Robert Goodwin, Member – Gary Lake, Member – Absent Alvis Johnson, Chairman – excused
Frank Wood, Member - excused. Quorum is established.

Approval of the Agenda for December 27, 2001. Amanda Alexander, Troy Hockaday and Connie Reed were added to Open Session.

Motion: To approve the Agenda for December 27, 2001 with additions. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Paula McCarthy. Results: Motion carried.

Approval of the Minutes for November 29, 2001. Various typos were noted and will be corrected.

Motion: To approve the Minutes with corrections. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Karen Derry. Results: Motion passed. (1 abstention - Hermanett Albers).

Amanda Alexander. Amanda Alexander, Tanya Albers and Tamara Alexander were present to report on their recent trip to San Diego for the Native Youth Leadership Conference they attended with Hermanett Albers, Kathy Brower and Jean Martin. They each reported on what they learned and what they enjoyed at the conference. They stated they were happy to attend and appreciated the opportunity.

Connie Reed. Connie was present to discuss staffing in her department. She states she has a staff member that is going on vacation for two weeks and she needs to have someone fill that slot while she is gone. She would like to hire April Spence as a Full Time Temporary employee to cover this position. She also states she would like to work with Judy and CIMC to have more Tribal Members trained in this position. She states this has been discussed and approved through the TERO office. **Motion: To hire April Spence as a full time temporary employee in the CHS office.** Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin, Results: Motion carried.

Connie also took the opportunity to thank Gem for her health and how much better she feels.

Judy Madden. Judy included a written report and reviewed it with them. She updated them on the AVT (Adult Vocational Training) Program. She is also looking into establishing an ROP (Regional Occupational Program) for this area. She states the Tribe was awarded the Outside Sales Position through CIMC at the Karuk Building Center and this position is being advertised. She states she will be meeting with CIMC to start two more Tribal Members into training programs, one in Eureka and one in Yreka. She states her review of the Personal Service Contracts resulted in the addition of item 19 which requires payment of TERO tax at 15% on all contracts initiated in the ancestral territory. She requested approval of this addition as the TERO Board has already approved it. **Motion:** To approve the addition of item 19 to all Personal Service Contracts. Motion by: Karen Derry. 2nd by: Paula McCarthy, Results: Motion carried.

Karen also requested that the Council review item number 14 again regarding copy wrights. Judy requested a Special Meeting with the Council to review the TERO Ordinance. She will have Lori get with them after the first of the year to set a date.

She included a training report from her recent trip to the CTER Tribal Workforce Protection 2002 and Legal Update Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, December 3-6, 2001. She also distributed some information regarding Tribal taxation for their review as it was a main point at the conference. **Motion:** To approve Judy's report. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Gary Lake, Results: Motion carried.

April Attebury. April submitted a written report for their review and approval. She was present to go over the contents of her report with the Council. She states that in late January there will be a training in San Diego that will address Housing issues and a Trust Reform meeting is being held at the same time in San Diego. She states she plans to attend both. She also states she needs to sit down with the Council and develop a plan for what areas they want her to pursue and focus on. John Frank encourages her to attend the Housing training as there are projects coming up within 45 days that will need to be dealt with. She states that she has had trouble getting in contact with David Arwood to discuss the easement across the Bunker Hill mine and it is holding her back. Council states she should go forward and work with Harold and Leaf on this issue. **Motion:** To approved April's report. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin. Results: Motion carried.

Sandi Tripp. A written report was included in the packets and Sandi was present to review it with the Council. She addressed questions and concerns the Council members had. Discussion was had regarding Coho salmon and whether or not they were ever present in the main stream and tributaries. Sandi states NMFS has scientific proof that there were Coho present and if they can make the river conducive to these fish they can work towards getting them off the Endangered Species List and get rid of the NMFS presence. Council states it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present and also the comment was made that if they were never here then they should not be encouraged to come back. Robert also inquired how the Coho effect Steelhead and Chinook. He is also interested in reading the study that proves the Coho were here. Sandi states she will forward copies of the studies to the Council. She states the Tribal Environmental Plan is 50-60% completed and she has plans to have the Council members review it and approve it at the next meeting, she states it will detail what they have done and where they expect to go in the future. She is preparing the plan with coordination from all of the DNR staff. She states this will only be a preliminary draft that will be updated and revised on a regular basis. Robert suggests in the near future seeing one and five year plans from all department directors so that they have a time line on what the employees hope to see happen and the Council can oversee their progress. She states she is getting involved with EPA to begin the process of a Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) which simplifies the reporting and budgeting tasks on their grants. The GAP and Water Quality programs would be the first two to go into this. It will give them longer funding periods and more efficient reporting. She submitted a contract between KTOC and the Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission in the amount of $180,000 for the hiring of Fishery Biologists and Natural Resources Technicians to perform water related tasks. She states currently they have no Biologists on staff, yet Yurok has thirteen. Having this technical data and expertise will give them more credibility into issues and involve them more in the studies that go on. This would be a study of the green sturgeon and will be done in cooperation with the Yurok Tribe. **Motion:** To approve the Contract with the Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission in the amount of $180,000. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin, Results: Motion carried. **Harold** updated the Council on the Fuel Reduction Projects. He is also working on getting the fire crew together for next year. Currently he has two Tribal Members in Happy Camp and three Tribal Members in Orleans doing brushing work. After the first of the year he has plans to bring on more staff as he will get more funding. **Motion:** To approve the DNR report. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin, Results: Motion carried.

John Frank. John included a written report for the Council to review. It included revised housing plans for 1998, 2000, 2001 and the five-year plan. The first step is for the Housing Committee to review and approve the plans. Then they must open and close a public hearing to review the plan. The Council needs to then approve the plans and then he can forward them to HUD. He reviewed the changes that were made to the plans, although minor they require revised plans and therefore require revised five year plans be submitted to HUD following the approval process. Karen inquired about the waiting list for housing. Elsa briefed the Council on what the point scoring system is and how you make your way up the list. Karen inquired when they have a low-income family move into housing and then over time they become an "above low income" family with two working parents are they encouraged to leave housing so that other low income families can have the opportunity to move in. John states they encourage them to pursue the home ownership programs they have but cannot force them to leave housing. Many are just barely above low-income and if they were forced to pay full rent they would be back where they were when they moved in. A public hearing was opened to review the revised plans. Are there any plans for an Elder's program to assist the Elders in Housing? John Frank was told this was not a legal activity through HUD and should be funded through social services, he is currently arguing that it should be included. What type of heating will the modulars have in them? John states they will have two sources of heat, but since the individuals are buying the homes it is their

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_107-1	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 Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-2	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service), within the Department of Commerce, has the responsibility and authority to oversee protection of anadromous salmonids under the Endangered Species Act.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-3	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-4	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council Member, the comment as submitted provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No

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Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_107-5	In 2010, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) issued the "Staff Report for the Proposed Site Specific Dissolved Oxygen Objectives for the Klamath River in California" as Appendix 1 of the final Klamath River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) (NCRWQCB 2010). The Staff Report proposes recalculated site-specific objectives (SSOs) for dissolved oxygen (DO) that are achievable under natural conditions and are protective of the beneficial uses of the watershed. The Regional Water Board adopted the proposed SSOs for DO into the Basin Plan in March 2010. The recalculated SSOs for DO are based on the natural DO conditions in the basin as estimated using percent saturation and natural receiving water temperatures. Based on natural conditions, the recalculated SSOs for DO necessarily protect any beneficial uses which naturally are or were present in the basin prior to anthropogenic disruption. The recalculated SSOs for DO are discussed in detail in NCRWQCB (2010) (see Appendix 1) and are summarized in the FINAL EIS/EIR Tables 3.2-4 and 3.2-5 (p. 3.2-9 to 3.2-11). A comparison of natural conditions in the Klamath River mainstem to salmonid life stage requirements is given in some detail in Section 6.2.5.3 of NCRWQCB (2010). In summary, it shows that the Klamath mainstem, as it travels through California, naturally produces DO of sufficient concentration to adequately protect non-embryo and non-larval life stages throughout the whole year with "no production impairment." Further, this section shows that though mainstem DO under natural conditions does not meet concentrations represented as resulting in "no production impairment" for the protection of embryo and larval stages, it does generally meet USEPA's national DO criteria for the protection of these life stages which allows for "slight production impairment." In addition, 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.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-6	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. These water quality improvements will be beneficial to salmonids.	No

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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) in 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 38,000 historically and are nearly all in decline.	
GP_EM_1021_107-7	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-8	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-9	The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).	No

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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include: • Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow) • Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure e.g., off-channel ponds) • Riparian Forest Conditions (Trees next to the river or stream) • Water Quality (especially water temperature) • Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams) • Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers) • Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers) • Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish) • Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects) Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Master Response GEN-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	
GP_EM_1021_107-10	As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR in 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 nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), referred to in this comment as "California Division of Fish & Game 1930 report, fish bulletin #34", notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already too serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16) (Administrative Law Judge 2006).	No

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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	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 Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	
GP_EM_1021_107-11	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival. Master Response ACU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-12	The comment misrepresents information presented in three separate documents. In fact, the 1913 California Fish and Game Commission report and the 2002 California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) report support the conclusion that coho salmon are native to the Klamath Basin. The quote “Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the [Redwood Creek] substation, as there was no run of either kind of Salmon in the Trinity River.” attributed to W.H Shebley in 1913, is actually a misquote from p. 46 of a 1895 report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, prepared by W. de C. Ravenel, Assistant in Charge (U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisgeries 1895). The actual passage on p. 46 of the report is: “Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the substation, as there was no run of either kind in the Trinity River, all the fish having been taken at the cannery at the mouth of the Klamath River”. In this case the author of the comment omitted text from; and added text to the original narrative. In addition, CDFG 2002, p. 1 states “Snyder (1931) stated that *“(s)ilver salmon are said to migrate to the headwaters of the Klamath to spawn. Nothing definite was learned about them from inquiry because most people are unable to distinguish them*”. It was his opinion that there was little interest in coho salmon in general because Chinook salmon were so much larger and more abundant. The lack of ability to differentiate between various salmonid species was not only a problem in the Klamath Basin, but apparently occurred throughout the State. In the Twenty-Second Biennial Report to the State of California Fish and Game Commission (CDFG) 1913) , W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of	No

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	Hatcheries, writes *"Strange as it may appear, the presence of the silver [coho] salmon in the waters of this State remained unnoticed until Dr. Gilbert, Professor of Zoology at Stanford University, a few seasons ago called attention to them. Heretofore, all the salmon taken in our rivers have been commercially classed as Quinnat [Chinook]*". This is a plausible explanation for why there is no evidence in historical documentation of Coho salmon occurring in the Klamath River. In this case the author of the comment mis-characterizes the information presented in CDFG 1913 and CDFG 2002. AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
GP_EM_1021_107-13	The California Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book was developed by the CDFG specifically to serve as a companion guide to the California Fishing Passport program. The Passport program challenges people to fish their way around the State in search of 150 different fish and shellfish species. For each successful catch, participants receive special stamps in their passport to mark their accomplishments. The Identification book was never intended to be a comprehensive or definitive list of all Finfish and Shellfish found in California. The CDFG does consider coho salmon to be native to the Klamath River based on credible scientific information regarding the native North American range of coho salmon (Evermann and Clark 1931; Shapovalov and Taft 1954; Fry 1973; Moyle 1976; Sandercock 1991). The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead Report (aka Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel or Dunne et al. 2011) was developed to evaluate the potential effects of the two alternative management scenarios on coho and steelhead in the Klamath Basin: Conditions with Dams and; Conditions without dams and with Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). While the report briefly discusses hatchery production impacts on the viability and genetic composition of coho salmon, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural coho populations in the Klamath River. Further, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural coho populations in California waters.	No

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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The comment author provides no evidence to support the argument that coho populations in California water have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon other than an inaccurate reference to the Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel Report.	
GP_EM_1021_107-14	The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude. Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known pre-spawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (USFWS 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, Ichthyophthirius multifis (Ich) and Flavobacterium columnare (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (NRC 2004, p. 9). Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites Ceratomyxa shasta (C. shasta) and Parvicapsula minibicornis (P. minibicornis) that chronically affect juvenile salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality. Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by CDFG (2004), NRC (2003) and USFWS (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The National Research Council (NRC) did not rule out low flows as a	No

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contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.

The low flows and river volumes combined with the above average run of salmon, resulted in high fish densities in a relatively short segment of the river that had warm temperatures typical of late summer. The high densities of stressed fish in warm water facilitated the epizootic of the Ich and columnaris pathogens causing the deaths of over 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead (CDFG, 2004; USFWS 2003). As noted in the CDFG review, algal toxins were ruled out as a cause of mortality.

''As described in Section 3.8 of the EIS/EIR, flows through the Hydroelectric Reach from Keno Dam downstream to Iron Gate Dam are related to Upper Klamath Lake elevations, flows diverted to and returned from Reclamation's Klamath Project, relatively small storage capacities of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project developments, and the releases out of Iron Gate Dam. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage which is managed through releases at Link Dam. The 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 sole 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 and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to 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. This estimated loss in water associated with evaporation is about 6,153 AF per year (Reclamation 2012d).

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	As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and Coho Salmon in the long term. The fact that coho and Chinook salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations. The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that in a dry year the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and fall without regulated flows provided by reservoirs and thus endanger the fall run Chinook. The implied statement that the reservoirs provide substantive storage is factually incorrect.	
GP_EM_1021_107-15	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-16	The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).	No

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include: • Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow) • Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure e.g., off-channel ponds) • Riparian Forest Conditions (Trees next to the river or stream) • Water Quality (especially water temperature) • Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams) • Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers) • Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers) • Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish) • Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects) Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Two of the citations provided with the comment lead to Google search page results with links to various other web sites. The third link provided in the comment leads the reader to a NASA web page which describes ocean heating and cooling trends for the entire planet. The article provides no discussion or evidence of a relationship between global ocean warming and population trends for anadromous salmonids native to the Klamath Basin. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	
GP_EM_1021_107-17	The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery salmon may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that	No

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	spawn in the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65. 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). The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead Report (aka Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel) was developed to evaluate the potential effects of the two alternative management scenarios on coho and steelhead in the Klamath Basin: Conditions with Dams and; Conditions without dams and with KBRA. While the report briefly discusses hatchery production impacts on the viability and genetic composition of coho salmon, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural origin coho in the Klamath River. No mention of the genetic analysis of the coho salmon referred to in the comment is contained in the report. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	
GP_EM_1021_107-18	Each alternative includes a plan for the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery (IGH) and analyzes the impacts of the future operations. Master Response AQU-18 - Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery Under Each Alternative provides a detailed description of those plans.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-19	The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery salmon may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that spawn in	No

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	the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65. 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-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	

GP_MC_1020_189

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

DR. RICHARD GIERAK: Dr. Richard Gierak, G-i-e-r-a-k.

In response to the executive study, I find that

Comment 1 - NEPA

the language throughout this document is based on junk science and words such as may, could, should, possibly and a plethora of inconsistencies that dam removal will do anything of value to save salmon.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dam removal is the only option that's really being offered by this report. Dennis and John, the expert panel that was here, they indicated that this is a great experiment and they will do what they can to see what works. That does not sound like a very viable experiment to me.

Comment 3 - NEPA

As to the Department of the Interior and US Fish and Wildlife Service, they are violating the mandate set down by Congress as to their jurisdiction. They only have jurisdiction over fresh water species. The Department of Commerce has jurisdiction over salt water species. I think this needs to be investigated.

And National Marine Fishery Service is really

Comment 4 - Fish

interesting. In 2001 at the Karuk Tribal Council meeting, the Karuk Tribal Council stated clearly, Coho salmon was

never native to the Klamath River; why should somebody bring them back? However, National Fishery Service stated they had absolute proof.

What they had was a report in 1931, 36 years after Coho were planted, saying that California had salmon, Coho salmon, all the way down to Monterey.

Then we also had the statement by Peter Moyle, who supposedly is National Marine Fishery's number one biologist today. He made the statement to say the same, 81 years after the initial planting of Coho salmon.

There is not one historical document that states Coho salmon were indigenous to the Klamath Basin or Klamath River.

The first mention of Coho in the Klamath was in 1913. And this statement was made by H. W. Shelby, the superintendent of hatcheries, who wrote there was no show of any kind of salmon in the river this year, none whatsoever.

Based on historical evidence the listing of Copco is arbitrary, capricious and unlawful; and should be removed as listed species. By removing this species from the list today, that would remove the entire premise for removing the Klamath River dams.

So let's pay attention. I don't think the

National Marine Fishery's data would hold up in a court of

law as being indigenous to the Klamath.

Thank you much.

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_189-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could." The Expert Panel independent assessments speak to the value of the Alternatives to salmon, other anadromous fish, and resident fish. Reports are addressed in the EIS/R Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, Alternative 2 (and 3), Aquatic Resources Effects, Species Specific Impacts for Coho, steelhead and Chinook salmon respectively.	No
GP_MC_1020_189-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_189-3	It is not clear what Congressional mandates the comment author is referring to. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) actions in the Klamath Basin are authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act, the Federal Power Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), among others. In regards to ESA-listed anadromous fishes, it is correct that the Service does not have direct ESA responsibilities for most salt water species, but all Federal agencies have a responsibility to "...conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purpose of this [ESA] act" source: (ESA: Sec 2(c)1). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the numerous acts and authorities mentioned above, does have responsibilities to restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats and ecosystems used by those resources, and works with other federal, state, Tribal, county, NGO, and stakeholder organizations to accomplish that. Under the Department of the Interior, the USFWS has Tribal trust responsibilities for a wide variety of fish and wildlife resources. These responsibilities include other, non-ESA listed species, such as salmon, steelhead, and lampreys, as well as the myriad of other fish and wildlife species that use the habitats addressed under our various authorities. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does have direct ESA responsibility for the listed shortnose and Lost River suckers and bull trout in the Upper Klamath Basin, which are also part of this EIR/EIS process. Additionally, pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act and the subsequent long-term plan that followed, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) has been required to formulate, establish, and implement a program to restore and maintain anadromous fish populations in the Klamath Basin. The USFWS is one agency supporting the DOI in fulfilling these requirements. Among other stakeholders, in 1991 Siskiyou County signed the Long Range Plan for the Klamath	No

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	River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program (USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force 1991)which emphasizes the need for fish habitat protection and habitat restoration from a total watershed perspective. USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (1991). Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program, Prepared with the assistance of William M. Kier Associates, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Yreka, CA.	
GP_MC_1020_189-4	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, **achvuun.** Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is “How Buzzard Became Bald.” Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at: http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&ge=coho&sd=fish&lxGroup-id=126&audio=&index-position=	No

GP_EM_1102_371

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 6:19:08 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: EIS/EIR response
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA. 96097

530 475-3212

Nov. 2, 2012

Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;

Impacts from decommissioning of hydroelectric dams: a life cycle perspective

I find that the following impacts of dam removal have not been adequately considered as part of the EIS/EIR document. Considering the size of the four dams being considered for decommissioning this aspect must be included of the assessment for removal. Without a scientific analysis based on this information I find that the EIS/EIR is not in compliance with a formal scientific analysis. The following is an abstract from the Hydropower Reform Coalition and cannot be ignored in light of the information presented herein.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from hydroelectric dams are often portrayed as nonexistent by the hydropower industry and have been largely ignored in global comparisons of different sources of electricity. However, the life cycle assessment (LCA)of any hydroelectric plant shows that GHG emissions occur at different phases of the power plant's life. This work examines the role of decommissioning hydroelectric dams in greenhouse gas emissions. Accumulated sediments in reservoirs contain noticeable levels of carbon, which may be released to the atmosphere upon decommissioning of the dam. The rate of sediment accumulation and the sediment volume for six of the ten largest United States hydroelectric power plants is surveyed. The amount of sediments and the respective carbon content at the moment of dam decommissioning (100 years after construction) was estimated. The released carbon

is partitioned into CO2 and CH4 emissions and converted toCO2 equivalent emissions using the global warming potential (GWP) method. The global warming effect (GWE) due to dam decommissioning is normalized to the total electricity produced over the lifetime of each power plant. The estimated GWE of the power plants range from 128-380 g of CO2eq./kWh when 11% of the total available sediment organic carbon (SOC) is mineralized and between 35 and 104 g of CO2eq./kWh when 3% of the total SOC is mineralized. Though these values are below emission factors for coal power plants (890 g of CO2eq./kWh), the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by the sediments upon dam decommissioning is a notable amount that should not be ignored and must be taken into account when considering construction and relicensing of hydroelectric dams

http://www.hydroreform.org/node/3980

The Following Aspects of Removing the Dam have not been thoroughly evaluated

Comment1a - Cultural Resources

I do not believe that the following aspects of dam removal have been properly evaluated and without answers to these questions the EIS/EIR is not in compliance with NEPA or CEQA and is to be considered invalid without proper evaluation of proposed actions. All of the following questions must be answered prior to any final decision on removal of the hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. There are 89 questions regarding this proposal and each must be answered by the use of all means possible.

1. Are there ways to preserve the historic value of the dam in the event of dam removal (e.g., monuments, museum displays, information kiosks, partial removal)?

2. Will the State Historic Preservation Office require that a historical inventory be completed for the site prior to the dam's removal?

3. Are there resources available to complete the historical inventory, if required (e.g., agency personnel, grants, in-kind services, volunteer assistance)?

4. Does the State Historic Preservation Office consider the dam removal to affect the site's historical value? If so, what do they and the affected stakeholders (e.g., local historical society, riparian landowners) recommend to mitigate these impacts?

5. Are there resources available to honor the historical significance of the dam, in the event of dam removal (e.g., grants, in-kind services, volunteer assistance)?

Comment 2 - Other/General

6. How does the community feel about a free flowing river (e.g., pride, indifference)? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?

7. What impact will dam removal have on the community's sense of heritage? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?

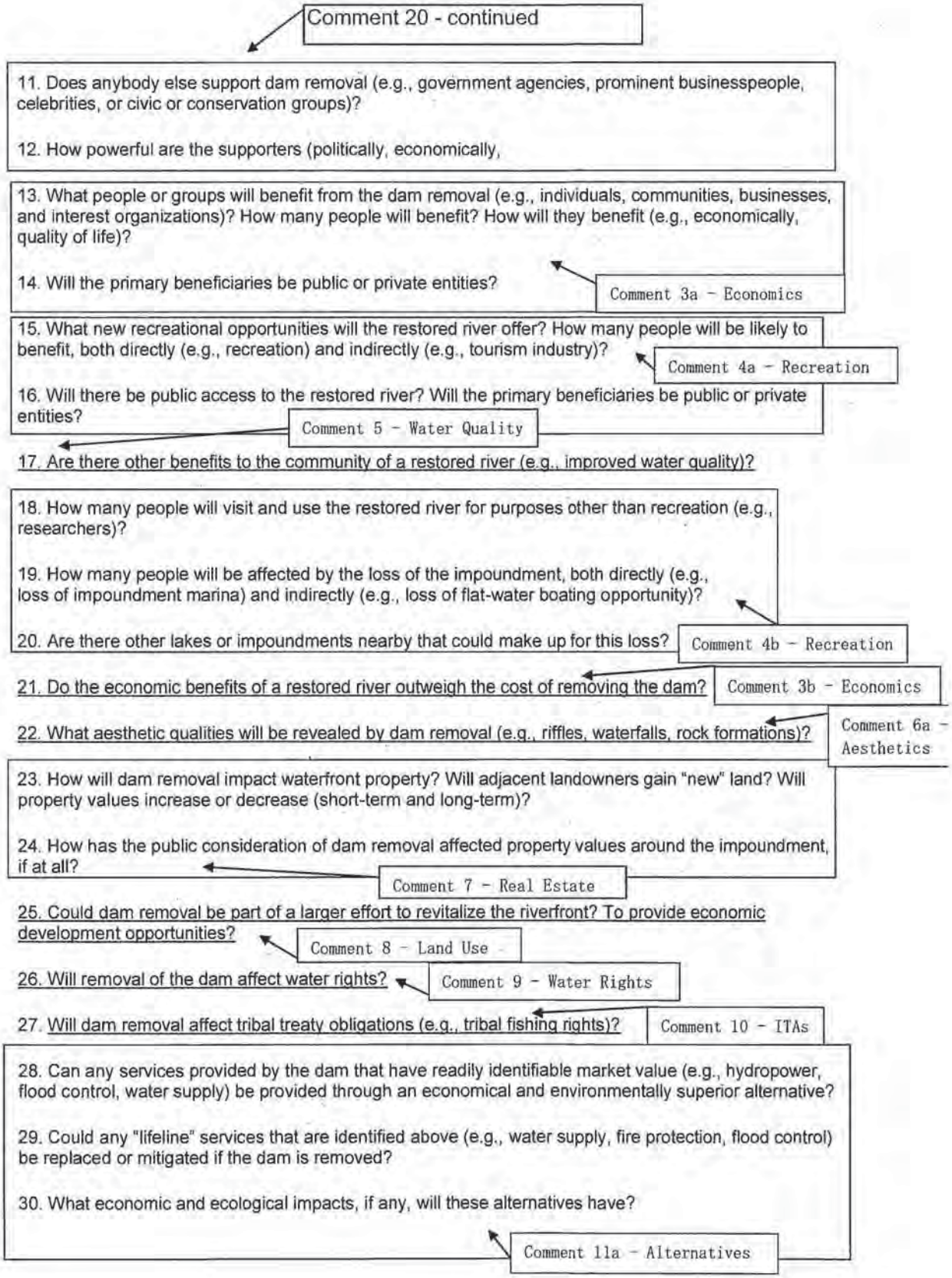
Comment 1b - Cultural Resources

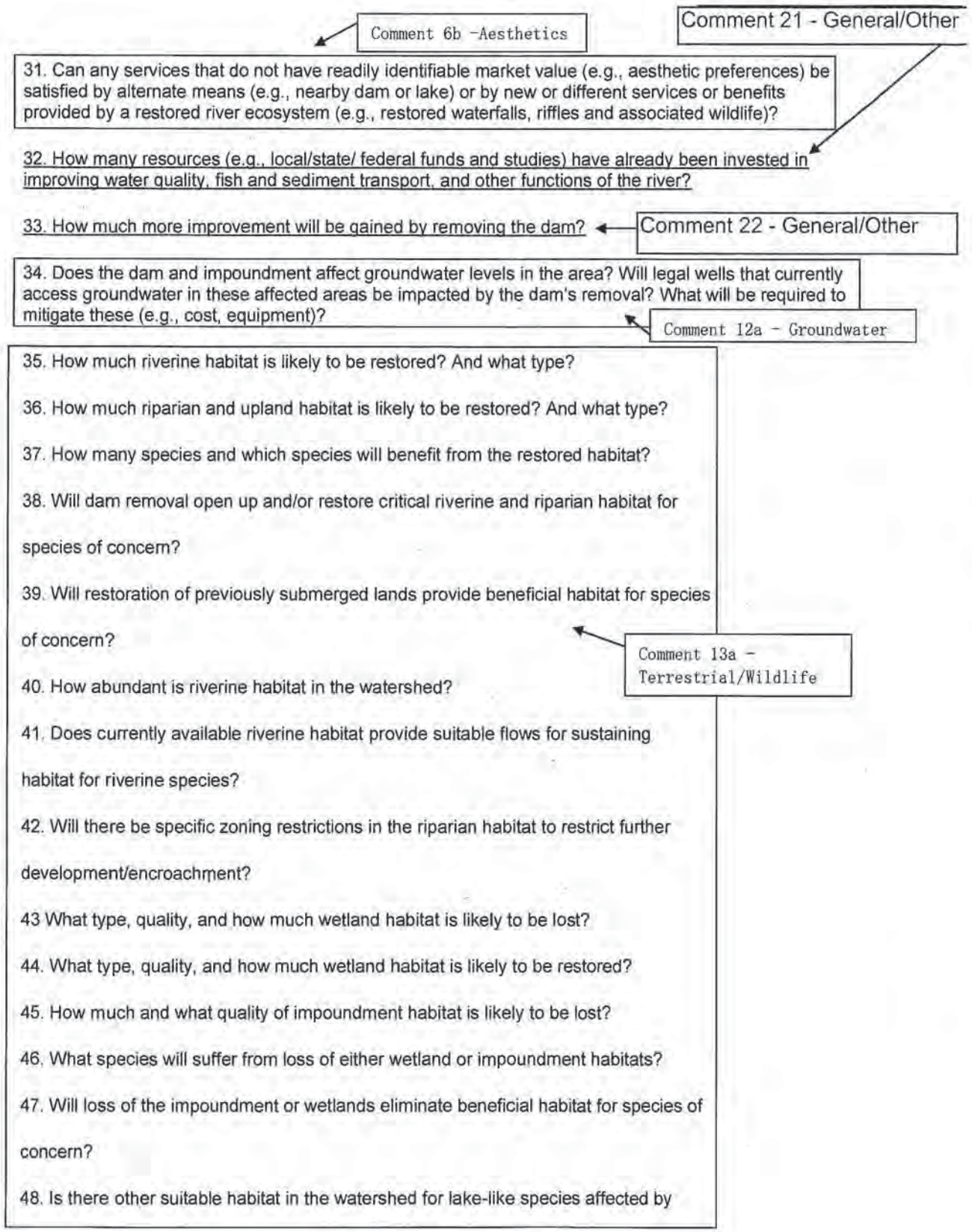
8. Do free-flowing segments of the river have historic value? Does this extend to the currently impounded section? If so, does the community feel strongly about this historic value?

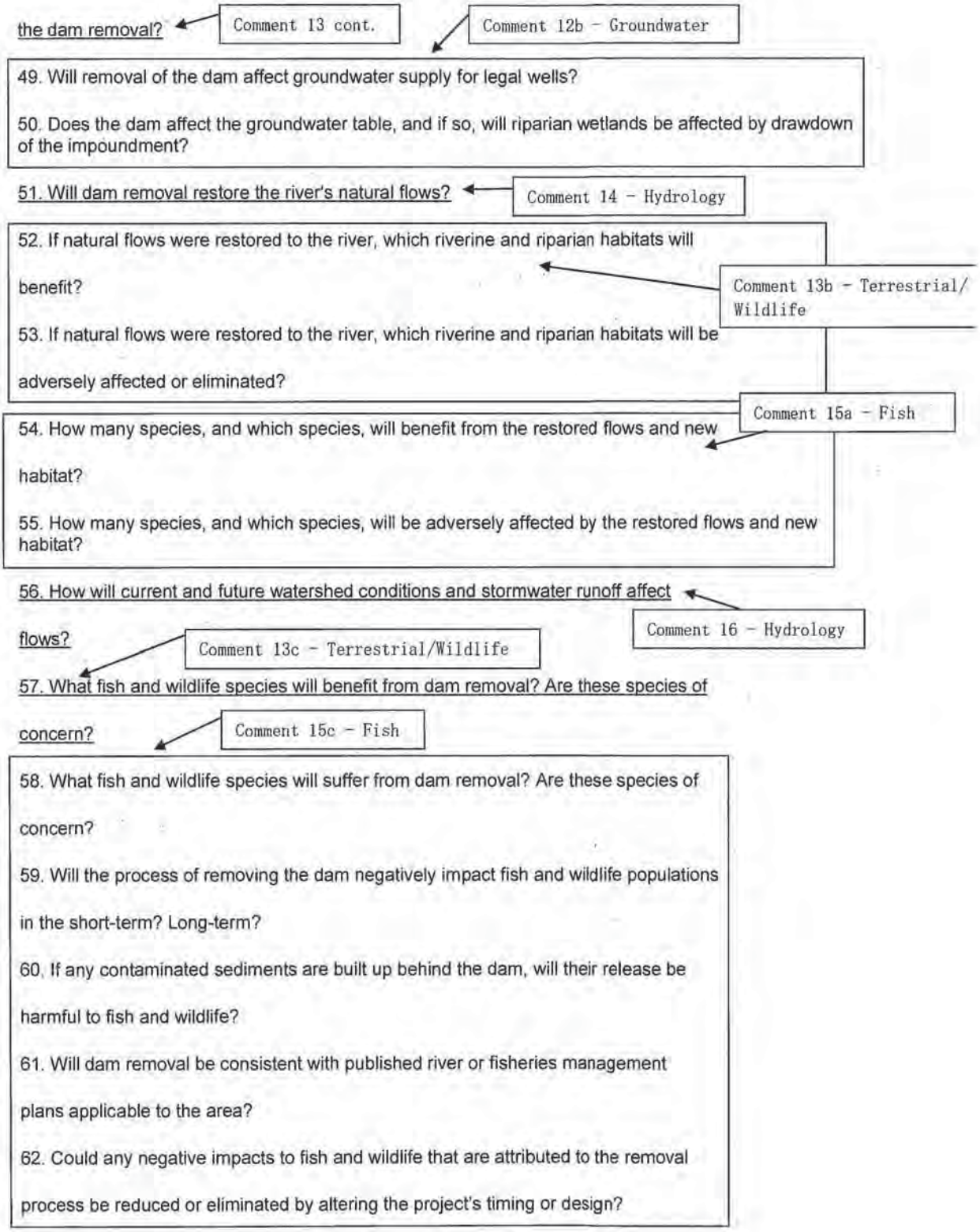
9. What is the current level of support for dam removal? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?

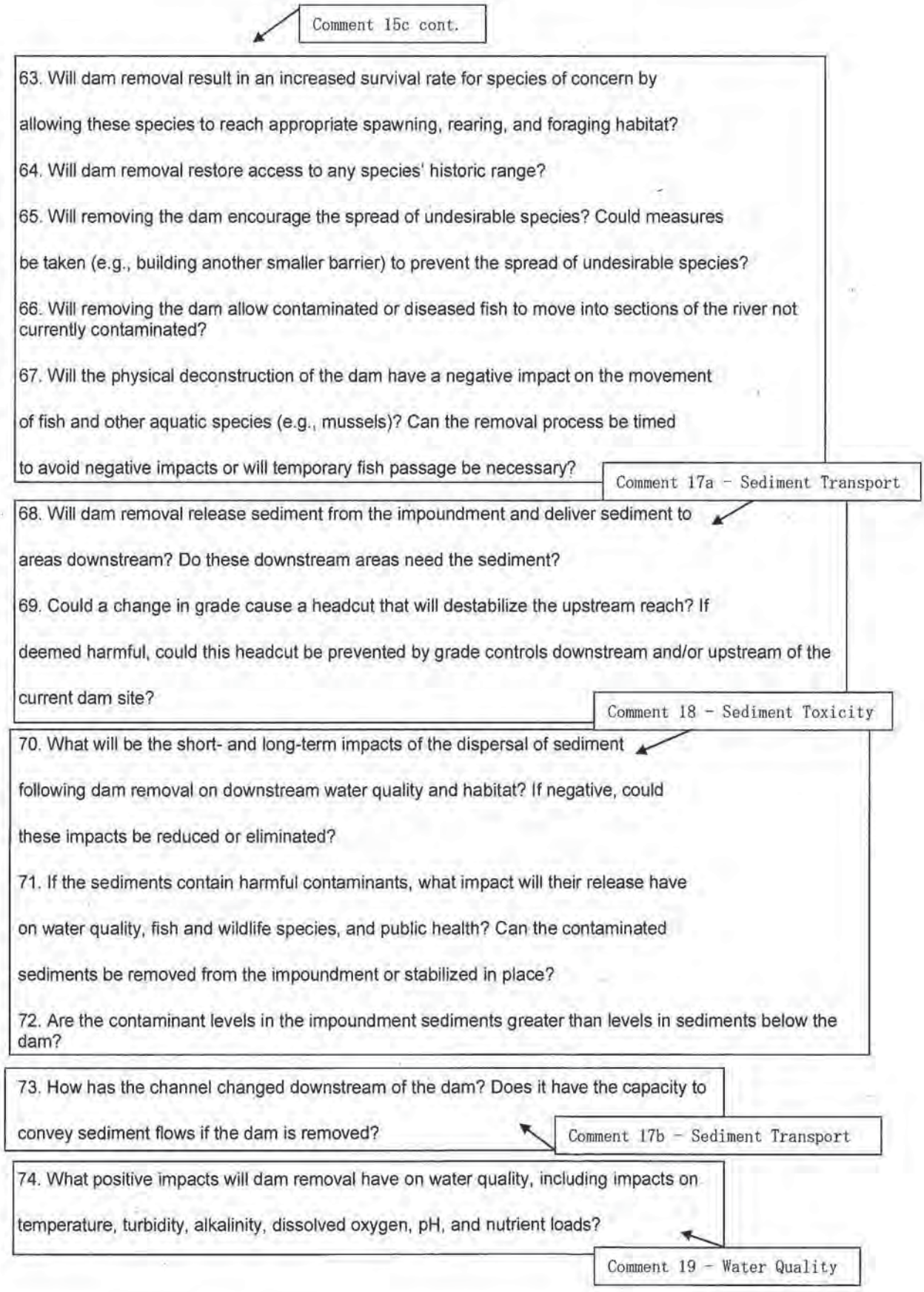
10. Do any local/regional/national politicians/ officials support dam removal?

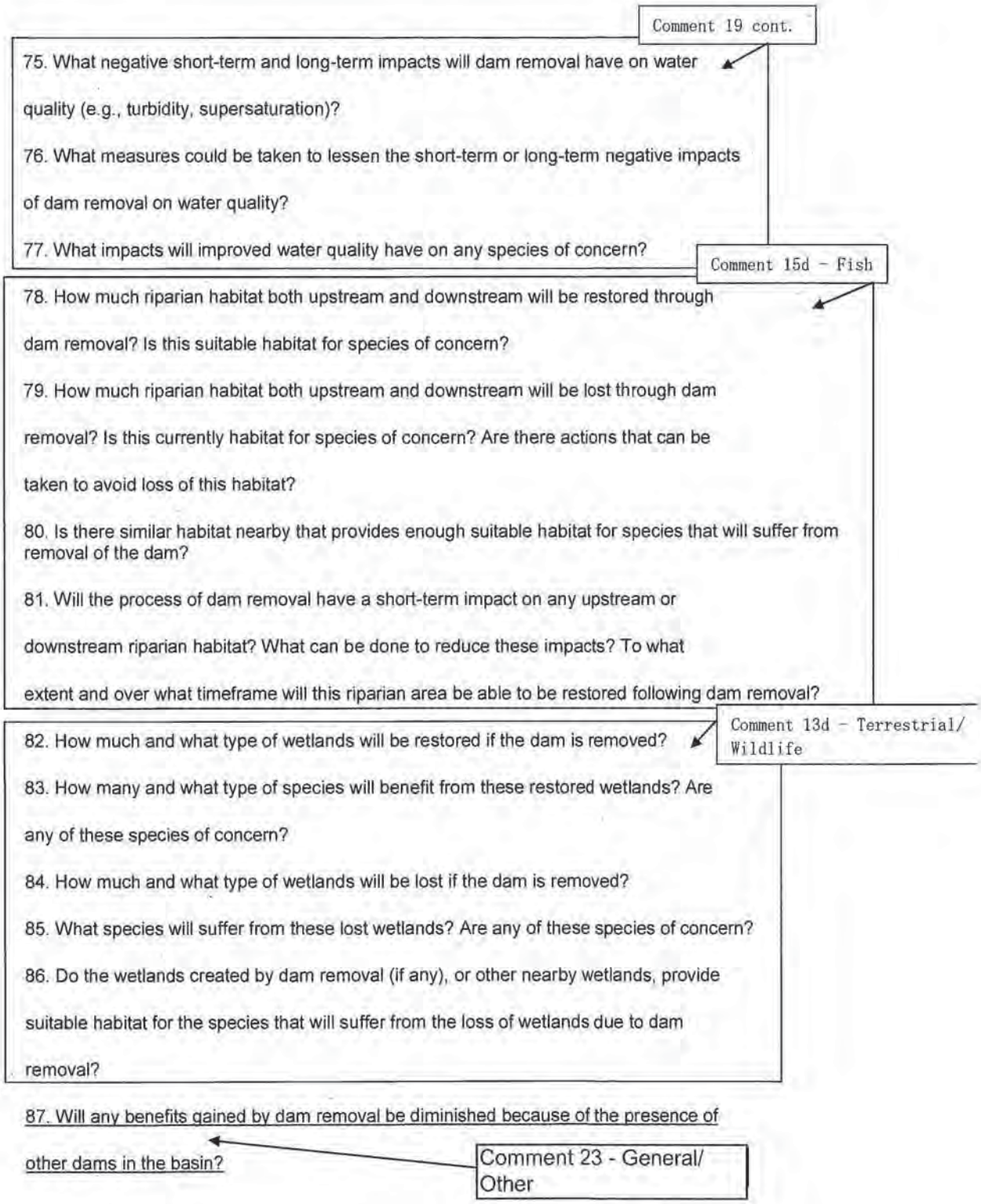
Comment 20 - General/ Other


Comment 20 - continued
11. Does anybody else support dam removal (e.g., government agencies, prominent businesspeople, celebrities, or civic or conservation groups)?
12. How powerful are the supporters (politically, economically,
13. What people or groups will benefit from the dam removal (e.g., individuals, communities, businesses, and interest organizations)? How many people will benefit? How will they benefit (e.g., economically, quality of life)?
14. Will the primary beneficiaries be public or private entities?
Comment 3a - Economics
15. What new recreational opportunities will the restored river offer? How many people will be likely to benefit, both directly (e.g., recreation) and indirectly (e.g., tourism industry)?
Comment 4a - Recreation
16. Will there be public access to the restored river? Will the primary beneficiaries be public or private entities?
Comment 5 - Water Quality
17. Are there other benefits to the community of a restored river (e.g., improved water quality)?
18. How many people will visit and use the restored river for purposes other than recreation (e.g., researchers)?
19. How many people will be affected by the loss of the impoundment, both directly (e.g., loss of impoundment marina) and indirectly (e.g., loss of flat-water boating opportunity)?
20. Are there other lakes or impoundments nearby that could make up for this loss?
Comment 4b - Recreation
21. Do the economic benefits of a restored river outweigh the cost of removing the dam?
Comment 3b - Economics
22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)?
Comment 6a - Aesthetics
23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)?
24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all?
Comment 7 - Real Estate
25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities?
Comment 8 - Land Use
26. Will removal of the dam affect water rights?
Comment 9 - Water Rights
27. Will dam removal affect tribal treaty obligations (e.g., tribal fishing rights)?
Comment 10 - ITAs
28. Can any services provided by the dam that have readily identifiable market value (e.g., hydropower, flood control, water supply) be provided through an economical and environmentally superior alternative?
29. Could any "lifeline" services that are identified above (e.g., water supply, fire protection, flood control) be replaced or mitigated if the dam is removed?
30. What economic and ecological impacts, if any, will these alternatives have?
Comment 11a - Alternatives


Comment 6b -Aesthetics
Comment 21 - General/Other
31. Can any services that do not have readily identifiable market value (e.g., aesthetic preferences) be satisfied by alternate means (e.g., nearby dam or lake) or by new or different services or benefits provided by a restored river ecosystem (e.g., restored waterfalls, riffles and associated wildlife)?
32. How many resources (e.g., local/state/ federal funds and studies) have already been invested in improving water quality, fish and sediment transport, and other functions of the river?
33. How much more improvement will be gained by removing the dam?
Comment 22 - General/Other
34. Does the dam and impoundment affect groundwater levels in the area? Will legal wells that currently access groundwater in these affected areas be impacted by the dam's removal? What will be required to mitigate these (e.g., cost, equipment)?
Comment 12a - Groundwater
35. How much riverine habitat is likely to be restored? And what type?
36. How much riparian and upland habitat is likely to be restored? And what type?
37. How many species and which species will benefit from the restored habitat?
38. Will dam removal open up and/or restore critical riverine and riparian habitat for species of concern?
39. Will restoration of previously submerged lands provide beneficial habitat for species of concern?
40. How abundant is riverine habitat in the watershed?
41. Does currently available riverine habitat provide suitable flows for sustaining habitat for riverine species?
42. Will there be specific zoning restrictions in the riparian habitat to restrict further development/encroachment?
43 What type, quality, and how much wetland habitat is likely to be lost?
44. What type, quality, and how much wetland habitat is likely to be restored?
45. How much and what quality of impoundment habitat is likely to be lost?
46. What species will suffer from loss of either wetland or impoundment habitats?
47. Will loss of the impoundment or wetlands eliminate beneficial habitat for species of concern?
48. Is there other suitable habitat in the watershed for lake-like species affected by
Comment 13a - Terrestrial/Wildlife


the dam removal?
Comment 13 cont.
Comment 12b - Groundwater
49. Will removal of the dam affect groundwater supply for legal wells?
50. Does the dam affect the groundwater table, and if so, will riparian wetlands be affected by drawdown of the impoundment?
51. Will dam removal restore the river's natural flows?
Comment 14 - Hydrology
52. If natural flows were restored to the river, which riverine and riparian habitats will benefit?
53. If natural flows were restored to the river, which riverine and riparian habitats will be adversely affected or eliminated?
Comment 13b - Terrestrial/ Wildlife
Comment 15a - Fish
54. How many species, and which species, will benefit from the restored flows and new habitat?
55. How many species, and which species, will be adversely affected by the restored flows and new habitat?
56. How will current and future watershed conditions and stormwater runoff affect flows?
Comment 16 - Hydrology
Comment 13c - Terrestrial/Wildlife
57. What fish and wildlife species will benefit from dam removal? Are these species of concern?
Comment 15c - Fish
58. What fish and wildlife species will suffer from dam removal? Are these species of concern?
59. Will the process of removing the dam negatively impact fish and wildlife populations in the short-term? Long-term?
60. If any contaminated sediments are built up behind the dam, will their release be harmful to fish and wildlife?
61. Will dam removal be consistent with published river or fisheries management plans applicable to the area?
62. Could any negative impacts to fish and wildlife that are attributed to the removal process be reduced or eliminated by altering the project's timing or design?


Comment 15c cont.
63. Will dam removal result in an increased survival rate for species of concern by allowing these species to reach appropriate spawning, rearing, and foraging habitat?
64. Will dam removal restore access to any species' historic range?
65. Will removing the dam encourage the spread of undesirable species? Could measures be taken (e.g., building another smaller barrier) to prevent the spread of undesirable species?
66. Will removing the dam allow contaminated or diseased fish to move into sections of the river not currently contaminated?
67. Will the physical deconstruction of the dam have a negative impact on the movement of fish and other aquatic species (e.g., mussels)? Can the removal process be timed to avoid negative impacts or will temporary fish passage be necessary?
Comment 17a - Sediment Transport
68. Will dam removal release sediment from the impoundment and deliver sediment to areas downstream? Do these downstream areas need the sediment?
69. Could a change in grade cause a headcut that will destabilize the upstream reach? If deemed harmful, could this headcut be prevented by grade controls downstream and/or upstream of the current dam site?
Comment 18 - Sediment Toxicity
70. What will be the short- and long-term impacts of the dispersal of sediment following dam removal on downstream water quality and habitat? If negative, could these impacts be reduced or eliminated?
71. If the sediments contain harmful contaminants, what impact will their release have on water quality, fish and wildlife species, and public health? Can the contaminated sediments be removed from the impoundment or stabilized in place?
72. Are the contaminant levels in the impoundment sediments greater than levels in sediments below the dam?
73. How has the channel changed downstream of the dam? Does it have the capacity to convey sediment flows if the dam is removed?
Comment 17b - Sediment Transport
74. What positive impacts will dam removal have on water quality, including impacts on temperature, turbidity, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient loads?
Comment 19 - Water Quality


Comment 19 cont.
75. What negative short-term and long-term impacts will dam removal have on water quality (e.g., turbidity, supersaturation)?
76. What measures could be taken to lessen the short-term or long-term negative impacts of dam removal on water quality?
77. What impacts will improved water quality have on any species of concern?
Comment 15d - Fish
78. How much riparian habitat both upstream and downstream will be restored through dam removal? Is this suitable habitat for species of concern?
79. How much riparian habitat both upstream and downstream will be lost through dam removal? Is this currently habitat for species of concern? Are there actions that can be taken to avoid loss of this habitat?
80. Is there similar habitat nearby that provides enough suitable habitat for species that will suffer from removal of the dam?
81. Will the process of dam removal have a short-term impact on any upstream or downstream riparian habitat? What can be done to reduce these impacts? To what extent and over what timeframe will this riparian area be able to be restored following dam removal?
Comment 13d - Terrestrial/ Wildlife
82. How much and what type of wetlands will be restored if the dam is removed?
83. How many and what type of species will benefit from these restored wetlands? Are any of these species of concern?
84. How much and what type of wetlands will be lost if the dam is removed?
85. What species will suffer from these lost wetlands? Are any of these species of concern?
86. Do the wetlands created by dam removal (if any), or other nearby wetlands, provide suitable habitat for the species that will suffer from the loss of wetlands due to dam removal?
87. Will any benefits gained by dam removal be diminished because of the presence of other dams in the basin?
Comment 23 - General/ Other

88. How significant will the quality and quantity of restored habitat be in the broader picture of the basin or ecosystem?

Comment 24 - General/ Other

89. Are any other upstream or downstream dams potential candidates for removal or installation of fish passage devices in the short and long term?

Comment 11b - Alternatives

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_371-1	Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, addresses possible mitigation measures for the dams and associated facilities. Additional surveys will occur. Documentation to the National Park Service's Program for Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape will be done prior to removal of the dams. Public outreach and education will also be completed. Specific measures will be developed through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation process for any adverse effects to these historic properties based on the selected alternative (Mitigation Measure CHR-1). The NHPA consultation process will include interested parties, such as historic preservation groups and individuals concerned with historic era properties. The historic value of the river flows is addressed in the riverscape concept, although identified as prehistoric/ ethnohistoric, presented in EIS/EIR Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources. Under Mitigation Measure CHR-3, consultations will continue to identify cultural landscapes within the appropriate area of potential effects, based on the selected alternative. Potential historic-era cultural landscapes were added to this mitigation measure along with consultations with parties interested in historic-era properties. The community was provided opportunities to comment throughout the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.	Yes
GP_EM_1102_371-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-3	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the regional economic effects of the project alternatives. Effects would occur in varying regions and to various sectors of the regional economy, but generally includes counties in the Klamath Basin. 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. Some effects would occur within the public sector. Section 3.15 discusses each potential effect, including the industry and economic sectors affected, and quantifies increases in jobs, labor income, and output. The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide 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	No

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
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	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).	
GP_EM_1102_371-4	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response RE-6 Chanel Flows Following Dam Removal. There are no estimates of the number of people who will visit and use the restored river for purposes other than recreation. Section 3.15.4.2 page 3.15-57 describes the estimated annual reduction of visitors to the reservoirs following dam removal. Table 3.20-4 Comparison of Subject Reservoirs with Lakes and Reservoirs in the Region describes the various lakes and reservoirs in the area and how their size and level of development compare with the project reservoirs.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-5	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA)/ Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Improvements. Yes, there are many benefits from a restored river. They are discussed throughout the EIS/EIR, along with the potential risks and negative impacts of all the alternatives.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-6	Response 6a: Section 3.19 provides an evaluation of impacts on aesthetics/ scenic resources from dam removal. It is not possible to know what features such as riffles, waterfalls, and rock formations will be revealed following dam removal; however, using overlays of historic river channels, we can estimate the extent of the Klamath River following dam removals. Response 6b: A benefit cost analysis has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process that includes consideration of intrinsic (i.e., non-use) value and non-quantifiable tribal effects. Details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics	No

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	and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation 2012c; available on Klamathrestoration.gov). Additionally, Section 3.20 (Recreation) of the EIS/EIR provides an analysis of regional recreational opportunities including campgrounds, fishing, lakes, rivers, and whitewater boating (see pages 3.20-5 – 3.20-8; tables 3.20-1 – 3.20-4).Finally, the EIS/EIR acknowledges that the impact on scenic resources would be a significant impact occurring in both the short and long terms, until vegetation has become established. In the long term, the restored river, which is the natural state of the surrounding environment, would satisfy the "market value" with respect to the aesthetics or scenic resources of the area. The EIS/EIR addresses this impact in Sections 3.15 (Socioeconomics) and 3.20 (Recreation).	
GP_EM_1102_371-7	If the dams are removed the adjacent private property owners would no longer have waterfront property and would not gain any additional land. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-8	A plan to revitalize the river front from an economic development standpoint is outside the scope of this EIS/EIR. The KHSA outlines expectations for management of the PacifiCorp lands underneath the reservoirs and within the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project boundary. Master Response RE-6A and E: Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-9	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-10	The Tribes' fishing rights will not be affected by the dam removal. The Klamath Tribes is the only tribe in the Klamath Basin with a congressionally ratified treaty. Treaty rights are certain rights that were reserved by Indian tribes when they signed treaties with the United States Government. By signing treaties, tribes traded vast amounts of their land and resources in exchange for reserved areas of land (Indian reservations) and things like protection, health care, education, sovereignty and religious freedom, protection of hunting and fishing rights, and sometimes some monies as well. Because Article Six of the United States Constitution declares treaties to be the supreme law of the land, treaties are just as valid today as they were the day they were signed, and treaty rights are still legally binding as well.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-11	The dams do not provide marketable value for water supply, fire protection, or flood control. The hydropower can be replaced. The	No

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	economic and ecological impacts are described in the EIS/EIR. No other dams are candidates for removal under this project.	
GP_EM_1102_371-12	Section 3.7.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, under the heading entitled "Local Groundwater Conditions," describes the existing data that illustrates the conditions near the reservoirs. This section identified the known wells near each of the reservoirs and the potential link between well screen elevations and water bearing zones. Master Response GRO-1: Groundwater Use. Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, describes the impacts of the Proposed Action on wetlands. Under the Proposed Action, there would be unavoidable impacts on wetland habitat at the J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. However, much of these unavoidable impacts would be temporary, as wetlands would be expected to become reestablished in some areas along the new river channel with adequate hydrology, soils, and vegetation. With implementation of the Reservoir Area Management Plan (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2011), restoration of some wetlands would occur and permanent wetland loss at the reservoirs would be reduced. As indicated in Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources, impacts on wetlands under the Proposed Action would still be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure TER-5. This measure would require a Section 404 Permit and a Compensatory Wetland Mitigation Plan to be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) in compliance with the Oregon Removal-Fill Law.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-13	Riverine habitat that would be restored following dam removal can be estimated based on the length of the existing reservoirs as follows: 3.6 miles at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 4.5 miles at Copco Reservoir, 0.3 mile at Copco 2 Reservoir, and 6.8 miles at Iron Gate Reservoir. Riverine habitats would not be adversely affected by restoring a more natural flow regime to the river. As stated in Section 3.5, restoration of wetland/riparian habitat would occur on a total of 272 acres following reservoir drawdown: 52 acres at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 170 acres at Copco 1 Reservoir, and 50 acres at Iron Gate Reservoir. Upland vegetation restoration would occur on a total of approximately 1,602 acres following reservoir drawdown: 195 acres at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 632 acres at Copco 1 Reservoir, and 775 acres at Iron Gate Reservoir. Riparian habitat is important for many species, and riparian habitat can provide important corridors for wildlife movement for large	Yes

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mammals such as deer and small species such as amphibians and reptiles, including the western pond turtle, a species of concern in both Oregon and California. Many species of birds, such as the willow flycatcher (a California endangered species), would also benefit. Riparian habitats would not be adversely affected by restoring a more natural flow regime to the river.

The Klamath River and its tributaries provide up to 420 miles of riverine habitat in the watershed. Klamath River flows are regulated and diverted by dam operations which has altered riverine habitat for salmonids and other aquatic species, as described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources. Restoration of river flows would benefit riparian habitat that is supported by a natural riverine system. See Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources for a detailed discussion of the benefits (and impacts) on fish and other aquatic species from dam removal.

Types of wetland habitat currently present at the reservoirs include: Palustrine emergent wetland, Palustrine scrub-shrub wetland, Palustrine forested wetland, and Palustrine aquatic bed. Based on seedbank studies, there is a high degree of viability and variability of wetland species seed in the reservoir deposit, even after many years or even decades under water. This suggests wetland areas would re-vegetate naturally and relatively quickly following reservoir removal. See new Table 3.5-5 for figures on acreage of historical, existing, and to-be-restored wetlands under the Proposed Action.

Following reservoir drawdown and prior to restoration activities, additional fencing would be constructed at the reservoir sites to keep livestock out and protect restoration areas. These areas include “Parcel B lands”, which are lands currently owned by PacifiCorp that would be transferred to the States for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education and public recreational access. Any land use restrictions would be determined at the time of transfer.

PacifiCorp estimated that decommissioning and removal of the Four Facilities would result in the loss of a total of about 2,404 reservoir acres (FERC 2007). Section 3.5 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides an evaluation of the loss of the open water/reservoir ecosystem on birds and other wildlife. Based on the evaluation, while unavoidable impacts on wildlife, particularly waterfowl and other waterbirds, from the permanent loss of reservoir habitat would occur under the Proposed Action, these impacts would be less than significant. Some species would be able to utilize newly created riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize

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	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 (NWR). The loss of aquatic habitat at reservoirs would reduce habitat for western pond turtle. However, turtles would utilize future restored riverine habitat at the former reservoir areas as they do currently along the J.C. Boyle Peaking Reach, Iron Gate-Shasta River reach, and other areas. There are at least five known bald eagle nests near Copco and J.C. Boyle Reservoirs, and additional nest locations are located between these two areas and upstream. Bald eagles primarily use the Lower Klamath NWR for preying on waterfowl, so it is expected that the effects on bald eagles due to loss of reservoir habitat would be minor. It is expected that they would utilize riverine habitat or other aquatic habitat outside the project area for foraging. Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.	
GP_EM_1102_371-14	Figures 3.6-7 through 3.6-11 show changes to the river flows at various points down the river associated with the Proposed Action. Removal of the Four Facilities would result in minor changes to flow patterns to restore a more natural hydrograph.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-15	Response 15a: See Section 3.3.4.3 in Chapter 3.4 - Aquatic Resources and Section 3.5.4.3 in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources. For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). See also reply to GP_EM_1102_371 –15c (below) which address individual species in more detail. Response 15c: See Section 3.3.4.3 in Chapter 3.4 - Aquatic Resources and Section 3.5.4.3 in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources. California State and Federal Species of Concern known to occur in the project area are documented in Table 3.5-4, Special Status Species Known to Occur in the Project Area. Impacts to Special Status Species are discussed in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources.	No

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For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136).

Construction activity and project implementation could result in direct mortality or injury to special-status amphibian and reptile species including western toad, western pond turtle, California mountain kingsnake, and common kingsnake (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-46). Protection measures to reduce possible impacts are discussed in Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-46. Impacts on special-status amphibian and reptile species during construction are expected to be less than significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, Section 3.5-48). Construction activity and project implementation could result in direct mortality or injury to special-status birds. Protection and mitigation measures to reduce possible impacts are described in Section 3.5.4.3 p. 3.5-46 – 52. Incorporation of these elements into the Proposed Action and implementation of Mitigation Measures TER-2 and TER-3 would avoid or reduce impacts on birds during construction. Therefore, impacts on birds, including special-status bird species, during construction are expected to be less than significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-52).

Introduced resident species dependent on reservoir habitat would be adversely affected from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam by drawdown of reservoirs. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).

To help determine if the Proposed Action will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, a Chinook Salmon Expert Panel was convened to attempt to answer specific questions that had been formulated by the project stakeholders to assist with assessing the effects of the Proposed Action compared with existing conditions (Goodman et al. 2011). The Panel concluded that the Proposed Action appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations in the Klamath Basin. The Panel predicted that, based on the information provided to them, it was possible that the Proposed Action would provide a substantial increase in the abundance of naturally spawned Klamath River Chinook salmon above that expected under existing conditions in the reach between Iron Gate Dam and Keno Dam. While the Panel agreed that there was also evidence for dramatic

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increases in abundance associated with the Proposed Action upstream of Keno Dam, they cautioned that achieving substantial gains in Chinook salmon abundance and distribution in the Klamath Basin is contingent upon successfully resolving key factors (discussed in this report in detail) that will continue to affect population, such as water quality, disease, and instream flows (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-94). While noting uncertainties based on existing data, the panel concluded that the prospects for the Proposed Action to provide a substantial positive effect for spring Chinook salmon is more remote than for fall-run Chinook salmon (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.3-101).

A Coho Salmon and Steelhead Expert Panel was convened and charged with answering specific questions that had been formulated by the project stakeholders to assist with assessing the effects of the Proposed Action on coho salmon and steelhead (Dunne et al. 2011). While noting the constraints of the Panel to arrive at conclusions within a short time period and without adequate quantitative or synthesized information, the conclusion of the Panel was that the Proposed Action would result in a modest increase in the coho salmon population compared with existing conditions. The Panel indicated that a relatively modest increase in coho population would result from dam removal (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 105).

The conclusion of the Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel was that the Proposed Action would result in increased spatial distribution and abundance of steelhead. This assessment is based on the observations that steelhead would be able to access a substantial extent of new habitat, steelhead are relatively tolerant to warmer water (compared to coho salmon), they are similar to other species (resident redband/rainbow trout) that are currently thriving in upstream habitats, and that while steelhead are currently at lower abundances than historical values, they are not yet rare (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-112).

Based on reduction in abundance within reservoirs, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the short term. Based on small numbers of individuals affected after mitigation, and on anticipated legislation allowing take, the effect of the Proposed Action would be less-than-significant for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the short term after mitigation. Based on improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-126).

A Resident Fish Expert Panel (Panel) was convened to compare

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the potential effects of the Proposed Action and existing conditions on resident fish, including redband trout (Buchanan et al. 2011a). The Panel concluded that the habitat improvements associated with KBRA implementation, including water quality and quantity and riparian corridor improvements and protection, are anticipated to increase trout productivity in headwater and lower tributary areas of the Upper Klamath Lake Basin. The Panel predicted that following the Proposed Action, the abundance of redband trout in the free-flowing reach between Keno Dam and Iron Gate Dam could increase significantly. In addition, they expect the existing trout and colonizing anadromous steelhead to co-exist, as they do in other watersheds, although there may be shifts in abundance related to competition for space and food. (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-127).

Based on substantial reduction in the abundance of multiple year classes in the short term and the slow recovery time of freshwater mussels, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for mussels in the short term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (see Section 3.3.4.4) could be implemented to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of the Proposed Action on freshwater mussels. With implementation of mitigation measures there would still be impacts to a portion of the freshwater mussel population, and there could still be a substantial reduction in the abundance of at least one year class. Based on substantial reduction in year classes, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on freshwater mussels after mitigation in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).

See Sections 3.3.4.3 and 3.5.4.3 for discussions of other fish and wildlife populations that may be affected by the Proposed Action.

Sediment Contamination: See Section 3.21.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.21 – Toxic/Hazardous Materials; Section 3.2.3.8.2 Sediment Contaminants, 3.2.4.1.7 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants, 3.2.4.2.2.4 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants, Section 3.2.4.3.1.7 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants, Section 3.2.4.3.2.7 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants in Chapter 3.2 – Water Quality; Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.3 – Aquatic Resources; Section 3.5.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources.

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There has been extensive physical and chemical testing of the sediment. Two separate studies have collected over 80 drill cores from reservoir sediments in two separate studies. These have been extensively tested for engineering properties and chemical composition. Section 3.2.4 of the EIS describes the water quality impacts associated with Dam Removal. In particular, p. 3.2-121 to 3.2-125 summarizes some of the major results of the chemical testing performed for the study and p. 3.2-149 to 3.2-161 summarizes all the water quality impacts considered in the EIS and the level of significance of these impacts. Appendix C details the water quality impacts of dam removal and Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment. CDM published a report titled “Screening-Level Evaluation of Contaminants in Sediments from Three Reservoirs and the Estuary of the Klamath River, 2009-2011” regarding the potential for adverse ecological or human health effects from chemical contamination in Klamath Reservoir sediments. It is available at:

http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments can be considered relatively clean, with no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments (CDM 2011b).

Management Plan Consistency: The report of the USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force is applicable to the project area. Dam removal is consistent with this plan. Excerpts appear below:

Long Range Plan (USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (1991): POLICIES FOR WATER AND POWER PROJECTS Objective 2.E. Protect salmon and steelhead habitat from harmful effects of water and power projects in the Klamath Basin.

2.E.1. Support the evaluation of existing large water storage projects in the basin to determine their effect on limiting factors for anadromous fish production, including the following:

a. Reevaluate (from the 1966 study) the currently available spawning and rearing habitat located above Iron Gate Dam, where needed.

b. Monitor water quality, including water temperatures, above, within, and below the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, for a 5-year period to determine the effects of water storage and power plant operations on downstream habitat conditions.

c. Evaluate the instream flow needs, using state-of-the-art

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methods, of each salmon and steelhead run and life stage affected by flows released from Iron Gate Dam.

d. Examine the impact of Lake Shastina on Shasta River's water quality problems.

2.E.2. Identify and implement methods to rectify habitat problems identified in #1 above, including the following:

a. Access above Iron Gate and Copco Dams to the Upper Klamath Basin.

Alternative Configuration: The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136)

Species of Concern Survival Rate: For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). Habitat access depends in part on the species in question. Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the

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evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Additionally, the Klamath dams are also blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for fall-run and spring-run Chinook salmon in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-100, 106). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-112).

Undesirable Species Spread: Under the Proposed Action, there would be potential for invasive plant species to quickly re-colonize exposed reservoir bottoms and other disturbed soil areas and out-complete native plants. In addition, invasive plant seeds could be transported to downstream areas following removal of the dams, particularly those plants that disperse by water (Nilsson et al 2010, Merritt & Wohl 2002, Meritt et al. 2010, Merritt & Wohl 2002). A Reservoir Area Management Plan (Reclamation 2011) would be implemented for restoration of native plants and habitat communities at the reservoirs. In addition, the Habitat Restoration Plan would be implemented for restoration of native habitats at upland areas disturbed by construction, including disposal sites, access and haul roads, and equipment staging areas. Other specific elements of construction include measures to prevent the introduction of invasive plant species. All construction vehicles and equipment would be cleaned with compressed water or air within a designated containment area to remove pathogens, invasive plant seeds, or plant parts and dispose of them in an appropriate disposal facility. Implementation of the Reservoir Area Management Plan and the Habitat Restoration Plan would include long-term maintenance and monitoring to control invasive species. See Mitigation Measure TER-1 in Section 3.5.4.4 (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-58).

Disease Contamination: Facilitating the movement of anadromous fish presents a relatively low risk of introducing pathogens to resident fish above Iron Gate Dam (Administrative Law Judge 2006, EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-128).

Species Movement: The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The

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timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). There are no plans to provide temporary fish passage during drawdown.

Although there are short term impacts to mussels, dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).

Response15d:

Riparian habitat occurs along the river and reservoir shorelines in some areas and consists of deciduous, shrub, and grassland vegetation. Riparian habitat is considered separately from riverine, aquatic or wetland habitats. Riparian habitat occupies only 1.1 percent of the study area which includes included the Klamath River from the Link River Dam to the Shasta River and the area within 0.25 mile of all PacifiCorp facilities, reservoirs, and river reaches. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3.1, p. 3.5-5). Conditions in riparian habitats are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3, p. 3.5-13-24. Special status species that may use riparian habitats are identified in Table 3.5-4 (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3, p. 3.5-23-36).

Effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on riparian habitats are described in Section 3.5.4.3. While there is potential for some riparian habitat loss during construction, there would be gains in riparian habitat at the reservoirs following dam removal

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and restoration. In addition, localized disturbance of riparian habitat downstream due to sedimentation is expected to be short term, with colonization of riparian plant seedlings and subsequent re-vegetation of riparian areas within three years following implementation of the Proposed Action. Therefore, impacts on wildlife using riparian habitat would not be significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-53). Riparian habitat at reservoirs would increase with restoration following drawdown. PacifiCorp estimated that decommissioning and removal of the Four Facilities would add about 184 acres of riparian vegetation (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-55).

Below Iron Gate Dam, if the sediment is allowed to move downstream naturally, it is likely that some sedimentation would occur in deep pools or channel margins downstream during low-flow periods and cover wetland/riparian with a veneer of fine material (Reclamation 2012d). This short term wetland/riparian habitat alteration would be localized and would not be substantial. Additionally, this sediment would be flushed out during subsequent high flow events (see Section 3.11 Geology, Soils and Geologic Hazards). Sedimentation has the potential to create new surfaces for riparian plants to colonize, and result in beneficial effects on riparian habitat (Shafroth et al. 2002). Effects on existing riparian habitat from sedimentation would be short term in nature, as riparian vegetation would quickly be re-established through colonization by seedlings of willows, cottonwoods, and other riparian species. This colonization occurs following disturbance during peak flows that creates substrate for seedlings, followed by declining spring and summer flows that occur during seed dispersal. Under this natural process, new riparian vegetation would become established within 3-5 years after disturbance (Riparian Habitat Joint Venture 2009). Based on this assessment, no permanent loss of riparian habitat is anticipated to occur in any river reaches (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-56).

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.

For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136).

Available Habitat: Introduced resident fish that depend on reservoir habitat associated with the dams would be adversely affected by removal of the dams. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss

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fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).	
GP_EM_1102_371-16	Modeling of future conditions did not include substantial changes in the No Action/No Project condition because the changes would be speculative. The Lead Agencies did consider climate change scenarios; however, an examination of climate change found that the potential changes are not certain. No one scenario seemed more likely, and scenarios predicted changes that were inconsistent. Therefore, they were not incorporated into the No Action/No Project Alternative hydrology but rather analyzed separately in the hydrology report (Reclamation 2012d).	No
GP_EM_1102_371-17	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. For the Secretarial Determination process, detailed sediment transport modeling was conducted to analyze erosion in the reservoirs, the potential for headcuts, and downstream depositional patterns during and following dam removal. Results indicate that there will be incision through the reservoir deposits but the reservoirs are not expected to erode beyond pre-dam elevations. Thus, the upstream reach would not be destabilized. Minor amounts of deposition are expected in the lower Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to approximately Cottonwood Creek. Additional details are available in Reclamation (2012d). It is typical for river beds to become armored downstream of dams, due to the cessation of sediment supply from the upper watershed once the dams are constructed. The Klamath River has responded in a similar fashion since construction of the Hydroelectric Project dams (FERC 2004). Based upon the sediment transport modeling performed for the Secretarial Determination process, the Klamath River has the capacity to convey the anticipated sediment flows following reservoir drawdown and dam removal (Reclamation 2012d).	No
GP_EM_1102_371-18	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Overall, dam removal is anticipated to improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 2 and	No

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	Section 3.2.5 Mitigation Measures (p. 3.2-147), the timing of reservoir drawdown under the Proposed Action was optimally developed to minimize short-term environmental effects (i.e., high suspended sediments, low dissolved oxygen) and balance anticipated impacts across multiple aquatic species. Short-term construction-related water quality impacts (i.e., increased suspended sediments and inorganic and organic contaminants from hazardous materials associated with construction equipment) will be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of deconstruction and/or construction-related Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are described in Appendix B of the Draft EIS/EIR. Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.	
GP_EM_1102_371-19	Question #1: What positive impacts will dam removal have on water quality, including impacts on temperature, turbidity, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient loads? Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Question #2: What negative short-term and long-term impacts will dam removal have on water quality (e.g., turbidity, supersaturation)? Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal. While alkalinity is an important aspect of water chemistry, particularly since it characterizes the buffering capacity of water against rapid pH changes, a full and independent analysis of the role of alkalinity in Klamath River water quality was not deemed necessary for the Draft EIS/EIR. Instead, alkalinity is indirectly incorporated into the water quality analyses through consideration of pH. As stated in Appendix Section C.5.2, p. C-47, “Because the Klamath River is a weakly buffered system (i.e., has typically low alkalinity Question #3: What measures could be taken to lessen the short-term or long-term negative impacts of dam removal on water quality? Overall, dam removal is anticipated to improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 2 and Section 3.2.5 Mitigation Measures (p. 3.2-147), the timing of	No

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	reservoir drawdown under the Proposed Action was optimally developed to minimize short-term environmental effects (i.e., high suspended sediments, low dissolved oxygen) and balance anticipated impacts across multiple aquatic species. Short-term construction-related water quality impacts (i.e., increased suspended sediments and inorganic and organic contaminants from hazardous materials associated with construction equipment) will be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of deconstruction and/or construction-related Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are described in Appendix B of the Draft EIS/EIR. Question #4: What impacts will improved water quality have on any species of concern? Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate. Sensitive aquatic species will benefit from improved water quality primarily due to improvements in water temperature. For example see: Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish. Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho. Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho. Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures. Overall, dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate water quality improvements (WQST 2011) and TMDL water quality benefits to anadromous fish (Dunne et al. 2011). Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.	
GP_EM_1102_371-20	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-21	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-22	The improvements are addressed in the water quality and fisheries sections of the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-23	The analysis of Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 included hydrologic, water quality, and fisheries analyses that included the dams that would remain in place.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-24	Fishery habitat benefits and impacts are addressed in Section 3.3.	No

JR. Richard Gierak

GP_LT_1128_943

Duplicate of GP_MC_1020_189

In response to the Executive study I find that the language throughout this document are based on junk science and words such as may, could should, possibly and a plethora of inconsistencies that dam removal will do anything of value for Salmon returns. It is a travesty of lies and junk science with only one outcome..... Dam removal.

Dennis, Expert Panel

~~Dennis Lynch~~ has stated that "this is an experiment and we have to try to see if it works". I must say that when you consider the mandates of the Department of the Interior your involvement in the removal of Dams for the hopeful return of Coho Salmon is unlawful and should be terminated.

the DOI

To John Hamilton I must also state that the involvement of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, ~~under the Department of the Interior, is also in~~ violation of your Congressional mandates as Coho Salmon are a saltwater species under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

is in

As to Mark Stopher I find that the California ESA is in violation of the Federal ESA by listing Coho Salmon as endangered in the Klamath as there is not one single document alluding to Coho Salmon being native to the Klamath River. The recent expert panel report indicated that the Coho Salmon are from Cascadia, Oregon. In addition several de-listing petitions were filed with California Fish & Game and no response was ever received from them.

NMFS - See Bob

The first mention of Coho in the Klamath was when they were planted in 1895 from various sources. In 1913 W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, writes "There was **no run of either kind of Salmon in the River."**

Based on historical evidence the listing of Coho Salmon is arbitrary, capricious and unlawful and should be removed as a listed species. This would cancel the removal of Klamath River Dams as the prime purpose for dam removal is the unlawful listing of Coho Salmon.

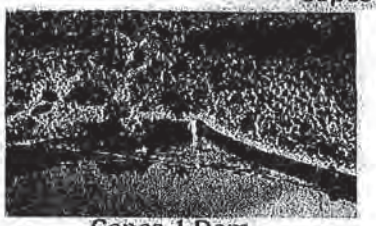
~~Merle Houghton~~

Comment 1 - Fish

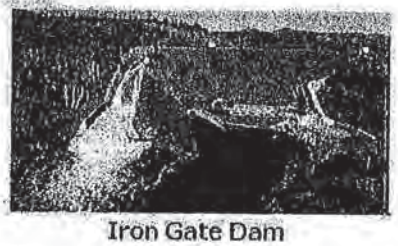
NMFS stated to the Karuk Tribal Council in 2001 they had absolute proof Cohowere indigenous to the Klamath Basin. Their proof consisted of several fish biologists ~~on~~ 36 years after Coho planting, & Peter Moyle statement 81 years after planting. At the Karuk council meeting they stated Coho were never in the Klamath & they shouldn't try to bring them back.

Executive EIS/EIR Public Draft Resonse

Copco 2 Dam



Copco 1 Dam



Iron Gate Dam

Prepared By
Dr. Richard Gierak

Oct 20, 2011

Dr. Richard A. Gierak
Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.
5814 Highway 96
Yreka, CA. 96097
530 475-3212
October 20, 2012

Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;

Duplicate of GP_EM_1021_107

KHSA Dam Removal

The entire proposal for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is to recover Coho Salmon populations. Reality, and historical documents clearly indicate that Coho were never native to the Klamath Basin and the present listing by California ESA and Federal NMFS are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious as there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list non-indigenous species. Secretary Ken Salazar is in violation of the Federal ESA as the Department of the Interior is responsible only for freshwater species of fish and it is the Department of Commerce that is responsible for saltwater species.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

Water Quality Benefits

Water Quality will not improve under alternatives 2 & 3 as historic evidence clearly delineates that reservoirs in place allow detritus to settle out and water quality is improved with each reservoir in place. Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno reservoir and **California EPA Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out.** Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of salmonids counted by California Fish & Game Commission was 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 60,000. This was possibly as a result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath. During the exploration phase of discovering the Klamath Basin the troops were faced with water that was not potable and even their pack animals refused to drink from the River. The native tribes named the river Klamath River which translated means Stinky River. No one wishes to return to this historical position. Late summer/fall water temperatures are improved by the deep reservoirs and reducing the impact of high summer temperatures.

Algae toxins were evaluated by the CDC in 2009 and were found to be non-toxic with exception to those who may be seriously breathing impaired. There has never been an incident of an individual becoming ill from swimming, diving, dredging, skiing or playing in any of the reservoirs on the Klamath River.

Comment 3 - Algae

Comment 4 - Water Quality

Water Quality Summation;

I find that California F&G, EPA water Board, NMFS and USF&W service present unscientific evidence in their statements that dam removal will increase water quality based on their own historical reports.

Quote from 2009 Water Quality Klamath TMDL scoping comment responses -

"The Regional Water Board can not establish life cycle-based water quality objectives for the mainstem Klamath River because the DO concentrations associated with salmonid life cycle requirements **can not be met even under natural conditions-**

Salmonid Benefits

Comment 6 - Fish

Only reservoirs provide slightly cooler water benefiting migration of both adult and juvenile salmonids.

Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity

Dam removal will release thousands of tons of toxic sediment that will destroy salmonid spawning beds for years to come.

Access to salmonid in the Upper Basin has historically been refuted as accounts indicate that any salmonids that reached the area of the present Copco 1 dam they were non-viable for spawning and were diseased and useless for human consumption. As to reaches above Copco there were reefs that exceeded the height that salmonids could successfully navigate.

According to California Fish & Game in a 2003 report it is clearly stated that the only way to control the water flow for salmon runs are the dams that are in place. Historically the Klamath River, in a dry year, would revert to marshes and swamps. This condition would destroy the Fall Run of Salmon without the reservoirs storage to supply the necessary water flow for the Salmonids to reach their spawning grounds.

Salmonid Benefits Summation;

To cite NMFS data in 1950 the total number of salmonids landed in the Pacific Northwest was 149,000 metric tons with 80% caught in Alaskan waters. Since the building of dams and hatcheries in 2007 the total number of salmonids landed in the Pacific Northwest was 403,000 metric tons with 97% caught in Alaskan waters due to the increased rise in temperature of the Pacific Ocean. **There is little doubt that dams and hatcheries have been a positive effect on commercial salmonid production in the Pacific Northwest.** In a 1993 Report by NMFS in their Oceanic report stated that the El Nino of 1983-1985 devastated the Coho Salmon population off the coast of California. Dr. John Palmisano was a Marine mammal biologist for NMFS in Juneau, Alaska, taught fisheries and biology at U of Washington. Also an environmental scientist for a consulting firm in Bellevue, WA. In 1997: he wrote. "Coastal waters from Mexico all the way to Alaska have gradually warmed since the climate shift of the 1970s and the subsequent, periodic affects of El Nino." "It is estimated that 40 - 80 percent of estuarine habitat along the Pacific Northwest has been diminished or destroyed". **"It is clearly not the perceived mismanagement of inland streams and rivers that has caused the recent degradation of the Salmonid population".**

There is no doubt that removal of dams on the Klamath River will force the river to revert to its original historical condition which will decimate any future runs of salmonids based on data from California Fish & Game, NMFS, NOAA, NASA and the Expert Panel analysis of 2010.

FINAL Report_Coho Salmon-Steelhead_Klamath Expert Panels_04 25 11

Comment 7 - Hydropower

Renewable Energy Power Supply;

According to USGS **"Hydropower is the most important and widely-used renewable source of energy."** Not only does the above apply, but, to attempt to use coal or natural gasses will increase the production CO2 in our atmosphere. To attempt to utilize wind or solar the costs would increase from 300 to 400 percent. At this time these dams supply over 70,000 individuals in Southern Oregon and Northern California and removal will burden these individuals with increased costs for electricity.

Regional Economic impacts;

Loss of power generation will negatively affect disproportionally resource based economies in an already struggling economy.

Sediment impacts;

Significant and deleterious effects on the aquatic environment and the spawning beds of salmonids would occur with dam removal.

Comment 8 - Sediment Toxicity

Historic Distribution in the upper Klamath Basin

Access to salmonid in the Upper Basin has historically been refuted as accounts indicate that any salmonids that reached the area of the present Copco 1 dam they were non-viable for spawning and were diseased and useless for human consumption. As to reaches above Copco there were reefs that exceeded the height that salmonids could successfully navigate.

Comment 9 - Envr. Justice

KBRA Effects;

The KBRA will not produce adequate social and economic benefits from implementation of dam removal.

Comment 10 - General/Other

Loss of Reservoir environment;

Dam removal will not only affect property values but will increase wildfire as the reservoirs will not be available to fire helicopters for filling their water buckets in addition to removing the aesthetic and recreational value to the County which is significant.

Flood Risk;

In 1960 the California The State Water Rights Board has granted a water rights permit on the Klamath River to the California Oregon Power Company for its proposed Iron Gate Dam. **"The move was hailed by local citizens as a boon to the county. The dam will serve for both power and flood control, thus lessening flood danger in the Klamath area".**

Comment 11 - Hydrology

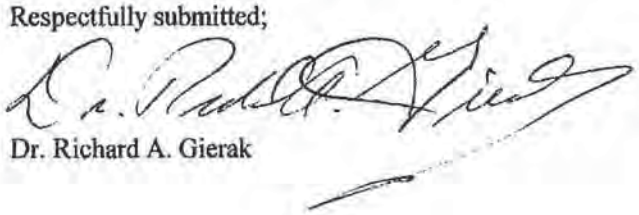
SUMMATION;

Based on scientific data and historical evidence the proposed removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River will result in the following effects:

1. **Loss of property values**
2. **Increased forest fire danger**
3. **Devastation to Agriculture and jobs**
4. **Increased inundating floods to residents downriver.**
5. **Loss of revenue to the County by loss of recreational attributes of dams.**
6. **Loss of Fall Run of Salmon in the Klamath Basin.**
7. **Loss of salmonid spawning grounds due to released toxic sediments.**

8. Pandering to eco-terrorists without any scientific data to support their position.
9. Loss of the planets most renewable energy source to 70,000 residents.
10. Increased pollution of our atmosphere by oil based power production.
11. Violation of the Federal Endangered Species Act by California ESA, NMFS and the Department of the Interior.
12. Government open disrespect to the WILL OF THE VOTERS of Siskiyou County wherein at the November 2010 election the voters clearly voted 79% to retain the dams for all of the above reasons cited.

Respectfully submitted;



Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Comment Author	Gierak, Dr. Richard A.
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1021_ 107 & GP_MC_1120_189. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP_EM_1021_107 & GP_MC_1120_189. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1021_ 107 & GP_MC_1120_189 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_943-1	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. 'Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, **achvuun.** Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at: http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&ge=coho&sd=fish&lxGroup-id=126&audio=&index-position=	No
GP_LT_1128_943-2	Concern #1: "Water Quality will not improve under alternatives 2 and 3 as historic evidence clearly delineates that reservoirs in place allow detritus to settle out and water quality is improved with each reservoir in place. Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna and California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out." 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 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

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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient retention with dams, nutrient release without dams, and periphyton.

Concern #2: “Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of salmonids counted by California Fish & Game Commission was 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 60,000. This was possibly the result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath.”

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.

Huntington (Huntington 2006) reasoned that spring-run Chinook likely accounted for the majority of the upper basin’s actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing, irrigation, and largely to commercial hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). These large scale mining operations occurred primarily in the late 1800’s, and along with overfishing, left spring Chinook little chance to recover prior to dam construction in early 1900’s (p. 3.3-7).

Dam construction eliminated much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and was partly responsible for the extirpation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trinity River system (Myers et al. 1997). The construction of Dwinnell Dam on the Shasta River in 1926 was soon followed by the disappearance of the spring Chinook salmon run in that tributary (Moyle et al. 1995 in National Research Council 2004) (p. 3.3-7).

Concern #3: “During the exploration phase of discovering the Klamath Basin the troops were faced with water that was not potable and even their pack animals refused to drink from the

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	River. The native tribes named the river Klamath River which translated means Stinky River. No one wishes to return to this historical position." Concern #4: "Late summer/fall water temperatures are improved by the deep reservoirs and reducing the impact of high summer temperatures." Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches. Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	
GP_LT_1128_943-3	The comment appears to be referring to a 2008 study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)/CA DPH at Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs (Backer et al. 2009). The CDC study supports inhalation as a possible pathway of exposure for health risks associated with microcystin. The study confirms that inhalation is a route of exposure to cyanotoxins during recreation at water bodies with cyanobacterial blooms and such exposure may pose a public health concern. Recreation at water bodies may include swimming, diving, skiing, or playing; inhalation during dredging activities was not addressed however, effects from inhalation during some kinds of dredging (i.e., individual suction dredging projects that occur during intense bloom periods) may also have the potential to occur. The issue of actual exposure and effects was not addressed by the Backer et al. (2009) study and remains an area for future investigation. The California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) has documented impairment due to blue-green algae (*Microcystis aeruginosa* and microcystin) in the Klamath River; see Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14).	No
GP_LT_1128_943-4	The comment does not provide specific references to historical agency reports, so we cannot address this portion of the comment. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KBRA/KHBA Improvements.	No
GP_LT_1128_943-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No

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Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_LT_1128_943-6	The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS in Chapter. 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources, in Chapter 3.3.3.2, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that: • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers as well as Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that the Keno Reef was a barrier to the passage of anadromous fish, or that anadromous fish did not use the Upper Klamath Basin. This statement is factually incorrect.	No
GP_LT_1128_943-7	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1128_943-8	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No

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Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_LT_1128_943-9	Section 3.15 evaluates social and economic effects, including positive effects, of dam removal. Sections 3.12, Tribal Trust, and 3.16, Environmental Justice, also evaluate social benefits of dam removal relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Appendix P to the Draft EIS/EIR also evaluated the regional economic impacts of KBRA in detail. NEPA requires disclosure of environmental impacts and does not require effects to be judged for significance relative to a criterion; therefore, the “adequacy” of benefits is not evaluated. The Secretarial Determination Overview Report includes a benefit cost analysis that compares the benefits of dam removal with the costs of dam removal, mitigation, and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1128_943-10	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the alternatives’ effects on aesthetic values in Section 3.19 and effects on recreation in Section 3.20.	No
GP_LT_1128_943-11	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_EM_1117_752

From: camelg@aol.com[SMTP:CAMELG@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 5:01:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: Klamath dam removeal
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Bureau of Reclamation,Gordon Leppig,

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam Removal

I want to formally say I am 100% against the removeal of the 4 Pacificorp dams on the Klamath River. This entire movement is a patronization of the environmentalists' desire to decivilize our human race from adherence to electricity generation by dams,to patronize the politically powerful Indian caucus both in Sacramento and Washington DC, to unconditionally destroy the water rights used for food cultivation and recreational purposes, and to ultimately destroy the entire ecosystem of the Klamath River downstream due to the excess sedimental movement and the lack of any stored water flow for the summertime.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

This dedaming will be terminal in all environmental aspects-immediately eliminating electricity for more than 100,000 homes and causing the price per kilowatt to escalate and impact the consumer.

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

To permanently change the private water rights to the State and Federal goverment ownership (ie. a major cluster mess from then on),to ensure the loss of farm land production and land ownership due to foreclosures, and to finally transition the land and supply of water to an "idealist's"idea of make it may have been like it 150 years ago before man developed the land.

I again state I am 100% against any decommissioning of the 4 Klamath River dams. Stop immediately!

Sincerely, Dean Glaser
Land owner- Klamath River Country Estates
Hornbrook, Cal.

Comment Author	Glaser, Dean
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_752-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_752-2	The Lead Agencies are uncertain as to the data source the comment author relied on regarding the potential for eliminating electricity to more than 100,000 homes. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, GHG-3, and HYDP-2, adequate power supplies are available within the region and will continue to be available to supply these households. Master Responses GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
GP_EM_1117_752-3	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes changes to land use in Section 3.14 and concludes that the Proposed Action (as well as the connected actions) would not have any potentially significant effects on land use. The impacts were found to be beneficial, less than significant, or no change from existing conditions.	No

GP_WI_1107_377

From: glenng2@pacbell.net[SMTP:GLENNG2@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 7:42:31 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Glenn
Organization: none

Subject: Klamath Dams

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: I write to urge you not to remove the Klamath Dams.We need the watershed to combat forest fires and to protect downstream flooding of food producing farms and ranches.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_377-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. The assessment of the alternatives' effects on Fire Suppression is presented in Section 3.18. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_MC_1020_223

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

MS. LOUISE GLIATTO: L-o-u-i-s-e, last name G-l-i-a-t-t-o.

All the people that are still left in the audience and the folks from the government know that this meeting is a process that is required so that the government can say that we had an opportunity to have our voices heard. Comment 1 - NEPA

I have no illusions that anything that would be presented here tonight by the citizens against dam removal will change the decision which has already been made a long time ago to remove the dams. This is clearly evidenced by the public statement of Secretary Salazar and other government officials, environment groups and three Indian tribes.

We all know that is so, so let's at least be honest with each other. I am just going to say what we are all thinking, the King has no clothes and we all know it.

So with that being said, I will use the rest of my time to take up your time so you will have to sit and listen to us. At least I have the satisfaction that I have bored you and contributed to you having to sit there listening to hours of public comment.

I would encourage everyone in the audience who is still left to please sign a speakers card so we can keep the government here as long as possible.

Do not mistake this comment as an acceptance of defeat. We are going to fight this in every possible way we possibly can. It has been stated by Wim Kimmerer, an environmentalist research professor from San Francisco State, that this entire process amounts to a huge experiment.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Thank you.

Comment Author	Gliatto, Louise
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_223-1	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1020_223-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1114_634

From: wezgliatto wezgliatto[SMTP:WEZGLIATTO@NCTV.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:06:38 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: Diane Feinstein
Subject: Klamath Basin Restoration EIR/EIS proposal
Auto forwarded by a Rule
November 14, 2022

Office of Environmental Affairs

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825

To Whom It May Concern:

This email is in response to the EIR/EIS on KBRA/Dam Removal proposal.

Comment 1 - NEPA

Firstly, 60 days is not enough time for an ordinary citizen and our County Government to read and to make comments on this lengthily complicated document.

Siskiyou County had requested additional time for the comment period. This request has not been honored as of this writing.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Secondly, I know and you know that the decision to remove the dams were made along time ago when the secret meetings where first held. This is all is an exercise in futility.

I am submitting comments in the hopes that someone in the agencies and Government still has a conscious and integrity.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

I also know that this agreement is not about saving the Coho but about money, greed and control.

If it were really about the fish then alternative to dam removal #11 (Fish By Pass Tunnel) would have been seriously studied and explored. It will work, not harm the fish or the environment and will cost 1/6 of the amount to remove dams and replace the lost clean renewable energy for 70,000 homes.

It has been argued that the dams are old and crumbling. They are old but in excellent condition. It has also been argued by dam removal proponents that it will cost the rate payers

more to keep the dams in. One of the reasons it will cost more is because of the law suits by the environmentalist not because of their age.

Comment 4 - Sediment Transport

You do not appear to be concerned about the damage that 20 million cubic yards of sediment will do to the river, the environment and the habitat. It is reported in the EIR/EIS that the following will occur:

- Recreational facilities currently located on the banks of the existing reservoirs would be removed which consist of camping and boating access for recreational users of the reservoirs.
- Removal of reservoirs could result in impact on wildlife from permanent loss of aquatic habitat. The loss of habitat at reservoirs would reduce habitat for western pond turtles.
- There are at least five known bald eagle nests near Copco and J.C. Boyle Reservoirs. Since bald eagles primarily use the Lower Klamath NWR for preying on waterfowl, there would be some anticipated effects on bald eagles from loss of this reservoir habitat.
- Dam removal could result in long-term impacts on riparian habitat from sedimentation in downstream reaches.
- The Proposed Action would result in long-term impacts on bats from loss of roosting habitat. Impacts on bats would occur from the loss of dam structures and associated facilities used as roosting habitat.
- Dam removal could result in long-term impacts on amphibians from habitat degradation due to sedimentation in downstream reaches of the Klamath River.
- Under the Proposed Action the drawdown and conversion of reservoirs to riverine habitat may adversely affect a great blue heron colony documented at the Copco Reservoir.

This kind of destruction to our environment and habit would not be tolerated if it were caused by farmers or ranchers while Government and their agencies are given license to do whatever they want. They place them self above the law.

Comment 5 - Fish

Will the Department of Fish and Game require the government to have an" incidental take permit"? Will they be fined for every Coho that are killed with the 2 million cubic yards of sediment? Will the environmentalist be there to take pictures of all the dead endangered Coho?

Lastly, the Klamath Basin Compact which was ratified in 1957 to "facilitate and promote the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use, conservation and control of water resources in the Klamath Basin provides for equitable distribution of water among the two states and the federal government, and for ***preferential*** rights to the use of water after the effective date of the compact for ***domestic*** **and** ***irrigation*** **purposes** in the Upper Klamath Basin." The compact does not say preferential rights for fish!

Comment 6 - Other/General

The Klamath basin consists of 9 counties. Only two counties out of the nine signed the KBRA settlement agreement. Siskiyou County which is the largest county voted 79% to retain the dams. Dam removal is a sham!

Comment 7 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely, Louise Gliatto 1003 Limestone Circle Yreka, CA Siskiyou County

Comment Author	Gliatto, Louise
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1114_634-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-2	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-3	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-4	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-7	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No