

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_057

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: Mark Godbey

Organization: Self (Klamath Riverkeeper)

Title:

Address: 1505 Madison #26 Klamath Falls, OR

Email: mr_godbey@yahoo.com

Comments: Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I and family are in full support of the dam removal process &

the KBRA and HDSA. Every citizen will

benefit thru the agreement. It is to mention the advantage to the fish, wildlife, and flora ecosystem. All native tribes will also benefit and be in better spirit with others and themselves.

Comment Author Godbey, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_057-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1116_712

 From: scabrock[SMTP:SCABROCK@AOL.COM]
 Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 2:07:17 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
 Subject: KBRA comment
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

November 15, 2011
 Steve Goeller
 6631 Willet Way
 Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Dear Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar,

The proposed Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is the poster child of what is destroying our nation's economy. All the ingredients responsible for sinking this great nation have been included.

I represent no one but myself, a retired college educated forester with nearly 7 decades of common sense experience in the northwest including the Klamath Basin where I was born. Up until the mid 1980's Klamath Lake was full of suckers, the ocean and rivers were full of salmon, the farmers and refuges received unlimited water and family wage jobs were abundant. The only constants contributing to those successful times were full utilization of our public lands (including logging), an extensive salmon hatchery program and unlimited water for agriculture and refuges.

The sucker population has always been as variable as Klamath Lake. They have evolved to survive ever-changing habitat in a shallow lake along with variable Great Basin weather cycles. Historically, in late March, fishermen would line the banks of the Williamson River and try to snag spawning mullet. The runs were highly variable depending on weather cycles and natural die offs. The biggest complaint my family had duck hunting on Klamath Lake from the 1940's thru the 1980's was the dog rolling in dead suckers. These die offs still occur today regardless of lake levels. Most years, prior to the "new science," the marshes were too dry to hunt ducks. My uncle who was a teenager in the late 1800's (before any dams), grew up in a house along side Link River and remembered its flow reduced to a trickle as the lake naturally drained to it's historic low level. The suckers evolved in a lake that was reduced to mud flats every summer.

Today, logging on public lands is virtually zero, Klamath Lake is kept artificially high, agriculture and refuges go without water, thousands of acres of productive farms on Klamath and Agency Lakes have been converted to marsh along with the re-channeling of Wood and Williamson Rivers. These actions are the complete opposite of conditions that existed when the suckers were thriving. I have explained this to many of the young "scientists" that I have met at various boat launches. I have told them about the suckers observed in the warm springs surrounding Bare Island or the ones seen spawning in the "man made" creek under the leaky hydro power pipe slated to be decommissioned on Link River. The "deer in the headlights" response and my personal observations, have convinced me the sucker issue is more political than science. If they ever find life on Mars, it will likely be a sucker! This fish is a survivor and should not be listed as endangered.

Up through the mid 1980's hatcheries filled the rivers and ocean with millions of tons of healthy salmon. Weyerhaeuser's Aqua Culture project at Coos Bay was dumping millions of salmon directly into the ocean. Weyerhaeuser abandoned the venture because most of their salmon, were supporting profits and jobs of a thriving sport and commercial fishery. Since then political science has determined a slight

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

difference in DNA even though the hatchery and wild fish originally came from the same parents. For a fraction of the cost of the KBRA the salmon problem could be solved with hatcheries. As for the DNA...his country can no longer afford to be God! The salmon and the citizens that catch, eat and make a living from them can not tell the difference because there isn't any.! It is political science that is wrecking our lives, not DNA! We all need to get over it and realize our survival as a nation is now endangered! The various Native American tribes have evolved into society's "sacred cow". Every American's family tree includes bad experiences and persecution. Buying the Klamath Tribe a tree farm is nothing short of paying off a ransom.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And finally, tearing out four perfectly good hydro power dams is more than insanity...it is sheer stupidity!
To say jobs are created by borrowing money we do not have and using it to tear down clean hydro electric facilities in today's troubled economy is beyond insane. If it is cheaper for Pacific Power to tear down the dams than it is to re-license them, then solve the problem by reduce red tape, government regulation and bureaucratically associated costs. Everything, including hatcheries, should be done to restore common sense back into the solution and find ways to keep the dams viable so they can continue to provide not only clean electricity but real wealth for our nation's future.

Political correctness, the endangered species act, failing to create new wealth, borrowing what we do not have and spending all the wealth created by our parents generation on "feel good projects" is destroying America. Government intrusion based on political junk science has turned rural America into a ghetto which is spreading into urban areas. The need for a KBRA should have never existed in the first place! Everything necessary to keep society alive is either grown or mined in a viable rural area. The proposed \$800 million for the KBRA would be better spent on everything from rural roads and schools to restoring multiple use on public lands.

Every creature that lives on earth will be worse off if this country is allowed to go bankrupt. We can either try to turn this madness around while we still have a chance or allow ourselves and the animal kingdom to sink into a tar pit like a thrashing dinosaur.

Sincerely,

Steve Goeller

CC
Senator Doug Whitsett
Representative Bill Garrard
Representative Greg Walden
Senator Ron Wyden
Senator Jeff Merkley

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_712-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_EM_1116_712-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1116_712-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP_LT_1122_887 *all*

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NOVEMBER 15, 2011	<i>11/22</i>
<i>* 152</i>	<i>11/22</i>

Steve Goeller
6631 Willet Way
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Klamath Dam Removal

Dear Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar,

The proposed Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is the poster child of what is destroying our nation's economy. All the ingredients responsible for sinking this great nation have been included.

I represent no one but myself, a retired college educated forester with nearly 7 decades of common sense experience in the northwest including the Klamath Basin where I was born. Up until the mid 1980's Klamath Lake was full of suckers, the ocean and rivers were full of salmon, the farmers and refuges received unlimited water and family wage jobs were abundant. The only constants contributing to those successful times were full utilization of our public lands (including logging), an extensive salmon hatchery program and unlimited water for agriculture and refuges.

The sucker population has always been as variable as Klamath Lake. They have evolved to survive ever-changing habitat in a shallow lake along with variable Great Basin weather cycles. Historically, in late March, fishermen would line the banks of the Williamson River and try to snag spawning mullet. The runs were highly variable depending on weather cycles and natural die offs. The biggest complaint my family had duck hunting on Klamath Lake from the 1940's thru the 1980's was the dog rolling in dead suckers. These die offs still occur today regardless of lake levels. Most years, prior to the "new science," the marshes were too dry to hunt ducks. My uncle who was a teenager in the late 1800's (before any dams), grew up in a house along side Link River and remembered its flow reduced to a trickle as the lake naturally drained to it's historic low level. The suckers evolved in a lake that was reduced to mud flats every summer.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Today, logging on public lands is virtually zero, Klamath Lake is kept artificially high, agriculture and refuges go without water, thousands of acres of productive farms on Klamath and Agency Lakes have been converted to marsh along with the re-channeling of Wood and Williamson Rivers. These actions are the complete opposite of conditions that existed when the suckers were thriving. I have explained this to many of the young "scientists" that I have met at various boat launches. I have told them about the suckers observed in the warm springs surrounding Bare Island or the ones seen spawning in the "man made" creek under the leaky hydro power pipe slated to be decommissioned on Link River. The "deer in the headlights" response and my personal observations, have convinced me the sucker issue is more political than science. If they ever find life on Mars, it will likely be a sucker! This fish is a survivor and should not be listed as endangered.

Up through the mid 1980's hatcheries filled the rivers and ocean with millions of tons of healthy salmon. Weyerhaeuser's Aqua Culture project at Coos Bay was dumping millions of salmon directly into the ocean. Weyerhaeuser abandoned the venture because most of their salmon, were supporting profits and jobs of a thriving sport and commercial fishery. Since then political science has determined a slight difference in DNA even though the hatchery and wild fish originally came from the same parents. For a fraction of the cost of the KBRA the salmon problem could be solved with hatcheries. As for the DNA...his country can no longer afford to be God! The salmon and the citizens that catch, eat and make a living from them can not tell the difference because there isn't any! It is political science that is wrecking our lives, not DNA! We all need to get over it and realize our survival as a nation is now endangered!

Comment 2 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The various Native American tribes have evolved into society's "sacred cow". Every American's family tree includes bad experiences and persecution. Buying the Klamath Tribe a tree farm is nothing short of paying off a ransom. And finally, tearing out four perfectly good hydro power dams is more than insanity...it is sheer stupidity! To say jobs are created by borrowing money we do not have and using it to tear down clean hydro electric facilities in today's troubled economy is beyond insane. If it is cheaper for Pacific Power to tear down the dams than it is to re-license them, then solve the problem by reduce red tape, government regulation and bureaucratically associated costs. Everything, including hatcheries, should be done to restore common sense back

Comment 4 - Economics

** Elizabeth Vasquez is indicated as the author as the attached document*

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into the solution and find ways to keep the dams viable so they can continue to provide not only clean electricity but real wealth for our nation's future.

Political correctness, the endangered species act, failing to create new wealth, borrowing what we do not have and spending all the wealth created by our parents generation on "feel good projects" is destroying America. Government intrusion based on political junk science has turned rural America into a ghetto which is spreading into urban areas. The need for a KBRA should have never existed in the first place! Everything necessary to keep society alive is either grown or mined in a viable rural area. The proposed \$800 million for the KBRA would be better spent on everything from rural roads and schools to restoring multiple use on public lands.

Every creature that lives on earth will be worse off if this country is allowed to go bankrupt. We can either try to turn this madness around while we still have a chance or allow ourselves and the animal kingdom to sink into a tar pit like a thrashing dinosaur.

Sincerely,



Steve Goeller

CC Senator Doug Whitsett
 Representative Bill Garrard
 Representative Greg Walden
 Senator Ron Wyden
 Senator Jeff Merkley

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_887-1	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No
GP_LT_1122_887-2	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1122_887-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1122_887-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1104_358

From: JH Golding[SMTP:ONLYGOLDINGS@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 3:36:19 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Save the Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



An average of 80% of Citizens VOTED NO on Dam Removal in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon.

This e-mail serves as my request that the peoples' voices be respected and the dams remain intact. Awareness to this situation is growing, destruction of livelihoods as a direct result of these types of actions is becoming a major concern across the country. This is not a small, isolated problem which is why more and more citizens are taking action and getting the word out. Do not allow the people to be destroyed by these baseless actions.

Thank you,

Janette Golding
San Mateo, CA

Comment Author Golding, Janette
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_358-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1204_962

From: [sgolub@mi ndspri ng. com](mailto:sgolub@mi.ndspri ng. com)[SMTP: SGOLUB@MI NDSPRI NG. COM]
Sent: Sunday, December 04, 2011 11:22:16 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; werner@wri nkl edog. com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen Golub
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Body: I oppose taking out the dams because once again the science does not support this action.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

Taking out the dams will not improve water quality, conversely it will release toxic sediment into the river ecosystem.

Dams are beneficial in part because they provide green, affordable energy.

The idea of protecting Coho salmon by removing these dams is really a ruse. Coho salmon is a non-native species to the Klamath River and therefore it is not appropriate to make changes to the ecosystem to protect the Coho salmon in this location.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment Author Golub, Stephen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1204_962-1	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. Natural systems often lack definitive data about the potential risks and benefits of any particular action (or inaction), requiring decision makers to act based on their best professional judgment and interpretation of incomplete and imperfect data.	No
GP_WI_1204_962-2	<p>Concern #1. Taking out the dams will not improve water quality.</p> <p>Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.4.3.2 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-132) presents the analysis of water quality effects from Alternative 2: Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams (Proposed Action). The Proposed Action includes dam removal for the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), as well as the transfer of the Keno Dam facilities to the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Effects of the Proposed Action are described for water temperature, suspended sediments, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, pH, algal toxins/chlorophyll-a, and inorganic and organic contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Concern #2, conversely it will release toxic sediment into the river ecosystem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B, C Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No
GP_WI_1204_962-3	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP_EM_1118_800

From: Mike [SMTP:HOLESHOT413@LIVE.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 7:37:46 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Do not destroy the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

I am writing to ask for your help in supporting the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. There is an ugly situation going on there which I have witnessed myself and since witnessing, have been deeply troubled over. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically. These folks need our help.

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

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

I urge you to write or e-mail comments challenging the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). See below for the two lead agencies to contact. Also see below for example points you may wish to make (in your own words).

Be sure to request that the dams not be removed.

Next, please forward this message to other people you know will agree with keeping the dams in place. We must let the government know we will not stand for the destruction of rural America and the water rights/property

rights of our fellow citizens.

Thank you in advance for you help.

Matt Grocott

Please see below for detailed information.

Deadline to comment is Nov. 21, 2011 (postmarked)

Write to both:

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
via fax (916) 978-5055
via email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Mr. Gordon Leppig
c/o California Department of Fish and Game
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501
via fax (707) 441-2021
via email: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

WATER QUALITY

Comment 1 - Water Quality

Challenge:

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

- * Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream**
- * Area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus**
- * System of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool**

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

POLLUTING SEDIMENTS from BREACH

Challenge:

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

- * Years of built up, toxic sediment will be released**
- * 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 - Hydropower

GREEN and AFFORDABLE ENERGY

Challenge:

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

- * Existing four dams provide hydroelectric power**
- * Hydroelectric power is both green and economical**
- * Current system provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes**

Comment 4 - KHSA

STAKEHOLDERS

Challenge:

How were “stakeholders” determined?

- * 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings**
- * 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 - Cultural Resources

PROTECTING NON-NATIVE FISH

Comment 6 - Fish

Challenge:

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

*** Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's**

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

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

Comment Author Gorcott, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_800-1	<p>Overarching question: "How will taking out dams improve water quality?"</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 B, C, D. Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated .</p> <p>Concern #1: "Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream * Area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus."</p> <p>As stated in Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see in particular p. 3.2-19), the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus. Other minerals such as magnesium and calcium are commonly found in association with basalt deposits and may also be naturally elevated in the Upper Klamath Basin (basalt is a kind of volcanic rock that is made up of different minerals). However, phosphorus is of particular concern because it is a nutrient that stimulates primary productivity (i.e., algae growth). Human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients including phosphorus and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen. Research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality (see Draft EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. 3-20).</p> <p>Concern #2: "System of four dams filters out the minerals..."</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p> <p>Concern # 3: "System of four dams... allows the water to cool."</p> <p>Master Response WQ-15. Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.</p>	No
GP_EM_1118_800-2	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p>	No

Comment Author Gorcott, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_800-3	<p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1118_800-4	<p>All stakeholders in the region had an opportunity to participate in the dam removal meetings. No stakeholders were excluded. Some stakeholders elected not to participate.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No
GP_EM_1118_800-5	<p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address consultations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and agreements and plans for treatments of burial grounds should Alternatives 2, 3, or 5 be selected.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 3.6, Flood Hydrology, of the EIS/EIR and the Detailed Plan, the reservoir drawdown plans are intended to minimize flood risks from catastrophic dam failure or a natural hydrologic event. The Dam Removal Entity (DRE) would control reservoir drawdown to maintain flows that would not cause dam embankment overtopping. Additionally, drawing down the reservoirs would increase the available storage in J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. Thus, if a high water year event occurred during drawdown, the DRE would be able to retain high flows during initial reservoir drawdown using the newly available storage capacity and continue drawdown after the flood risk ended. There are two different time periods during reservoir drawdown and dam removal which could result in flood risks:</p> <p>Initial reservoir drawdown. Flood risks stem from an overly rapid drawdown rate, resulting in embankment instability. Instability occurs as the soil strength of the embankment decreases from rapidly increasing pore pressure during drawdown, which creates failure or slumping of the exposed dam face. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) (2012b) describes the controlled releases that would commence at the beginning of January 2020</p>	No

Comment Author Gorcott, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>in order to drain the reservoirs safely. The drawdown rate for J.C. Boyle Reservoir would be 1 foot per day and the drawdown rate for Iron Gate Reservoir would be 3 feet per day (subject to confirmation by a more detailed slope stability analysis conducted for the Definite Plan).</p> <p>To address this risk, sufficient reservoir storage space would have to be maintained at all times between the excavated embankment surface and the reservoir to prevent embankment overtopping and potential failure.</p> <p>The amount of reservoir storage would be dictated by the amount of flood protection that is desired during the removal operation. The frequency of floods for the period of embankment excavation has been developed to help assess this risk.</p> <p>Dam excavation. As the embankment is removed, reservoir storage is decreased. Flood risks during this period stem from the possibility of flows from a large flood event exceeding the available water bypass capacity and overtopping the lowered dam embankment, or at the point during excavation when the embankment is removed below the level of the spillway, thus making the spillway unavailable during this period of time. To address this risk, Reclamation (2012b) would not permit any excavation of the embankment section at Iron Gate Dam until June 1, 2020, and would require excavation to be complete by September 15, 2020. The drawdown plans do not permit any excavation of the embankment section at J.C. Boyle Dam until after July 1, 2020 and require completion by September 30, 2020. The timing of dam excavation and removal has been designed to occur when river flow is at its lowest point. During this period, outlet structures for the reservoirs would have sufficient capacity to pass river flows. The 100 year frequency flood hydrograph for July could be routed through the reservoirs and available outlets and spillways. At J.C. Boyle Dam, an upstream cofferdam would be provided for flood protection for flows through the excavated left abutment up to about 3,500 cubic feet per second (cfs). At Iron Gate Dam, a minimum flood release capacity of about 7,700 cfs would be maintained in June, 7,000 cfs would be maintained in July, and 3,000 cfs would be maintained in August and September, before final breach of an upstream cofferdam. Each of these capacities would be able to accommodate a flood event having a minimum return period of 100 years for that time of year, based on historical streamflow records.</p>	
GP_EM_1118_800-6	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No

Comment Author Gorcott, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath river or only spawn within 30 miles of the ocean.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) was completed in 1966 by Pacific Power as mitigation for the construction of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). The dam blocked upstream access for anadromous fish. A U.S. Supreme Court decision mandated hatchery production goals for Chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead. These production goals require IGH annually release 4.9 million smolt and 1.08 million yearling Chinook salmon, 75,000 yearling coho salmon and 200,000 yearling steelhead. Although Pacific Power pays 100% of the hatchery's operations, it is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game.</p> <p>AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with current production requirements, all fish released from Iron Gate Hatchery are counted. Annual hatchery reports are available which document each year's releases as well as adult returns. All coho salmon and steelhead are marked prior to release. Due to the larger number of Chinook salmon produced and released, only a fraction (25%) is marked. As each fish returns to the hatchery, they are examined and records of hatchery produced and naturally produced fish by species, is collected.</p> <p>In addition to documenting achievement of hatchery production goals, marking hatchery fish is very important for other reasons. First, management of Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin is based on natural production, not hatchery production. As a federally and State-listed threatened species, coho salmon recovery is also based on natural production. Being able to distinguish between hatchery and natural production is crucial. Secondly, only hatchery produced steelhead (adipose fin clipped) are legally allowed to be harvested by sport anglers in order to allow unmarked, naturally produced fish to continue to spawn.</p> <p>Finally, the number of adult Chinook and coho salmon returning to spawn in areas outside the hatchery (e.g., Shasta River, Scott River, Bogus Creek, etc), is also determined. This information is</p>	

Comment Author Gorcott, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>combined with counting information from the hatchery and used to monitor the strength of fish populations, for fish management and for coho salmon recovery.</p> <p>Mitigations provided by the Iron Gate Hatchery have not restored salmonids in the Klamath Basin. In spite of 45 years of production, coho salmon and steelhead numbers are in decline. Harvest of coho salmon is disallowed and only hatchery produced steelhead may be harvested. Chinook salmon populations have declined dramatically from historic levels, but have been relatively stable at these reduced population levels for the past 30 years. Fall-run Chinook salmon are intensively monitored and managed through a cooperative system of State, Federal, and Tribal management agencies. Salmonid regulations are designed to meet natural and hatchery escapement needs for salmonid stocks, while providing equitable harvest opportunities for ocean recreational, ocean commercial, river recreational and Tribal fisheries. More information on Chinook salmon harvest in the Klamath Basin may be found at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/serp.html?q=Klamath+salmon+Understanding+allocation&cx=001779225245372747843%3A3y4rnp6j9ny&cof=FORID%3A10&ie=UTF-8&submit.x=9&submit.y=10</p>	

GP_EM_1117_738

From: Kay [SMTP:KGRAVES@COM-PAIR.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 11:28:30 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: STOP DESTROYING DAMS!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

November 16, 2011

STOP DESTROYING DAMS!

Comment 2 - Envr. Justice

NEPA requires that the affects of a project, on the local people must be addressed.
Once again, the Federal Government doesn't follow its own laws.

Mitigation of implied (since there is no documented science behind the affects of
this action) fish habitat improvement does not have to be dam removal. It does not
take into account the damage and huge "restoration" costs that will come from
these actions. It does not take into account the loss of: land value, the generation
of "green" energy, flood control, water reserves, peoples livelihoods or the wild
life that have come to depend on those reservoirs.

This is simply another power grab by naive 'ologists who have zero practical
experience in other fields and bureaucrats who know less than the 'ologist.

Kay Graves
Former 'ologist with USFS and Cal Fish and Game.

Comment Author Graves, Kay
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_738-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_738-2	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does address the potential impacts of dam removal (Alternative 2 in the Draft EIS/EIR) on property values (Section 3.15), hydropower (Section 3.18), flood hydrology (Section 3.6), water supply/water rights (Section 3.8), and terrestrial wildlife (Section 3.6). The Draft EIS/EIR also addresses impacts of dam removal on the surrounding communities by analyzing impacts associate with air quality (Section 3.9), noise (Section 3.23), employment (Section 3.15), population and housing (Section 3.17), Tribal Trust (Section 3.12), Environmental Justice (Section 3.16), recreation (Section 3.20), and scenic quality (Section 3.19).	No

GP_WI_1108_401

From: dennis@raindancercoffee.com[SMTP: DENNIS@RAINDANCERCOFFEE.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 1:35:46 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support Full Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dennis Grayson
Organization: Raindancer Coffee

Subject: Support Full Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



Body: I support the FULL DAM Removal or at a minimum partial dam removal and support of the KBRA/KHSA documents.

Comment Author Grayson, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_401-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1018_038

From: olivia.odom@gmail.com[SMTP: OLIVIA.ODOM@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 2:43:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams to save the Klamath Basin Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Olivia Green
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the dams to save the Klamath Basin

Body: Dam removal and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement will be good for the Klamath Basin and its communities. Restoring the river to some point closer to its natural baseline will promote harmony in the socio-ecological system. Hundreds of people have worked tirelessly on this plan, including finding middle ground where there seemed to be none. The KBRA is a compromise between all stakeholders in the basin, and balances the interests of all.

Comment Author Green, Olivia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_038-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1018_040

From: Linda Gresdel[SMTP:LILDITTER@CHARTER.NET]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 3:34:27 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

No removal of the dams!!!! Maybe a fish passage after further study.

Jeanne Gresdel

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Gresdel, Linda
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1018_040-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1102_1118

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG. CA. GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:49:04 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Linda Gresdel <lilditter@charter.net> 11/2/2011 10:30 AM >>>
NO, NO, NO ! DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS!



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Gresdel, Linda
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_1118-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1108_402

From: humfarm@gmail.com[SMTP: HUMFARM@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 2:44:59 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Christine Griffin
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

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

Comment Author Griffin, Christine
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_402-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1122_874

From: Bea Gunn Phillips [SMTP: PHILLIPS2744@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 11:00:32 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Support for the farmers and ranchers Auto forwarded by a Rule

To the Bureau of Reclamation, and to Mr. Gordon Leppig and the Department of Fish and Game.

Please accept this letter of inquiry into the removal of four dams on the Upper Klamath River.

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

This will wipe out clean affordable, electrical power to 70,00 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation.

The river will become a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring and toxic.

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

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

This plan should be rethought and discussed with the communities to be destroyed. This is still America, is it not?

I think loss of 70,000 people's way of life is not excusable.

One of the reasons that California is in such bad economical shape is because of government policies in our rural areas.

It is time we protected our working citizens and stop any more destruction of our rural communities.

I think there are other ways to protect Coho Salmon, perhaps in other areas.

There is nothing acceptable about the current plan.

Consider a vote on this plan.

The American way of life is under attack.

Please STOP the REMOVAL of the four dams in Northern California and Southern Oregon.

Yours Very truly,
Bea Gunn Phillips
456 Almanor Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4224

Comment Author Gunn Phillips, Bea
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 22, 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_1122_874-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1208_989

456 Almanor Avenue
South San Francisco, CA 94080
11/21/11

Mr. Gordon Leppig
c/o California Department of Fish and Game
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501 To Mr. Gordon Leppig and the Department of Fish and Game.

Dear Mr. Leppig,

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Please accept this letter of inquiry into the removal of four dams on the Upper Klamath River.
This 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 become a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring and toxic.
How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams be mitigated?
How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced?
This plan should be rethought and discussed with the communities to be destroyed. This is still America, is it not?

I think loss of 70,000 people's way of life is not excusable.
One of the reasons that California is in such bad economical shape is because of government policies in our rural areas.
It is time we protected our working citizens and stop any more destruction of our rural communities.

Comment 1 - Envr. Justice

I think there are other ways to protect Coho Salmon, perhaps in other areas. There is nothing acceptable about the current plan.

Comment 2 - Fish

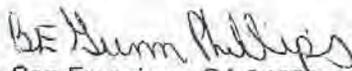
Consider a vote on this plan.
The American way of life is under attack.

Comment 3 - KHSA

Please STOP the REMOVAL of the four dams in Northern California and Southern Oregon.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Yours Very truly,
Bea Gunn Phillips
456 Almanor Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4224
email: phillips2744@sbcglobal.net



Comment Author Gunn Phillips, Bea
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 08, 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_1208_989-1	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes potential impacts to Land Use (Section 3.14), Economics (Section 3.15), Environmental Justice (Section 3.16), Population and Housing (Section 3.17), and Public Health and Safety (Section 3.18). These resources generally analyze issues that could be considered part of people's "way of life."	No
GP_LT_1208_989-2	<p>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. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on fish and aquatic habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.</p> <p>The National Research Council (NRC) also recommended a systematic evaluation of all dams and diversions in the Klamath Basin for their effects on anadromous fishes; those with strong adverse effects should be investigated further for modification or removal (NRC, 2004, p. 302). The Draft EIS/EIR considers the impacts of, and alternatives for removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath as recommended by the NRC.</p> <p>In order to further understand the likely effects of dam removal, extensive surveys and reviews have been conducted as recommended by the NRC on salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin. Two expert panels were convened specifically to address these issues.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No

Comment Author Gunn Phillips, Bea
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_989-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_989-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1214_1038

From: freddy.b.gutierrez@gmail.com[SMTP: FREDDY.B.GUTIERREZ@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2011 11:51:33 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on Klamath Falls Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Freddy Gutierrez
Organization:

Subject: Dams on Klamath Falls

Body: Dear Mr. Interior,

Please pay close attention to the negative impact of these dams. We need to take drastic measures in order to try and restore the wildlife populations, namely the Salmon, so that this particular habitat begins to restore itself for the benefit of us all.

Thanks.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Gutierrez, Freddy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1214_1038-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1127_900

From: carol hadzicki[SMTP:CHADZIC1@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 27, 2011 9:39:54 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: dam

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do not take down the dam. People's livelihoods are at stake.

Comment 1- Disapproves of Dam Removal



Sincerely,

--

Carol Hadzicki

chadzic1@gmail.com

Comment Author Hadzicki, Carol
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1127_900-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1012_028

From: dochall3@earthlink.net[SMTP:DOCHALL3@EARTHLINK.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2011 8:34:47 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: KR dam removals
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James W. Hall III, MD
Organization: self: MD, prof. writer

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Subject: KR dam removals

Body: I strongly favor the removal of the dams and restoration spawning areas and other historic features that made the KR so bountiful with salmon and steelhead.
I've fish, boated the KR expensively since 1963, and am a published author of outdoor genre': books, magazines and TV shows hosted. Thank you.

Comment Author Hall, James
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1012_028-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

GP_LT_1017_033

Comments to the Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR October 17, 2011**Sue Hall 30925 Walker Road Klamath River, CA 96050 530-496-3312**

For 20 years I lived on a tributary to the White Salmon River in Washington State. My elderly neighbor use to tell me stories of the prolific salmon runs that filled the creeks in our backyards. Unfortunately, the PacifiCorp's Condit dam blocked salmon runs during my time on that river. That antiquated dam is now scheduled to be removed on Oct 26th. It has been estimated that PacifiCorp will save \$70 million by removing the 95-year-old dam rather than upgrading. It is good business and good biology. Wild salmon and steelhead runs and its associated wildlife will finally be restored to the namesake White Salmon River. The Elwha River in western Washington is also slated for removal this month. They are fine examples of river restoration that are just part of the efforts to restore the once famous fisheries of the Pacific Northwest.

I now make my home on the banks of the Klamath River and fully support alternative 2 and the removal of 4 PacifiCorp's Klamath River Dams as part of the restoration of the biological integrity of the Klamath Basin. I look forward to the day when the renewed biological diversity associated with clean cold water in our rivers and streams helps to restore the dwindling salmon and steelhead runs and its associated wildlife. Dam removal is good business. It is foolish to keep sinking money into old structures that do more harm than good. The associated restoration funds provided in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement will keep many people working for some time to come. It is time to make right the mistakes of the past and renew the biological integrity of our watershed. The beef and potato industries and gold dredgers have very nearly sucked the life out of our rivers and streams. It is time now to give a fair share to fisheries and wildlife!

Comment Author Hall, Sue
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1017_033-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1205_969

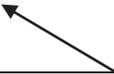
From: yardcard@usamedia.tv [SMTP: YARDCARD@USAMEDIA.TV]
Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 11:49:05 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Hall
Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body: I have been visiting the Klamath river basin on a regular basis since 1959 and have witnessed the degradation caused by the dams. They must be removed and if so, I will be spending much more time in the area.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Comment Author Hall, William
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1205_969-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_237

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

MR. KEVIN HAMMONS: Kevin Hammons,

H-a-m-m-o-n-s.

First, I got a, uh, a -- a heart felt thanks to the county supervisors and the other local governments who are engaging in this coordination to try and bring some sanity to this process. Thank you very much.

Um, we hear a lot about all this promised water and these promised jobs that are going to show up. Um, well, as I remember, all of this started when our great and glorious and all-knowing government reneged on promised water in the Klamath Basin. You know, they -- they ruined the economy of the Klamath Basin. They -- and never has any of these warm and fuzzy, so-called environmentally friendly projects ever produced net jobs, not even the famed Redwood National Park.

How are you going to get jobs out of Klamath

River? I'm
sorry.

Comment 1 - KBRA



The KHSA, it began with the railroading of

PacifiCorp by unelected, unaccountable government

bureaucrats who latched onto each and every proposal for,

um, the relicensing issue.

Um, you know, I'm sorry, but I just don't see

what, say, Quon trails (phonetic), new Quon trails might

have to do with it, about water quality and cleaning up

dams.

The -- now, what you are up to is just

railroading more people, driving down our property values,

threatening the water that we have, and driving out our

jobs; all of this for the superstitions of select tribes

and warm and fuzzy feelings of stakeholders who aren't

even from this area.

You know, here a couple weeks ago, I heard on

the radio, where they are -- they were releasing

additional water to -- from Iron Gate to draw the salmon

up the river prematurely for some Karuk shindig, and these

guys were threatening the very salmon that this is all

supposed to be about.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Hammons, your
time is up.

MR. KEVIN HAMMONS: All right.

Comment Author Hammons, Kevin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_237-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No

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

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: I'm Holly Hansard. This is

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

my dad's dog, Blacky, unofficial companion dog.

I don't have the money to buy a permit to get

the companion dog yet. State requires it where I live.

I feel like the women who can't afford to buy

the second child in China, who get their babies ripped

from them because they can't afford to buy the second

child.

Have you ever met the bureaucracy? I believe

in the United States of America, and I would like to say

this real quick -- I don't usually -- this is my country,

land that I love -- I don't know the rest of the words.

I know as a child I was singing as the people

marching out there were saying dams are genesis and all

this stuff. This one person told me he didn't even know

that song. What country are you talking about? I don't

believe in the state of America.

Maybe he will get angry at me. He's sitting

right there.

One of them said well, you white people. I

said wait a minute, I'm native. Not only am I native

California, I'm native American. I also have Indian in my bones. You can see the cheek bones, yeah, Apache. When I told I was from Texas he said why don't you go back to Texas. People from Israel going back to Europe -- excuse me, let me finish -- to go back to where there's taxes, where all of Mexico drug dealers are fast and furious, are being escorted -- whoever sues the state of Arizona?

I'm a child of God and my dad who died about nine months ago, I'm here representing children. I'm representing the poor mothers in Siskiyou County -- my hand is shaking, sorry --there's a point zero to five the first five -- here is --

THE FACILITATOR: Can you hold it down?

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: Sorry, I am barely able to pay my power bills. It has raised tremendously since all of this is going on.

I am grateful I live out in the country. I will get my child taken away from me if I can't pay my electricity bill. I can only get here -- someone was kind enough to give me \$20 to get in my car I didn't have running for three years.

There are laws that are indigenous to Siskiyou County. My natural immigration, I was originally from

Hollywood. TV show -- I just started a series.

My children were born here in this county, and

I'm representing -- not currently -- I'm representing the

children and the babies and the mothers who can't afford

to be here, can't afford to be represented and don't pay

the power bill.

We love nature. My dad also by the way has

property on the Klamath River going into Klamath Lake,

Copco right there.

I appeal to your humanity. I know there are

some people, excuse me, the Obama administration,

abortion, not into people. And I know that the

environmentalists are before.

I'm not a Communist. I'm a citizen of the

United States of America. A lot of that was banned, was

very much.

I am very much an activist and an

environmentalist. And I'm for not -- China is also for

later term abortions --

THE FACILITATOR: Your time is up.

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: Thank you.

Comment Author Hansard, Holly
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_235-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_0925_005

From: johnlhanson@hotmail.com[SMTP: JOHNLHANSON@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, September 25, 2011 3:40:35 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wriknledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: I support the Klamath restoration
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John L. Hanson
Organization:

Subject: I support the Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Body: I support the Klamath restoration. It is in the best interest of the environment and people of the United States that the Klamath River be restored to a free-flowing river.

Comment Author Hanson, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date September 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0925-005-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. HARLING: Hi. My name is Adrienne Harling,
A-d-r-i-e-n-n-e H-a-r-l-i-n-g. And I was not planning on
speaking tonight, so I'll try to be articulate with my
unformed thoughts.

Comment 1 - Other/General

But I was moved by Stormy's really articulate
description of how this process and -- is really
reflective of longstanding racial discrimination and
white supremacy and from this continuum of colonialism in
this area. And as someone raised not to see that, in
middle class white America, living here for the last 15
years, it is so deeply clear to me that that is what this
opportunity is, is an opportunity to right those kinds of
wrongs, because a lot of what I was raised to see and to
believe, growing up in middle class white America, was
that all of these injustices were things in the past and
that they were corrected now by our groovy governmental
policies and we went through civil rights and things are
okay now.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: It was in the '60s.

MS. HARLING: And I so deeply know that not to
be the case and that we are in a continuum, where there

is so much that needs to be corrected and righted,
and that this process has decision makers, whoever -- you
know, to reflect on why are you in the position of being
a decision maker, and what does that have to do -- I
mean, I would hope that there is some reflection, and
where does this fit in the historical continuum of race
relations and -- and how can this -- how can your
decisions -- how can we seize this opportunity, as a
society, and with this process.

Regardless of all of the scientific
considerations, how can we use this as an opportunity to
right wrongs in the present day and get beyond white
supremacy and get beyond colonialism and move into a new
dynamic. The tribes are growing stronger and stronger,
not going away and not vanishing tides. And I think all
of us, every person, is going to benefit from these just
wounds being healed, the wounds in all of us. Everyone
is affected by this.

So, that's what I have to say spontaneously.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Comment Author Harling, Adrienne
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_303-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1018_128

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. CHUCK HARRELD: Chuck Harreld, H-a-r-r-e-l-d,

Comment 1 - General/Other

The dams were put in for three reasons: Flood

Comment 2 - Fish

control, to generate power, and irrigation. And when thedams were put in under the federal approval, they made itclear that for every dam built, you had to build a fishhatchery, and that worked for a while. But now, most ofthe fish hatcheries have been shut down.For the fish hatcheries that are still runningto put salmon back in the river -- now, this gets kind ofsilly, but they don't count the fish that are hatched inthe fish hatchery when they count the wild salmon. Thefunny thing is is that DNA is the same, but the Fish andGame, they count -- cut their fins to I.D. thehatchery-born fish. Now, why do they do that?Going back in history, they say that before

Comment 3 - Hydrology

the Klamath River flowed into the ocean, it was very lowat times. But when the dams were put in the KlamathRiver, it had a steady flow of water to keep the riversflowing, and also, when dry, drought years, the riverwould get low but it would still flow.

Sometimes, you dam removal people, you have to

remember you cannot -- and I say, again, you cannot control mother nature. Even though you try, with rules and regulations, you are only going to get the water that mother nature gives you.

Now, with that said, it's up to man to take

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

care of the water. Do you want to let it flow freely into the ocean, where it's gone forever, or with dams to hold back some water for the drier years?

You know, without water, all the food stores in

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

the world would be without food. So with that, I say use some common sense and say "no" to dam removal. Not only will you lose stored water, but you will be in the dark at night with no electricity. Say no to dams.

Thank you.

Comment Author Harreld, Chuck
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_128-1	<p>The main purpose of the Four Facilities is hydropower generation. J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, Iron Gate Dams and reservoirs are not designed or operated as flood control facilities although they do provide some incidental flood protection during flood events (see Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, for more information). The Four Facilities do not provide water supply for municipal and agricultural use (see Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights for more information).</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_128-2	<p>The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. Although this comment does not directly address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, a brief explanation of fish counting activities is provided.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) was completed in 1966 by Pacific Power as mitigation for the construction of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). The dam blocked upstream access for anadromous fish. A US Supreme Court decision mandated hatchery production goals for Chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead. These production goals require IGH annually release 4.9 million smolt and 1.08 million yearling Chinook salmon, 75,000 yearling coho salmon and 200,000 yearling steelhead. Although Pacific Power pays 100% of the hatchery's operations, it is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with current production requirements, all fish released are counted. Annual hatchery reports are available which document each year's releases as well as adult returns. All coho salmon and steelhead are marked prior to release. Due to the larger number of Chinook salmon produced and released, only a fraction (25%) is marked. As each fish returns to the hatchery, they are examined and records of hatchery produced and naturally produced fish by species, is collected.</p> <p>In addition to documenting achievement of hatchery production goals, marking hatchery fish is very important for other reasons. First, management of Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin is based on natural production, not hatchery production. As a federally and state listed threatened species, coho salmon recovery is also based on natural production. Being able to distinguish between hatchery and natural production is crucial. Secondly, only hatchery produced steelhead (adipose fin</p>	No

Comment Author Harreld, Chuck
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_128-3	<p>clipped) are legally allowed to be harvested by sport anglers in order to allow unmarked, naturally produced fish to continue to spawn.</p> <p>Finally, the number of adult Chinook and coho salmon returning to spawn in areas outside the hatchery (e.g., Shasta River, Scott River, Bogus Creek, etc), is also determined. This information is combined with counting information from the hatchery and used to monitor the strength of fish populations, for fish management and for coho salmon recovery.</p> <p>The main water bodies that store water for agricultural in the Klamath Basin are Upper Klamath Lake, a natural lake now controlled by Link River Dam; the Lost River; and the Klamath River from the Keno Impoundment. 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 (Greimann 2011). Neither Link River nor Keno Dams are being considered for removal.</p> <p>Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and 2 percent of the active storage on the Klamath River. However, these dams were designed for power generation purposes and are most often operated as run-of-the-river facilities.</p> <p>The two reservoirs that have the most active storage would remain after removal of the Four Facilities. Flows would not substantially change in dry years under the Proposed Action, as shown in Figure 3.8-3.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_128-4	<p>Under the No Action/No Project the Four Facilities do not store water for dry water year conditions; neither irrigation water storage nor municipal water storage are purposes of PacifiCorp's Klamath Hydroelectric Project. Additionally these are run of river facilities meaning that residence time is less than 48 hours for water entering the reservoir and no water can be retained during a wet year for future dry years. Under all four action alternatives including those alternatives that retain dams no water is retained for dry year conditions in the Four Facilities.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_128-5	<p>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.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p>	No

GP_LT_1122_881

CONCERNS OF DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Hi, my name is Dean Harris, first I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak to you on this most serious issue of Dam Removal. There are many of you... not aware of the serious financial impact, or the serious loss of our property rights that will result with the removal of these Dams. I would like to site a few examples; the former Savage Rapids Dam located in So, Oregon. Since the removal of this dam, Pacific Power increased its power rates to businesses 17% to residents by 14%. There are four dams in Siskiyou County, which provide green energy their removal would impose a tremendous cost to the taxpayers. The energy generation that is now in place, if destroyed, from my understanding, would be replaced by natural gas generators (a natural gas line that runs from Nevada). Electrical generation provided by natural gas would be at an exorbitant cost far out of reach of what the people could afford to pay on a power bill. The production of this type of energy would put far more emissions into our air. From history by those opposing the burning of hydrocarbons, environmentalists would be against. The estimated figures of this newly supplied energy would be on the average three to four times higher which is another financial burden. Further injury, dam removal would affect recreational revenues that tourism brings, including the loss of employment that facilitates local businesses. With this increased financial burden, land owners and business people are in jeopardy of losing their property and businesses.

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment 3 - Other/General

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

I believe the reasons for dam removals; comes from the implementation of Agenda 21

(sustainable development). I also believe it is responsible for the recent closure of dredge mining, another employment "confiscation". Sustainable development was ushered in by the United Nations and was signed by executive order by Presidents' Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush, This "soft law" was never ratified by Congress. I would like to point out, the signing of this executive order, by these Presidents' is against Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States... which is; THE LAW OF THE LAND!

NGO's (non-governmental organizations), are groups that work in partnerships with government entities to push environmental controls and "over the top" regulations. The implementation of Agenda 21, was unveiled in 1992 during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development(UNCED), known as the Rio Earth Summit. These three powerful international NGO's, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the International Union for Conservation and Nature (IUCN) influence the objectives and methodology of the international environmental agenda in reports such as: World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, Global Biodiversity Strategy, published in 1992, and Global Biodiversity Assessment, published in 1996. I would like you to know, a copy of this biodiversity map has been given to you and further information can be obtained through Freedom Advocates. Org.

Comment 4 cont.

Sustainable development has no respect or concern for the human population, but uses the environment as the "guise", to take away our unalienable rights, by implementing regulations that force the citizen's of this great nation, out of jobs and property. Case in point; the spotted owl (endangered species act) destroyed the timber industry in the Pacific Northwest from Northern California to Canada which not only closed hundreds of mills, but destroyed thousands of jobs, ruining the tax base for many counties and worst of all... took away the timber tax revenue for schools. Noticeably these acts have caused financial hardships and loss of employment to many in Siskiyou County plus those connected economically. The American citizens in most cases are law abiding, support regulations and laws of the environment and most are stewards of the lands. We do not need...nor do we want implemented strategies that require surrendering our God given unalienable rights which are firmly planted in the U.S. Constitution!
As a veteran of Vietnam I took an Oath to support and Defend the United States Constitution not only for the sake of its citizenry but also for my family and their future. The "intent" of the document written by our Founding Fathers was to protect this Republic and "We the People". In the government's decision on dam removal... it will either follow THE LAWS OF THE LAND or take a path propagated by the United Nations that does not respect, recognize nor support the United States Constitution!

Respectfully submitted, Dean Harris
Weed, Calif.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of
Dam Removal

ATTACHED:
NEWSPAPER CLIPPING OCT. 16, 2011 OREGON DAMS
AGENDA 21 MAP:
EXTRACTION OF PEOPLE

LOCAL

Sunday, October 16, 2011

Water rates raise eyebrows in Grants Pass

By JEFF DUEWEL
Grants Pass Daily Courier

The Grants Pass Irrigation District has paid \$269,000 in electricity costs to divert water from the Rogue River so far this year, and that doesn't include the last three weeks of irrigation.

The district's board of directors went through the monthly bills at its meeting on Thursday. One of them was \$52,000 to power the pump station at the former Savage Rapids Dam site.

The highest bill was \$57,000 for the month ending in early August, the warmest time of the year.

"If it keeps going up 14 percent a year, that's disastrous," said GPID Manager Dan Shepard.

Pacific Power actually raised rates on industrial users by 17 percent this year, 14 percent for residential customers.

Opponents of removing Savage Rapids Dam cited electrical costs as a concern.

Opponents of removing Savage Rapids Dam cited electrical costs more than anything else. The dam, which came out in 2009 to benefit salmon and steelhead migration, diverted water by using turbines powered by the river. The district's power bills were well below \$100,000.

The dam, which came out in 2009 to benefit salmon and steelhead migration, diverted water by using turbines powered by the river. The district's power bills were well below \$100,000.

"This is why we need to continue doing water conservation projects, and piping," Shepard said.

GPID spent \$233,000 to run the pump station in 2010, and \$313,000 on all electricity. The big pumps alone could eclipse \$300,000 this year. Annual estimates of about \$250,000 to run the 12 large pumps were accurate until the rate increase this year.

In January GPID budgeted \$260,000 for the big pumps and \$80,000 for all other electricity for the year.

GPID reported a recent bank balance of \$1.3 million; its annual budget is about \$1.7 million.

In other district news, board members approved spending \$10,000 to help remove a dam on Jones Creek north of the freeway; that dam allows the Tokay Canal to pass the creek, but it's a barrier to fish migration.

The project, which will be done by stream enhancement groups, will cost close to \$200,000.

see WATER, Page 3B

Water

from Page 1B

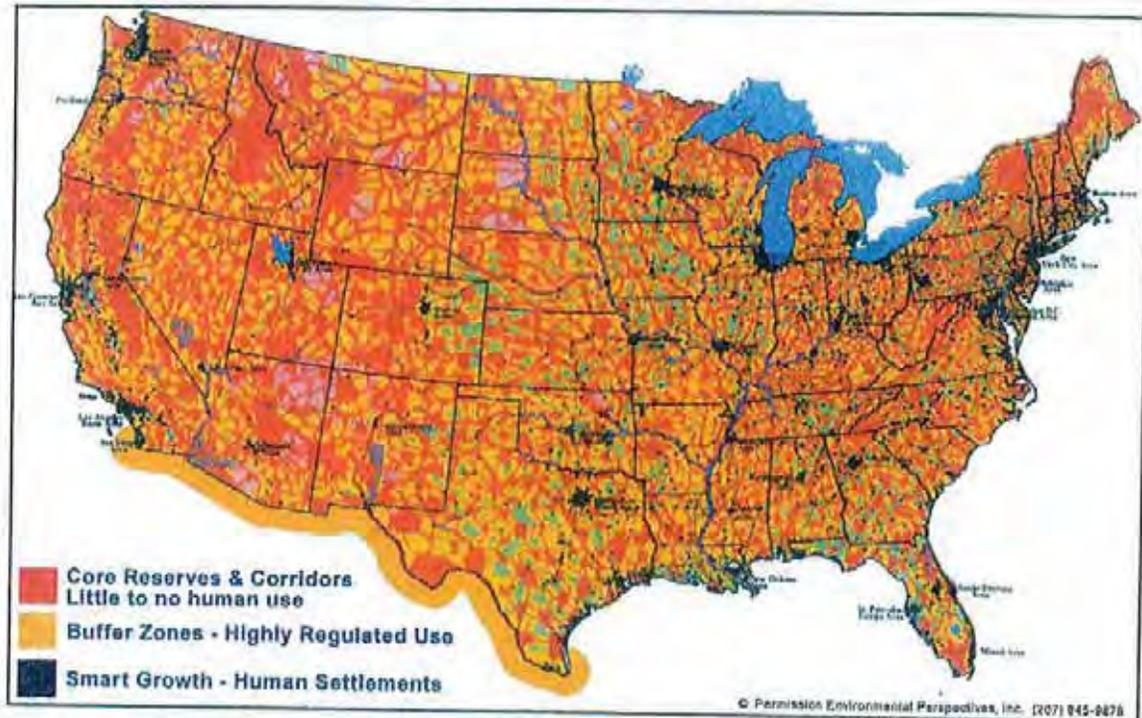
Extensive restoration work has already been done downstream on Jones Creek.

GPID also prepared to send letters to 82 patrons to begin foreclosing on properties, for unpaid bills for the past three irrigation seasons. Office manager Julie Webster said in her more than three decades, only one property has been foreclosed on.

"As soon as they get a letter from an attorney, they pay," she said.

Grants Pass Daily Courier reporter Jeff Duewel can be reached at t 541-474-3720 or jduewel@thedailycourier.com.

Understanding Sustainable Development – AGENDA 21 –



For the People and their Public Officials

Prepared by

FREEDOM ADVOCATES
Recognize Unalienable Rights

www.FreedomAdvocates.org

QUOTE: DAVID ROCKEFELLER WHO PUSHED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, "WE ARE ON THE VERGE OF A GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION, ALL WE NEED IS THE RIGHT MAJOR CRISIS AND THE NATIONS WILL ACCEPT THE NEW WORLD ORDER."

Comment Author Harris, Dean
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_881-1	<p>Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_LT_1122_881-2	<p>Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses regional economic impacts on jobs, labor income, and output of changes to various recreation activities as a result of the project alternatives. The analysis concludes that 4 jobs and \$0.31 million in output related to reservoir recreation would be lost after the dams are removed. Salmon abundance would increase under the Proposed Action, which would increase annual salmon fishing effort in the river and would result in additional fishing boats on the river relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis estimates that about three jobs would be created as a result of increase salmon fishing effort under the Proposed Action. Populations of steelhead and redband trout would also increase, which would subsequently increase sport fishing efforts for these species. The economic analysis does not quantify the increase in jobs related to increased sport fishing effort for steelhead and redband trout; however, effects are described qualitatively. It is expected that fishing effort and jobs would increase over the No Action/No Project Alternative. The total economic effect on in-river sport fishing for salmon, steelhead, and redband trout of the Proposed Action would be positive and long term.</p> <p>The economic analysis also estimate positive effects to increased ocean sport fishing, an increase of about 7 jobs and \$0.57 million in output.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would result in net losses in whitewater boating activity in the Hell's Corner Reach. The analysis estimates a loss of 14 jobs and \$0.89 million in output. Whitewater boating would not change on the Lower Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_LT_1122_881-3	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1122_881-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1122_881-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

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

MR. DEAN HARRIS: Dean Harris, D-e-a-n,

H-a-r-r-i-s.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

On this serious issue of dam removal, there are many of you not aware of the serious financial impact or the serious loss of our property rights that will result with the removal of these dams.

I would like to site a few examples: The former Savage Rapids Dam located in Southern Oregon. Since the removal of this dam, Pacific Power increased its power rates to businesses 17 percent, to residents by 14 percent.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

I believe the reasons for the dam removal comes from the implementation of Agenda 21, sustainable development, or restoration, if you want to call it that. I also believe it is responsible for the recent closure of dredge mining, another employment confiscation. Sustainable development was ushered in by the United Nations and was signed by executive order by Presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush. This soft law was never ratified by Congress.

I would like to point out the signing of this

executive order by these presidents is against Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, which is the law of the land.

Sustainable development has no respect or concern for human population, but uses the environment as a guise to take away our unalienable rights, by implementing regulations that force the citizens of this great nation out of jobs and property.

Case in point, the spotted owl, Endangered Species Act, destroyed the timber industry in the Pacific Northwest from Northern California to Canada, which not only closed hundreds of mills, but destroyed thousands of jobs, ruining the tax base for many counties and worst of all, took away the timber tax revenue for schools.

Noticeably these acts have caused financial hardships and loss of employment to many in Siskiyou County plus those connected economically.

The American citizen, in most cases, are law abiding, those support regulations and laws of the environment, and most are stewards of the lands. We do not need nor do we want implemented strategies that require surrendering our God given unalienable rights which are firmly planted in the U.S. Constitution.

As a Vietnam veteran, I took an oath to support and defend the United States Constitution not only for the

sake of its citizenry, but also for my family and their
future.

The intent of the document written by our
Founding Fathers was to protect this Republic and "we the
people."

In the government's decision on dam removal, it
will either follow the laws of the land or take a path
propagated by the United Nations that doesn't respect,
recognize nor support the United States Constitution.

Thank you.

Comment Author Harris, Dean
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_188-1	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1020_188-2	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1018_347

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

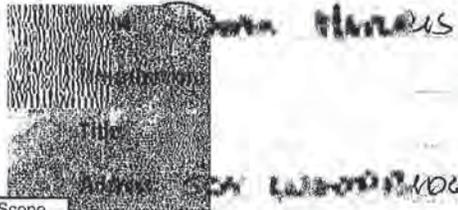
Website:

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)



Comment 1 - Out of Scope

Email: twined61@att.net

Comments: 1. DOES KEN SALAZAR AND THIS ADMINISTRATION KNOW OF AGREEMENT 21?

2. WHY IS CHINA PUTTING DAMS IN AND WE ARE THE UNITED STATES TAKING THEM OUT?

3. DREDGE MINING WAS STOPPED BECAUSE ENVIRONMENTALISTS COMPLAINED ABOUT SEDIMENT WITHIN THE SOUTHWEST OREGON WERE DAMS WERE TAKEN OUT AND SEDIMENT WAS RELEASED, WHY DOES THE GOVERNMENT FOLLOW THEIR OWN RULES?

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

4. DOES THE FEDERAL GOVT GET MONEY FROM THE UNITED NATIONS OR DOES OUR GOVT SUPPORT AGREEMENT 21 WHICH IS AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION?

5. WHY DOES THIS ADMINISTRATION BY PASS THE CONSTITUTION WITH ACCEPTING AGREEMENT 21 WHICH WAS PUSHED BY UNITED NATIONS?

6. THE FEDERAL GOVT PASSES LAWS AT THE CITIZENS BUT YET DOES NOT FOLLOW THE LAWS THEY PASS, WHY IS THAT?

THE FEDERAL GOVT DOING THE STUDIES EIS/EIR STUDY OF DAM REMOVAL ARE THEY MORE CHON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION UNITED NATIONS?

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

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 any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comment Author Harris, Dean
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1018_347-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-3	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-4	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP_WI_1110_487

From: normaha@pacbell.net [SMTP: NORMAHA@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:22:00 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams on the Klamath River Now!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Norma J F Harrison
Organization: Peace and Freedom Party, socialist, on the ballot

Zip: 94702
Subject: Remove Dams on the Klamath River Now!
Body: Alert: Remove Dams on the Klamath River Now!



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Harrison, Norma
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_487-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_774

From: normaha@pacbell.net[SMTP:NORMAHA@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 2:04:45 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams from the Klamath River Now!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Norma J F Harrison
Organization: Peace and Freedom Party, socialist, on the ballot in Ca.

Subject: Remove Dams from the Klamath River Now!

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Body: uglification and abuse of Earth for profit - Do what we need another way.

Comment Author Harrison, Norma
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_774-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

From: Susan Hart[SMTP:SUSANHART2@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 8:10:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Comments on removal of 4 dams Siskiyou County
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sirs:

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam
Removal

Please reconsider your decision to remove 4 dams in Siskiyou County and choose one of the alternatives:

1. Leave the 4 dams in place as this is the best choice for both people and fish. The Coho salmon, in any case, is neither a good food fish nor endangered. It has been surreptitiously and artificially stocked in the Klamath river by agents of the government (Fish & Wildlife, Interior, etc.) to provide a pretext for blowing up the dams to "save" the fish. There is faulty science to support blowing up the dams.

2. ES.7.3 Environmentally Preferable Superior Alternative

NEP A requires the Lead Agency to identify the alternative or alternatives that are environmentally preferable in the Record of Decision (ROD) (40 CFR Part 1505.2(b)). The environmentally preferable alternative generally refers to the alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources. Although this alternative must be identified in the ROD, it need not be selected for implementation.

Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires agencies to identify the environmentally superior alternative in a draft EIR. If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives.

3.

3.11 -Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route

Comment 2 - Alternatives

This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a migratory passage for anadromous species around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations.

This alternative bypass would route up migrating fish into Bogus Creek into an approximately five-mile tunnel that would connect Bogus Creek to Copco 1 Reservoir. The tunnel would connect to Bogus Creek at stream mile 2.9, well downstream of the existing fish ladder on the creek and the confluence with Cold Creek (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010) (Figure 3-8).

The proposed tunnel would be 16 feet wide by 12 feet high and would contain a 4 foot wide by 2 foot deep fish channel on one side. Larger "rest areas" for the migrating fish would be placed every 250 feet, and vertical shafts would be installed at regular intervals to provide natural light to the channel (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010). The proposed gradient of the channel would be less than one percent, and flow would be above 10 cfs.

A floating entrance structure at Copco 1 Reservoir would provide water and fish access to the Tunnel. The structure would float with the level of the lake to provide a year round water supply regardless of the level of the reservoir, as well as serve as the access to the tunnel for anadromous species.

The proposal addresses some of the issues associated with Alternative 10, the Bogus Creek Bypass

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

I have recently visited Siskiyou County in Yreka and have toured the Iron Gate dam. It would be a travesty and an unkind and inhumane cut to the farmers and residents and their families who have lived and worked in the county for years to have decisions made for them by bureaucrats who live in another state and possibly don't view them as human beings.

Sincerely Yours,

Susan Hart
Resident of Menlo Park,
San Mateo County

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_754-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_754-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP_EM_1118_786

From: Jo Hatcher[SMTP:FLOJO@NETPTC.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 4:53:33 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

I can't believe that the federal government wants to take our 4 dams in northern California and southern Oregon for a fish that "is not" native to the area. Are you people out of your minds? This is a plan to destroy the American economy, destroy the American farmer and chose a nonnative fish over the livelihood of many Americans.

Leave the dams alone!

Jo Hatcher

Fresno County

Comment Author Hatcher, Jo
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_786-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No

GP_MC_1025_291

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. HATTON: Hi, you guys. My name is

Chris Hatton, C-h-r-i-s H-a-t-t-o-n, and I am a local
business owner. I run the Salmon River Outpost, which is
seven miles up the road here, in Somes Bar.

Comment 1 - Approves
of Dam Removal

And you're going to hear a number of reasons
tonight why we should take out the dams, and I
wholeheartedly agree with those reasons. And there's
many spiritual. There's many -- there's so many good
reasons. I'll speak briefly to the economic reasons,
just on the small businesses here along the
Klamath River.

If you see the Klamath River, if you have driven
down from Yreka, if you're coming from that way, or if
you see these depressed little towns, you know, along the
Klamath River, and I don't think in any way does that
speak to the cultural richness of the area or the true
wealth that's in this area. But as a business owner, you
know, these little stores and these little places are
important to the people here.

We're down to one gas station in Orleans. The
cafe is on edge. The store is not looking that good. I
feel like the dam removal or the restoration money that

can come into this country is going to be the lifeline
for our businesses, our small businesses, in this area,
and I feel like it is going to have a huge impact.

This year, there was a pretty good salmon run
right there at the mouth of the Salmon River. And the
store, just from our local experience, sees that
immediately. Sport fishing has a huge potential to boost
this area. And, you know, people when they're limiting
out on salmon every day, I mean, they're at the mouth,
there are 25 people down there for a bunch of the month
that was down there, and people were catching their limit
in salmon, and that is a huge boost to the local store.
And that is, you know, just -- I mean, that's my little
microcosm, my little world, that I'm sitting in, but
that's a huge -- that's an important part of what this
restoration economy can do.

And I think, seeing just the numbers there, that
81 percent more salmon or more steelhead are going to be
in the river is right there an invaluable boost to the
local economy here. So, I'll stop at that point.

I also have children that are growing up here.
We have health concerns. You know, we can't swim in the
river. We live right on the Klamath. We can't swim
there during certain months of the year.

And, you know, my kids, they got everything in
their mouth right now, you know, so when we're crawling

along the river bar and they're putting a rock in their
mouth, you know, it's cause for concern. And they're
going to do that, you know, either way, you know, but if this river is
healthier, they are going to live longer.

So, I would ask that you guys consider that.

And thank you very much for being here.

MR. LYNCH: thank you.

Comment Author Hatton, Chris
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_291-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Section 3.15, Socioeconomics evaluates the economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives.	No

GP_EM_1118_775

From: ray[SMTP:HOWP@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:53:14 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: Ray
Subject: Information Request, FOIA
Importance: High
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Attention: Elizabeth Vasquez

RE: Klamath Facilities Removal EIS

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA Process



Dear Elizabeth,

I am reluctant to elevate my simple request to a legal level of disclosure as I am a retired federal agency line officer who processed many of these in my tenure, but my repeated attempts to attain this information informally have been ignored by the Klamath Facilities Removal Team (web site) since mid October. I as well as several other members of the public who attended you public hearing need this information to make scientific and educated comments on the EIS document.

The request is being routed through my Congressional Representative Wally Herger as well.

Thank you for your time, I look forward to your response!

Ray A. Haupt

Freedom of Information Act Request

Date of Request: November 18, 2011

Subject of Request: Klamath Facilities Removal Draft EIS

Request To: Elizabeth Vasquez
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento CA 95825

Email: klamathsd@usbr.gov

Document Request:

1. Letter from USFWS to USBOR dated 3-4-2011 regarding the species listed or threatened by this EIS action.
2. Document access either digitally or paper copy to; the ESA Section 7 Informal Consultation Biological Assessment for the EIS ESA Listed Species affected by this agency decision.
3. A copy of the Letter of concurrence when available including the affects determination from NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Service regarding impacts to ESA Listed Anadromous Fish and Wildlife species.

Dear Elizabeth,

The following request is pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5U.S.C. 552-etseq). I respectfully ask that you faithfully work to meet your obligations under the Freedom of Information Act, and provide the requestor with the requested documents as soon as possible. This emailed request and Paper copy signed request is being made to the following responsible individual:

USDI Bureau of Reclamation

Elizabeth Vasquez

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento CA 95825

I currently serve on the Siskiyou County Coho Recovery Scientific Panel as an advisor to the County Board of Supervisors. As such access to these documents is essential for an informed response to comments for the Facilities Removal EIS currently being prepared by your agency.

I have made repeated requests to obtain this information following your public hearing in Yreka CA October 20, 2011 through your publicized web site. It was my understanding from this meetings presentation that all public comment and requests were to be made through this web site for your prompt processing. All of my informal requests for information through this web site have been ignored by your agency.

I respectfully request that you give an extension to the November 22 due date for comment given your agencies unresponsiveness to the public to this date. This will allow responsible public review experts sufficient time to review these critical documents and provide substantive input to this complex document.

Agency Obligation Reminder:

FOIA provides 20 working days for a reply and if I do not hear from you in a timely manner, I will again deem my requests denied. If you claim you need more time to process this FOIA due to "unusual circumstances", you must provide me an opportunity to limit the request.

I would also remind your agency that you have a legal obligation to affectively work with the public throughout the life of the NEPA process. If you for some reason do not grant a comment extension regarding your agencies unresponsiveness, I must remind you of your obligation to accept comments for consideration until the actual date of the published decision at the very least.

Thank you for your timeliness in processing this request. If during the processing you need further information of clarification you may contact me by e-mail or physical address below.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ray A. Haupt

RAY A. HAAPT
CA Registered Professional Forester #2938
4210 Red Cedar Court
Etna, CA 96027
rhaupt@sisqtel.net

Comment Author Haupt, Ray
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_775-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_074

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

Mr. Gordon LeppigCalifornia 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: Natanya Hayden

Organization: personal comment

Title: Water Quality Technician

Address: 338 Old Fort Rd. Klamath Falls OR

Email: natanyahayden@yahoo.com 97601

Comments:

Comment 1 - Approves of
Dam Removal

I'm in support of alternatives

2 and 3. Due to improved

health and populations of fish species,
particularly salmon, which are a cultural
and economic ~~resource~~ resource in this area.

In addition, I believe it is extremely
important to increase water availability to
wildlife preserves, reduce algal bloom formations
due to lack of natural flows, and
increase long term water quality including
increased dissolved oxygen and lower
water temperatures.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

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

Comment Author Hayden, Natanya
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_074-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1019_074-2	Comment noted.	No

GP_EM_1117_756

 From: Brenda Haynes[SMTP:HAYNES034@ATT.NET]
 Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 7:20:53 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
 Subject: Comments on draft environmental studies
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

I wish to submit the following written comments in response to the draft environmental studies completed by U.S. Dept. of Interior and California Dept. of Fish & Game.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

In order to preserve the salmon and all other fish and living creatures below the dams, I believe the dams must be left in place. It would be physically impossible to remove the large concrete structures without damaging the environment. At the present time they are not causing any damage.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

If the dams were removed there is no possible way to avoid millions of cubic yards of toxic sediment flowing downstream killing everything in its path. The result would be dead endangered species which I thought were in need of preserving in the first place. Removing the dams is in direct contradiction of the purpose of ESA.

I'm also gravely concerned about the toxic pollution you would be injecting into the miles of irrigation systems. There would be many innocent victims of such a tragedy.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The four dams in question have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and there is no reason why they couldn't continue to supply needed electricity for years to come. Water generated electricity is truly a green electricity.

I call for common sense - - leave the dams alone.

Brenda Haynes
 Redding, California
haynes034@att.net

Comment Author Haynes, Brenda
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_756-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1117_756-2	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-11B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
GP_EM_1117_756-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No

GP_WI_1229_1184

From: julia.head@yahoo.com[SMTP: JULIA.HEAD@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:20:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: removal of the klamath river dams!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julia Head
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: removal of the klamath river dams!

Body: please remaove the for our salmon

Comment Author Head, Julia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1184-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_810

From: PAUL HEINEMANN[SMTP:STARPAUL@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 1:47:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: NO DAM REMOVAL
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal



Sir,

Please no not remove any dams from the upper Klamath River. People come before fish! Do not let the Washington elites run our lives and ruin our economy. Do not let them blow up the dams and pollute the river. Do not let them screw up the economy even more.

Paul & Starr Heinemann

Comment Author Heinemann, Paul
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_810-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_155

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. WILMA HEINEY: Wilma Heiney, H-e-i-n-e-y.

I have been going to water meetings over 20 years -- 25, I

mean.

Comment 1 - Other/General

The ESA was supposed to be reauthorized by Congress in 1990. It was supposed to sunset. But I don't know, now, whether they have to go through a full process of, um, bringing it to Congress or just some little group of caretakers that are paid to sit in a corner and say it's fine, and that's called validated. I'm not sure.

But it has not been reauthorized by Congress, the ESA, and it sunsetted in 1990, according to the Act.

Now, one other thing -- a couple things I want to mention, things that haven't come up -- we were told, two years ago, when this draft came out and was coming before a vote, that all parties, all stakeholders, have to vote.

Well, the irrigation district boards could vote for us, as property owners, because they were elected to office, the same as our president and the same as our senators and congressmen, and you know they vote for us, in our behalf. And with us being property owners, they

could say, yes, and we could have no water. But that

doesn't make property owners happy.

Comment 2 - NEPA

Now, I have seen -- well, it's called junk

science, agenda science, manipulated droughts, the Trinity

River going south instead of down the Klamath. There are

so many wrong doings done -- the lake being dredged has

Comment 3 - Alternatives

been brought up, and I was glad it was, tonight -- the

algae grows there from the natural lava flow. I can't

mention everything. But there's -- I didn't say the word

consensus, yet.

Comment 4 - KHSA

Now, when this came up in January two years

ago, all the stakeholders were to agree or it wouldn't go

forward. Well, Siskiyou did not agree, and aren't three

of the dams in Siskiyou? Can you just run over the top of

Siskiyou with a no-vote in the county?

Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply

Now, why are broke states of California and

Oregon, why their governors wish to give their water

resources away, I wouldn't know, but they have since

dropped out of office. How does that help the rest of us?

Thank you, I think I'll let go for the night.

Comment Author Heiney, Wilma
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_155-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-3	Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Alternative 16, Dredge Upper Klamath Lake, considered the possibility of dredging the lake to improve water quality and storage at Upper Klamath Lake. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR because it would not meet the NEPA purpose and need or most of the CEQA objectives.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Disapprove of Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1018_155-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) WILMA HEINEY

Representing the owner of my private property

Notes: Stop now on R.B.R.A + K.H.S.A.
It was done in secret and
passed (say "yes" or you will
never get water)

48

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

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment Author Heiney, Wilma
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_100-1	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 Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_WI_1107_379

From: phenry@klamathnews.net [SMTP: PHENRY@KLAMATHNEWS.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 3:16:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Another Alternative Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: P. Henry
Organization:

Subject: Another Alternative

Comment 1 - Alternatives



Body: What if we were to just remove the dam closed to the ocean right now.

- a) It doesn't produce a lot of power, so not much would be lost.
- b) We can test to see if it helps fish habitat or not
- c) We can test to see how much sediment actually travels down the river

In summary, this idea gives us real world data on which to make a good decision, instead of "models", guesses or agendas. This idea makes sense... common sense.

P. Henry

Comment Author Henry, P.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_379-1	<p>Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).</p> <p>The comment author suggests an alternative that would remove Iron Gate Dam first, and then use data collected from dam removal to determine if and how the other facilities should be removed. This alternative is similar to Alternative 7 - Sequenced Removal of Four Dams (analyzed in Appendix A). Under this alternative, sequencing dam removal over three to five years would lengthen the amount of time that high concentrations of suspended sediment would be in the Klamath River. Under the Proposed Action, the sediment release could result in adverse effects to salmonids, but the salmonids are predicted to have a strong recovery because they would not have an entire year-class exposed to multiple months of high suspended sediments. Extending the sediment release over multiple years would impact both adults, as they migrate upstream, and their progeny, when they migrate downstream in the subsequent year(s). Impacts to focal fish species would be greater because the sediment would affect multiple life-stages of fish over multiple years (Stillwater Sciences 2011).</p> <p>Alternative 7 was not be carried forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not avoid or lessen the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Action and may increase effects to fish associated with sediment release from the reservoirs over multiple years.</p> <p>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</p>	No

Comment Author Henry, P.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>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)</p>	

GP_WI_1111_560

From: flyflickerz@gmail.com[SMTP: FLYFLICKERZ@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:04:11 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alt 2
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William R. Henry
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alt 2

Body: Of the Alternatives, Alternate number two would best serve the people of California and the anadromous fish of the Klamath River system.

Comment Author Henry, William
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_560-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_763

From: Bev Herman[SMTP:BHERMAN@CITLINK.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:04:02 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

To Whom It May Concern:
How silly do we people in this country have to be to even consider allowing you to spend MORE MONEY to remove the Klamath Dams. We are sick of your experimentations at OUR expense and will NOT allow this waste of tax payer money and waste of "green" energy. Please do not allow ridiculous science to interfere with the needs of people and even the habitats that have been created because of the dams.

*Thank you,
Beverly Herman
P.O. Box 1400
Chester, CA 96020*

Comment Author Herman, Bev
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_763-1	<p>Both the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSa) simply identify the general nature of improvements and activities that may occur in the future and set the framework for the Proposed Action that is addressed in the Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). That point is made in the very first paragraph of the Draft EIS/EIR (p. 1-1, Chapter 1 Introduction). Neither agreement commits public agencies to a definite course of action with respect to improvements and activities that may ultimately come to fruition. In fact, to the contrary, both agreements specifically state that nothing in the either agreement is intended or shall be construed to be a pre-decisional commitment of funds or resources by public agency party. Nothing in either agreement is intended or shall be construed to predetermine the outcome of any regulatory approval or other action by a public agency party necessary under applicable law in order to implement either agreement – see, specifically, Article 1.6.6 of the KHSa and Article 2.6.6 of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Additionally, both agreements specifically contemplate the need for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review of improvements and activities that may ultimately occur – see, specifically Article 3.2 of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSa) and Article 2.2.7 of the KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. The project area is primarily a riverine environment.</p>	No

GP_WI_0926_006

From: iceboxhouse@yahoo.com[SMTP: ICEBOXHOUSE@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 5:54:46 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Wildlife
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kathy Herrera
Organization:

Comment 1 - Terrestrial Wildlife

Subject: Wildlife

Body: It is not clear what's going to happen to the large numbers of migrating and resident birds that currently use the lakes. It looks like they will have to go somewhere else and the area will lose them for good. If I'm wrong I will be glad to hear about it.

Comment Author Herrera, Kathy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date September 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0926_006-1	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No

GP_WI_1102_310

From: brian@newwarrior.com[SMTP: BRIAN@NEWWARRIOR.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 2:37:37 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: brian hilden
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: klamath restoration

Body: i am a nature lover w/ a fisheries background...i believe that instream water quality & quantity is the key issue for the Klamath system, and that removal of the dams in question is one major step toward restoration of the watershed. in the name of future generations and their enjoyment of this area, i encourage you to consider dam removal & further restoration measures.

Comment Author Hilden, Brian
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1102_310-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1108_406

 From: darciusrex@gmail.com[SMTP: DARCIUSREX@GMAIL.COM]
 Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 1:55:16 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Comments In Support of the KBRA and Dam Removal Auto
 forwarded by a Rule

Name: Darcy R. Hill
 Organization:

Subject: Comments In Support of the KBRA and Dam Removal
 Body: To Whom It May Concern,

Before I get into the meat of my written comments about dam removal as a part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, I would like to state that to take in the spoken comments at the Klamath Falls and Chiloquin meetings do not fully represent the thoughts and feelings of this area. Many farmers who do support the KBRA were unable to attend due to the fact these meetings were held during their busy time of year - harvest. I know for fact many people in the Merrill, Malin and Tulelake areas were simply unable to attend because they were in the fields digging and cutting their crops. I feel if these meetings had been held at time of than harvest, the number of speakers in support of dam removal and the KBRA would have been greater.

My name is Darcy Hill and I live in Poe Valley, in Klamath County. I grew up in Klamath County in the Sprague River and Bonanza areas and, after over 10 years in the Willamette Valley, was lucky enough to move back to the area I consider home after my wife was asked to return home to help with her family's thriving potato farm. My grandparents and great-grandparents worked on farms and ranches, both their own and for others, in Klamath County and the Klamath Basin, as has my wife's ancestors. Our roots run deep here, and we hope our daughters will someday be able to say the same.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am in support of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement. I understand the purpose of dam removal, its relationship to the passage of the KBRA, the role it plays for restoring salmon runs and bringing power rates under control. With the jobs it will create with removal of the structures and long term jobs it will bring for tourism and fishermen downstream, I think dam removal will, in the end, be a positive thing and I do support it.

Since the dams are property of Pacific Power and Light, if they've signed on to the agreement, I don't understand how the public has any right to tell PP&L what they can do with their privately-held property. Detractors will say that since the government has set PP&L up with monopoly over local power we should have a say over what they can and cannot do with their dams. However, that would be like the citizens of a town telling the only cemetery and funeral home exactly how they should conduct their business. On its face, it's ludicrous to think we need to meddle in the affairs of private companies.

PP&L has also indicated that dam removal would save rate payers money in the long run than constantly jacking up power rates to cover the upkeep of the dams. Obviously PP&L will pass along the cost of dam removal to rate payers, but from

what I understand, that one time hit will be more friendly to the wallets of my neighbors and myself than the constant raising of power rates. With more people looking to solar and wind power for electricity (my wife's farm recently installed several solar power stations to help mitigate power costs), it seems as if a way to keep power rates under control is around the corner.

When I think about the folks who live along the Klamath River and what dam removal will do to their property values, I do feel badly for them. With an out-of-state power company threatening to run high tensile power lines near my property and dropping its value, I honestly say I "feel their pain". However, if salmon runs are returned, I believe in the end more people will want to visit and live in the area for the fishing. Opponents of the KBRA and dam removal also like to say that this will have a negative impact on Klamath County and Klamath Basin property values. I think their arguments are specious at best. Here in Klamath County and down around the Tulelake area, if farmers and ranchers were guaranteed water, and production was guaranteed even in drought years, if anything it would increase property values. Farms and ranches would be able to better plan for those tough years if they knew there was a baseline to work from, and people would be more likely to invest more dollars into this area if they knew there was a better guarantee on a return for their money. Farming and ranching will still be a risk - when you depend on the weather for your living there's always risk - but at least some of that risk could be mitigated and not cost small farmers their livelihoods. Not only would property values stabilize and increase, there would be more consistent work available on area farms and ranches.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

One area of concern that many people continue to cite is the fact there has been a lot of build up behind the dams and that removal of that sediment will either be too costly or, if the dams are just removed, will result in an "environmental disaster of Biblical proportions". I do wonder about what will be done with the sediment and the impact it will have downstream if the dams are simply removed. However, despite my misgivings about the federal government's wisdom of late, I doubt they would simply allow the sediment to just flow downstream and destroy the Klamath River ecosystem. I also think there is value in the sediment as fill dirt for home builders, farmers and gardeners. That nutrient rich soil has value, and if there's as much behind the dams as opponents say there is, surely that resource could be sold and help offset the cost of dam removal.

Furthermore, if the sediment build-up is as much as has been indicated, I don't understand the wisdom of simply leaving the dams alone. From what I understand, dams are not made to stand forever, regardless of which group wants them to. Between sediment build up behind the dams and the fact these structures age, the amount of pressure coming from behind the dam from the sediment and the water will eventually cause them to fail. If the opponents of dam removal think taking them out in an orderly manner will be an "environmental catastrophe", I can only imagine the impact of a failed dam on the Klamath River and its inhabitants. The fact of the matter is that like farm equipment and buildings, dams age and as they age, they become less effective. Eventually, dams have to be removed, just as tractors and hay sheds have to be replaced. I admit that I think the dams do provide a source of green energy, but with their age and the fact there is so much sediment built up behind them I think the dams along the Klamath River are

coming close to the end of their usefulness. If they weren't, then why would Pacific Power and Light be willing to take them out?

I love the Klamath Basin and the way of life agriculture provides for the people who live here. I want to see the KBRA pass. While there is much for all stakeholders to be unhappy about, in the end it is a compromise - an agreement - and it has everybody sharing the burden to bring about stability for farmers, fishermen, the environment and local economies all over the Klamath Basin. For farmers and the Klamath Basin economy, the KBRA will bring the stability we need and provide a way for us to grow more jobs in this area that has already been hit hard by the death of the timber industry. To leave things as they are, to not pass the KBRA, only means things will remain the same. With the next water shortage, small farmers will be pushed out of business, and local businesses will suffer from the lack of dollars brought in by agriculture. I do not understand how this is a good thing, and I do not see how the opponents of the KBRA, who do not offer up any alternatives than to leave things they way they are, can relish in watching this area suffer. We need a change, and the KBRA provides that change.

Please consider my comments. I am in favor of the KBRA and dam removal.

Thank you,

Darcy Hill
22330 South Poe Valley Road
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97603

Comment Author Hill, Darcy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_406-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1108_406-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Any potential reduction in cost provided by the commercial sale of dredged soil would not eliminate the other three reasons noted in the determination that dredging was infeasible.	No

GP_MC_1018_162

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. TRICIA HILL: Hello. My name is Tricia Hill, H-i-I-I.

I'm a fourth generation Klamath Basin farmer,
farmed with my brother and my father, my uncle, lots of
brothers in Merrill, Tule Lake.

I'm here tonight not only as a farmer that farms
around 7,000 acres in the project, also as a ratepayer
that has approximately say about 36 different meters going
during the season.

Comment 1 - Water Supply/Rights

Because for us, this isn't just about asking
private property owners to do something specific or not
with their property, it is about water for our farms.
Without a stable predictable source of irrigation
water, agricultural in Klamath Basin will die. From the
last, the last ten years you've seen a distinguishing of
it through people going out of business and you have also
seen us dying of it because our younger generation aren't
coming back. I'm one of the very few.

I want my children to have the opportunity to live
in the world where they have a choice, and they would like
to be part of agriculture. And I'm afraid if we don't act
now instead of just going along with the status quo, they

are not going to have that choice.

Final thing is I would like tonight, my Great Uncle James Ottoman spoke against the removal of the dams. And I would like to say, although I respect him immensely and I learned that I should listen to the wisdom of my elders, in this particular instance I think maybe my youth gives me a slightly different perspective.

Thank you very much.

Comment Author Hill, Tricia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_162-1	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP_WI_1114_653

From: rthilliard@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:RTHILLIARD@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:30:42 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Raymond Thilliard
Organization: California Trout

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River



Body: I'm in favor of all dam removals on the Klamath river

Comment Author Hilliard, Raymond
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_653-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MS. ANNELIA HILLMAN: Annelia Hillman, A-n-n-e-l-i-a H-i-l-l-m-a-n.

I just wanted to make sure that, um, it has not

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

been overlooked in the draft that dam removal can improve

the quality of life for all people on the Klamath River.

Dams were never meant to be here, and I think that

removing them will restore the natural process of our

river and be most beneficial for the earth as a whole. I

think all dams should come out.

Comment 2 - Economics

Um, I also believe that it will restore health

in the lower Klamath but also help people on the upper

basin, um, by providing jobs, and so I think it will

create a balance in the quality of life, both in economic

and environmental ways.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

And on the matter of property value, I think

that property value is going to go down as well if the

river and the water are too toxic to live on.

Thank you.

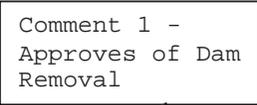
Comment Author Hillman, Annelia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_197-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_197-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_197-3	Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.	No

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

Comment 1 -
Approves of Dam
Removal



MS. HILLMAN: Hello again. My name is
Annelia Hillman, A-n-n-e-l-i-a H-i-l-l-m-a-n.

I just wanted to say today I wanted to see that
it wasn't overlooked the positive psychological impact
that the removal of the four dams will have upon communities
along the river. I think -- I believe that
once the dams are removed and that the river is restored
to its natural state, that people will feel better, and
the environment -- with the improvement of the
environment and the quality of life, I think that humans
will feel better about themselves and our place on this
earth. And I think that's all I wanted to say.

I also wanted to thank you all for sitting and
listening to us over and over again. Thank you.

MR. STOPHER: Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Comment Author Hillman, Annelia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_295-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING
OCTOBER 25, 2011
PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. C. HILLMAN: Hi. Chook-Chook Hillman,
C-h-o-o-k dash C-h-o-o-k H-i-l-l-m-a-n.

I probably won't be as heartfelt as some of the
other speakers have been. That was really nice to hear.
Some folks really give it up. I got a little more boring
stuff to talk about.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I definitely would like to say that I support
the second alternative. I think that all the other
alternatives fall far short of meeting the needs of the
river, and I just don't really see a different way
forward. I know that a lot of people -- you know, I
mean, there's poison pills and this, that, and the other.

Comment 2 - Water
Quality

And you know, like, the Hupa Tribe should be
able to stand, because they have treatment as a state
with water quality, and, you know, I know that that tribe
feels like they should be able to remove dams and force
water quality, because they do have a piece of their
reservation on the Klamath River. But it doesn't seem
like the federal government would actually -- you know,
is actually recognizing that. It seems like it's nice on
paper, but, you know, it's obviously not worth the paper

it's written on if they can't enforce water quality, even
though they have treatment as a state.

I would also like to say I do believe that
there's, I think, nine TMDL's regarding Klamath River and
its tributaries regarding nutrient loading. You know, I
know that they don't have much teeth yet. I would hope
that they could get some teeth, and that would maybe
address some of the nutrient problems within the Klamath,
also.

But I do believe that the second alternative,
where you take out four dams and all the restoration that
would come along with it, would create a lot better
situation on the river, personally.

Comment 3 - FERC

And, yeah, in Alternative 4, I kind of think
it's a little bit of a far -- a far reach to insinuate
that the juveniles would do better if they're -- you
know, as far as the fish disease goes with C. shasta, do
better if there's just fish passage into Upper Basin
tribs than -- I just don't really think that putting fish
into a toxic reservoir is really going to be that super
good for juveniles. I really just don't see that as
being an option. So, I think that an Alternative 4
shouldn't even be on the table, that that would make
juveniles die less.

I think that's all I have to say. But, yeah,
thank you for listening, and you guys have done a real

good job. Thanks.

Comment Author Hillman, Chook-Chook
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_296-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_296-2	<p>Hoopla Valley Tribe designated beneficial uses and water quality objectives are included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) in Section 3.2.2 Regulatory Framework (see pgs 3.2-4 to 3.2-12). Hoopa Valley Tribe water quality objectives are used alongside objectives established by the California North Coast Basin Plan and by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as thresholds of significance for the water quality effects determinations (see Section 3.2.4.2.2 Thresholds of Significance for Narrative Standards or Water Quality Objectives, pgs 3.2-42 to 3.2-46). The status of the nine Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) in the Klamath Basin is briefly summarized in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.2.2.4 (pgs 3.2-15 to 3.2-18) and their implementation is considered as part of the analyses carried out for the water quality effects determinations.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	No
GP_MC_1025_296-3	<p>Alternative 4 was developed to ensure that the Secretary of the Interior has a full range of alternatives to consider and to represent the conditions that may be required if Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issues a new license under the provisions of the Federal Power Act (EIS/EIR Section 2.3, p. 2-4).</p> <p>Under Alternative 4, with the exception of those river reaches that remain inundated by Reclamation's Klamath Project reservoirs, anadromous salmonids would be able to migrate to historical habitat. This would enable a greater diversity of life history strategies, with some of those strategies more likely to avoid periods of poor water quality, parasite exposure, and adverse effects of climate change than under current conditions.</p> <p>Implementation of Alternative 4 would diminish the incidence of fish disease in salmon relative to current conditions because spawning adult fish would disperse upstream. However, the beneficial aspects of increased sediment transport and scour on the incidence of fish disease would not be realized under Alternative 4 since the dams would remain in place and continue to inhibit sediment transport in affected reaches.</p>	No

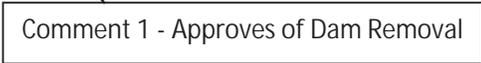
GP_WI_1109_407

From: b.hilton@sbcglobal.net [SMTP: B.HILTON@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 7:26:08 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bonnie Hilton
Organization:

Subject: Alternative 2

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



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Hilton, Bonnie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1109_407-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_488

From: tlhinz@gmail.com [SMTP: TLHINZ@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:17:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of dams on the Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tom Hinz
Organization:

Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support removal of the dams and restoration of the wetlands in the Upper Klamath basin.

Comment 2 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydrology

The restoration should include the Scott and the Shasta Rivers and water flow at the Iron Gate dam should be held to a min. of 1,300 cubic feet. Lastly the secretary of the interior should see to it that water flows from the Trinity Level be increased during the dry season to benefit the fish.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Comment Author Hinz, Tom
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_488-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1110_488-2	Restoration programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) apply to the Scott and Shasta Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1110_488-3	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. The comment as presented provides no evidence that minimum flow of 1,300 cfs is necessary for protection of fishery resources.	No
GP_WI_1110_488-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

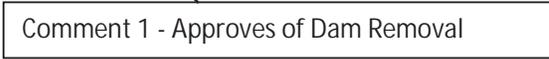
GP_WI_1110_476

From: wllhirsch1@gmail.com[SMTP:WILLHIRSCH1@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 10:24:19 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Undam the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Hirsch
Organization:

Subject: Undam the Klamath

Body: In the relatively short time I've lived on the North coast of California, I've seen the local fisheries decimated. A combination of illegal logging activities where companies found it financially in their best interest to destroy water sheds and pay token fines while silting up the streams along with an over fished ocean have brought things to a point where anything we can do to bring the salmon back has to be done. There won't be that opportunity when they are extinct. For that reason, I think that undaming the Klamath isn't even a choice, it's a requirement.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Hirsch, William
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_476-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_823

From: tholle9523@aol.com[SMTP:THOLLE9523@AOL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 7:29:23 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Challenge to the DEIR and DEIS

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am contacting you to express the urgency in rejecting the mere suggestion of closing the four dams on the Upper Klamath River. The DEIR and DEIS are nothing more than political, their recommendations are detrimental to the surrounding communities. Putting the life of a SALMON above human sustainability is beyond ridiculous and you can't possibly expect the citizens to not realize this as yet another step to government take over of private property. It appears none of you have considered the pollution created from eliminating these dams (that being water and air pollution) and the remaining fish that will be destroyed. The affects of this pollution will destroy property and the electrical loss to 70,000 homes further prove the threat.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Also, there were thousands of residents and officials that were never included in the meetings to discuss the dam closures. This fact alone should challenge both reports.

Please re-evaluate these reports and look beyond their biased opinions to further an agenda. Our Country is at stake.

Respectfully,

Suzy Hollenbach

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_823-1	<p>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.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Master Response RE-6 Disposition of Parcel B Lands.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1120_823-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Disapprove of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No

GP_EM_1031_263

Hello;

Couple of comments about the dam and the lake 4 generations of my family have lived at for nearly 50 years.

Comment 1 - Costs

1. Cost of a fish ladder: the numbers I have read are outrageous, why not use it as a learning experience and get quotes from engineering schools (Cal Poly, Davis ...) and private industry.

2. The Klamath has been a warm water system for thousands of years because of the basin.

3. In nearly 50 years I have never seen an Indian or even heard of one fishing/complaining about the dams until the last few years... sounds like a few people want to destroy a lifestyle of thousands

Comment 2 - ITAs

4. With all the mining around the area the silt at the bottom of Copco is for sure an EPA superfund cleanup site. We had better drill hundreds of core samples before we unleash that on the downstream communities.

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

Thanks for your time

Eric Hol trop, MD

Comment Author Holtrop, Eric
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 31, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1031_263-1	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No
GP_EM_1031_263-2	The detrimental effects of dams on Klamath River fish were noted by Indian Tribes shortly after completion of Copco 1 in 1918. A once thriving commercial salmon fishery that supported many Indian Tribes began to decline to the point that commercial fishing on the Klamath River was banned by the State of California in 1933. The Klamath River and its fish, particularly salmon, are considered sacred by the Native Tribes that live nearby, including the Yurok, Hoopa, Karuk, Resighini, Quartz Valley Community, and Klamath Tribes. Tribes and individual Indians have sued the Federal and State Governments to improve habitat and water quality that have been affected by dams. This information is found in Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.12.3 Existing Conditions/Affected Environment.	No
GP_EM_1031_263-3	Master Response WQ-1A and B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No

GP_EM_1103_363

From: john holtrop[SMTP:JHOLTROP@IWVISP.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 03, 2011 10:44:19 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Cc: Barbara Erden; Marsha McBaine
Subject: Klamath river dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I would like to share some of my thoughts concerning the removal of dams on the Klamath river. My qualifications for this subject are ZERO. I am not an Indian, I don't fish, and I don't agree with many environmental groups. I do own a house at Copco lake, how ever I'm sure that "river view" property will eventually equal the view of the lake.

- I do have a lot of experience as a tax payer, and I spent 30 years working as a mechanical engineer at China Lake (the lead Navy R&D lab) . Much of my work involved systems engineering that required trade off studies and large scale testing. The bottom line in this process was a transparent paper trail that supported our goal to give tax payers the most "bang for the buck". I would like to see a similar process used towards the goal of producing the most fish per dollar.

- Once we have agreement on the goal, the various groups can present detailed descriptions of there work including cost estimates. Good communication is essential at this stage and new or novel solutions will surface for evaluation. For example, increasing the existing fish hatchery by a factor of 10 would put a lot of fish in the river at low cost. Another approach would use a pair of water tanks, linked together with a cable, to raise or lower its self, guided by rails fastened to the outer face of the dam.

I wish you good luck in your evaluation. Don't favor any of the special interest groups, especially those retired mechanical engineers!

Sincerely,

John Holtrop
1336 W Burns
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

760 375 2076

Comment Author Holtrop, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 03, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1103_363-1	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JAMES HONEY: I'm James Honey, last name,

H-o-n-e-y, I work for Sustainable Northwest.

First, I want to thank you for this forum. I

grew up in a place where things like this didn't happen,

and I do appreciate, and I do believe that even though it

may have very widely divergent opinions, um, forums like

this do help us, in the long-run, move towards solutions,

so thank you.

My organization doesn't have a position on dam

removal, we don't have a position to keep them or to

remove them. What we do have a position on is place-based

solutions, where people work together in place and come up

with solutions for natural resource management; those are

things we can support.

So my comments -- and we will provide more

detailed comments in written fashion -- um, stem from

there, and they are threefold.

Comment 1 - Cost

The first is, we did -- we have only reviewed

some of the summary documentation around the DEIS, but I

appreciated finding that after considerable study, that it

did appear that broadly, widely, these were safe

activities and these were going to be cost-effective activities. That was important to our organization's position.

Second, though, and this is for the secretary's consideration about what is in the public interest, two

issues: The first is the no-action alternative, and I

Comment 2 - Alternatives

think, as defined in the DIS, it's a quite narrow no-action alternative. It fails to see the state that the basin is in today, wherein if there are no broader connected actions taking place, there will be dire economic consequences and there will be dire environmental consequences for one, ten, or two. All of those things will play out again and again and worse and worse.

So the secretary's consideration has to be broader simply than, um, what we do with infrastructure on these dams.

Comment 3 - Economics

I think the second issue goes to thinking about the economics of a full package of efforts, as consonant in KBRA. The economic analysis shows things like 500 jobs in coastal fishing communities, protection of up to 800 jobs directly with agriculture. That is a very narrow view of the role that those dollars play in these communities.

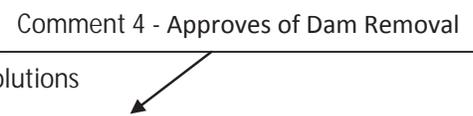
If you have been in coastal fishing

communities, you understand that there may not be very many people fishing for salmon, but the salmon culture is part of what drives what little remains in many of these coastal communities. If you are here in Klamath Falls, if we lose the significant contributions of agriculture, that economic repercussion runs downhill and affects everybody in this county. So those are things that, while difficult to quantify, needs to be analyzed, and analyze whether this is in the public interest.

And finally, I'd say, we stand firmly in support of the concept that there can be no solutions moving forward unless people are working together; people have worked together to provide these alternatives and, thus, we support them.

Thank you.

Comment 4 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_167-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_167-2	The No Action/No Project Alternative describes the most likely future condition if no actions are taken. Each resource area analyzes the impacts of the No Action/No Project alternative on the resource, and describes changes from the existing conditions. Additionally, the cumulative impacts analysis in Chapter 4 describes other past, present, or future projects that could affect each resource and address potential economic and environmental changes associated with the cumulative condition (that includes these projects).	No
GP_MC_1018_167-3	'Downhill' economic effects to fishing and farming are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4.2. Text has been added to Section 1.2 (People and Historical Setting) that provides cultural context in terms of the long-term, multi-generational presence of fishing and agriculture in their respective communities.	Yes
GP_MC_1018_167-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_1083

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:01:55 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Un-dam the Klamath!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Dana Hope <danahope66@hotmail.com> 11/17/2011 10:21 AM >>>

← Duplicate of GP WI 1110 480

I am requesting the Removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries.
The Restoration of the wetlands and marshes in the Upper Klamath basin, including
Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake, and Upper Klamath Lake.
Minimum flows for fish that will comply with the Endangered Species Act and
Biological Opinions.

← Comment 1 - Out of Scope

And the Release of the 50,000 acre feet promised to Humboldt County from the
Trinity River to benefit salmon and other species.

Thank you!

Comment Author Hope, Dana
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 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 (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (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_EM_1117_1083-1	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP_EM_1117_1139

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:18:12 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

>>> GARY HORNE <lgretired@dishmail.net> 11/17/2011 8:17 PM >>>

Shame on you. You are ready to destroy homes, property values and a way of life for many and you don't care as long as you get the dams removed. That, in my opinion is unAmerican. You are willing to take a renewable source of energy from us at a time of great need. That is unAmerican.

You blame the dams for reduced salmon runs yet you don't go after the gillnets at the mouth Klamath river. That is simply not telling the truth.

Leave the dams in place, pull the nets at the mouth of the river and then compensate the gillnetters for their loss of revenue. Then you will see the fish return.

I have heard your organization called some extreme things even enviromental nazis. Keep it up and I will have to agree.

Gary Horne

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Comment Author Horne, Gary
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_1139-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1117_1139-2	Gill netting of fish is not the cause of fish population decline. Stopping of the practice would not address water quality and fish disease issues that have a greater impact on fish populations.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_340

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:

Comment 1 - Approves of
Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Sediment
Transport

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Kyle Horvath

Organization: DoI, National Park Service / Humboldt State Student

Title: Aquatic Restoration: Biological Technician

Address: 185 G St, Arcata Ca 95521

Email: kmh91@humboldt.edu

Comments: [Have not read full EIS/EIR yet]

While in favor of Alternatives 2 or 3,

I'm concerned with turbidity/sediment (TSS) spikes

during heavy rain events, post-dam removal. Slight-foraging of both salmonids and other riverine species may be impeded. I'd like to see better mitigatory implementation to avoid negative impacts.

The possibility of removing the upper dams first to catch sediment in lower reservoirs, then remove sediment physically from Iron Gate Res., could help lessen effects.

I hope to see mitigation for these effects incorporated in the Final EIS/EIR

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_340-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1026_340-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Emptying of JC Boyle and Copco 1 Reservoir first and trapping of sediment in Iron Gate Reservoir was also considered. However, Iron Gate Reservoir would be unable to trap all the incoming sediment and therefore there would still be a turbidity release to the downstream channel. The dredging of the sediment in Iron Gate Reservoir is not feasible as stated above and therefore, the downstream channel would effectively experience two high concentration events instead of just one. Therefore, the best option was to drawdown all of the reservoirs simultaneously.	No

GP_LT_1019_080

Genesis 1:26

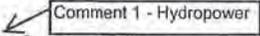
Let man have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air. Our government is no longer, "of the people, by the people & for the people."

When they voted for the endangered species act" and placed the spotted owl as endangered. Very few people have ever seen a spotted owl, but it caused hundreds of lumber mills to go out of business and thousands of good paying jobs were no longer . Unemployment.

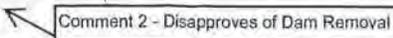
Then the sucker fish, which was here before dirt and will be here after you are gone. Again, the majority of residence have never seen a sucker fish. Because of the sucker fish hundreds of farmers were without water to grow your food. And many of them lost their farms and ranches. Unemployment

Now the Restoration Agreement -1 billion dollars to implement.

President Abe Lincoln said, you can fool all the people part of the time, part of the people all the time, but, not all the people all the time.

The stake holders in the agreement try to fool all the people to destroy four dams, one in Klamath County and three in California, that produce clean electricity to supply thousands of homes and charge Oregonians on their electric bill to pay to remove dams in California. Then give away a 94 thousand acre forest.

Our Senator, Doug Whitsett, our Representative Bill Garrard, who live here and George Gilman, know the people and their needs, are very much against the agreement. Our Governor and one of our U.S.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 cont. - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Senators have been to Klamath Falls less than your five fingers and are trying to force this agreement on the people of the Klamath Area.

Savage Rapids Dam was removed and sediment clogged the irrigation system and had to be dredged. Very expensive.

Before the agreement was signed, the Bureau of Reclamation, awarded a \$840,000.00 to Triangle Institute in North Carolina to do the study. Our unemployment is one of the highest in the nation, yet they give out of State.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

The only way to solve the water problem in Klamath Lake is to dredge in sections for storage and clean water.

Modern Marvels/Water

Water is the worlds most treasured resource.

Water covers 70% of the worlds surface. 40% of water in the U.S. is used for agriculture. Not birds or fish.

Harvey W. Houston

Klamath Falls,

Comment Author Houston, Harvey
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_080-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_LT_1019_080-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_080-3	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	No

GP_MC_1018_143

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. HARVEY HOUSTON: Bear with me. My name is Harvey Houston, H-o-u-s-t-o-n.

I'm here to represent the people of Klamath
County. Genesis 1:26 says: Let man have dominion

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air.

Our government is no longer "of the people, by the
people and for the people."

Our government was no longer of the people,
by the people and for the people when they voted for
the Endangered Species Act.

That places the spotted owl on the endangered
species. Very few people have ever seen the spotted
owl. But it caused hundreds of lumber mills to go
out of business, thousands of good paying jobs were
no longer. That was the only unemployment.

Comment 2 - Fish

Then the sucker fish, which was here before
dirt, will be here after we are gone. Again, the
majority of the residents have never seen a sucker
fish.

Because of the sucker fish, hundreds of
farmers were without water to grow your food. Many
of them lost their farms and their homes. Now the

restoration agreement, one billion dollars to
implement.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

President Abe Lincoln said you can fool all

the people part of the time, some of the people part
of the time but you can't fool all the people all the
time.

The stake holders in the agreement are trying
to fool all the people to destroy four dams, one in
Klamath County, three in California, that produce
clean electricity, supply thousands of homes and
charge Oregon on their electric bills to remove
California dams. 94,000 acres of forest.

Our Senator, Doug Whitsett, our

Comment 4- Disapproves of Dam Removal

Representative Bill Garrard, who live in Klamath
County, know the people and their needs are very much
against this agreement.

Our government, our governor, past governor,
one of our senators, have been to Klamath Falls very
few times that I know of, probably see the lake from
the air or from the highway. Yet they are trying to
force the agreement on the people of the Klamath
area.

Comment 5 - Out of Scope

They removed some of Savage Rapids Dam, but
the sediment at the bottom the irrigation system had

to be dredged. That was very expensive.

Before this agreement was signed, the Bureau of Reclamation awarded \$840,000 to Triangle Institute of North Carolina to do a study, to do the study --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Houston, your time is up. If you would like to submit that in writing --

Comment 6 - Alternatives

MR. HARVEY HOUSTON: The only way to solve the water problem in Klamath Lake is to dredge in sections, not to destroy the fish or the waterfowl.

Modern Marvels/Water said the world's, it is the world's most treasured resource.

Water covers 70 percent of the world's ← Comment 7 - Water Supply/Rights

surface. 40 percent of the water used in the US is used for agriculture, not birds or fish. Thank you.

Comment Author Houston, Harvey
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_143-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-2	Sucker populations have declined for decades in Upper Klamath Lake and elsewhere in the Upper Klamath Basin, because of a variety of threats, including habitat loss and alteration, disease, water quality, over-fishing before the species were listed, disease, entrainment into irrigation and hydropower canals, and others, leading to their listing as endangered under the Endangered Species Act (Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Executive Summary, p. ES-7). Water shortages, due to drought and over-allocation, combined with the need to balance supplies among the needs of ESA-listed species (suckers in the Upper Klamath Basin and coho salmon in the Klamath River), Chinook salmon in the river (a tribal trust resource), national wildlife refuges, and farming communities have led to the reduction of irrigation water deliveries to Reclamation's Klamath Project farmers in critically dry years, and unfortunately to conflict (Executive Summary ES.7.2). Because droughts are natural, further conflicts over water use in the Basin will likely occur if no action is taken to balance demand to the supply. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish, and wildlife. Under the KBRA users would have a choice between irrigating and being compensated for not irrigating during dry years when the supply is limited. Full implementation of the KBRA would include the availability of drought relief funds to help offset the impacts of a drought on water users. Water may not be available to fulfill some water rights or adjudication claims during dry years; however the On-Project Plan, Drought Plan, and Future Storage Opportunities to be implemented as part of the KBRA would help to offset a portion of these deficiencies. Flows for agricultural supply are analyzed in Section 3.8, Water Supply / Water Rights. Alternatives 2 and 3 include implementation of the KBRA; Alternatives 1 (No Action/No Project Alternative), 4, and 5 do not include implementation of the KBRA. As described in Section 3.8.4.3 Effects Determinations, Alternative 2 (the Proposed Action) and Alternative 3, implementation of the KBRA would improve water supply reliability for agriculture.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Comment Author Houston, Harvey
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_143-5	The action alternatives that include dam removal (Alternatives 2, 3, and 5) do not include sediment dredging. The impact analyses in Chapter 3 assess the impacts associated with the sediment flushing during reservoir drawdown.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-6	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	No
GP_MC_1018_143-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1230_1216

Dec. 28, 2011

Werner F. Hoyt, P.E.
1180 Nimitz Ave.
Vallejo, CA 94592
650-291-5204 707-

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

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

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig:

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

**An Engineers Review and Analysis
of the**

**“Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft
Environmental Impact Statement/
Environmental Impact Report”**

By

Werner F. Hoyt, PE (Mechanical/Marine Engineer)

28 December 2011

Conclusion

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA



As a professional engineer I am appalled at the lack of professionalism that is represented by this report.

Under both ESA/NEPA/CEQA an EIS/EIR is required to accomplish costed impacts, identify sources of funding and evaluate the impacts of the costs and funding as part of the study. This report clearly does not meet that basic legal requirement in that costed impacts are not provided for each of the options, financing requirements of

Comment 1 cont.

the options is not realistically evaluated, nor have sources of funding been fully evaluated with their viability to rate and compare the options.

The report does not adequately identify parameters affecting the decision, quantify, correlate, or assign values for the purposes of the decision making process as required under ESA/NEPA/CEQA.

Comment 2 - Fish

The basic premise of the removal is the requirement is to restore upper basin as salmon and steelhead habitat is a predetermination of the KRBA. Evidence not presented in the EIS/EIR is that there was not habitat above Keno due to the reef at Keno. In absence of the Keno Dam the natural reef would prevent any migration further into the Klamath basin.

Comment 3 - Fish

Coho were introduced in 1895 by DFG in one of the Trinity River tributaries. Studies have indicated that the Coho runs on the Klamath did not become viable and sustainable until after Copco.

The endangered species status to the Coho salmon runs on the Klamath is erroneous 1 and 2 had sufficiently modified river conditions. The fact that Coho were planted should be reflected in the timeline in 1895 eliminates critical information from the review and decision making process.

Agency mismanagement of the river flows for the benefit of the Hoopa Boat festival, a newly created event (unnatural August/Sept water flow) utilizing Lewiston storage capacity, by ramping the Trinity River for the period of the boat festival in 2002 triggered a Salmon run in which 20,000 plus fish died as a result of starting their migration and having the water cut off by prematurely decreasing the river temperature. Normal runs begin with the natural fall cooling of the river water. Mismanagement does not justify a removal decision. Citing the event without citing the cause in the timeline is highly misleading.

Comment 4 - Fish

Summary:

Comment 5 - NEPA/CEQA

The EIS/EIR has extremely serious shortcomings in that it has been tailored to achieve a specific outcome.

- 1) It fails accomplish the basic necessary items to come to a reasoned decision
- 2) It did not identify nor quantify contributing factors.
- 3) It did not identify all laws/regulations which were required to be addressed
 - a. EPA greenhouse gas emissions – federal goals to reduce emissions by agency decisions.
 - b. Strategic energy impact.
 - c. Energy security at national, state, regional, local levels.

← Comment 5 cont.

- d. Balance of trade – increase in import requirements or the loss of reductions that will remain in place through continued use of renewable green hydro power.
- e. Economic impacts by the export of wealth through the requirement to import fuel. Economic impact can be modeled at 3x the costs of fuel import cost in annual decreased economic activity.
- 4) Fails to sufficiently identify source of funding, cost of that funding. E.g. If funded by bond issues the stated \$250M cost is on the order of twice the face value of the bonds issued. The real cost is \$500 Million to tax payers of California.
- 5) Fails to identify the impact on other programs in the California or Oregon budgets. Bond servicing and payback is from the general funds of each state. Cost of bonding is 2x the face issue of the bond issued. Bonds are borrowing. The bonding alone represents a legislative budgeting impact of \$500 million.
- 6) Jobs creation – fails to identify the fact that all of the basin monitoring jobs to be created are government employment. Source of funding of these new positions is not identified nor the impact on the State and Federal budgets. Since these jobs are consumers of wealth vice wealth creation they have a net impact on the overall economy by reducing the tax base through wealth consumption. The budgeting impact for the monitoring positions as estimated in the attached analysis has an impact of \$100 million per year.
- 7) Ignores data that does not support the desired outcome of the study
 - a. Historical conditions of the Klamath River during dry season are noticeable absent in terms of evaluation of post removal water quality.
 - b. Impact of climate change in driving the salmon runs northward to cooler waters.
 - c. Impact of the explosive growth of pinnaped populations on the salmon
 - d. Uses as primary supporting documentation the 2002 fish kill on the Klamath River which resulted from ramping the Trinity River by the Bureau of Reclamation in support of the Hoopa Boat Festival.

The National Science Foundation Review issued in March 2010 of the science behind decisions regarding water use cut off decisions. Driving these decisions were suppositions based on various ideas that certain activities were responsible for the collapse and subsequent listing of Delta Smelt and Longfin Smelt as threatened or endangered species. The foundation cited although the individual study science was good, they directed that the agencies go back and "Quantify the various elements of the situation. Spending 95% of your effort which attacks 5% or less of the global problem is bad science and bad management of scarce resources.

Subsequent to this Pacific Legal Foundation won their case *Stewart & Jasper Orchards, et al. v. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, et al.*, 18 May PLF statement

← Comment 6 - General/
Other

← Comment 6 cont.

"Judge Wanger recognized that federal regulators had not taken account of how water cutoffs could damage the human environment, and they did not use the best available science," said PLF attorney Brandon Middleton.

"This is a powerful, excellent ruling," said Middleton. "The judge is telling the feds that they can't ignore the harsh human and environmental impacts of cutting off water to farms, workers, businesses, and communities. The judge is also saying the feds can't get away with using slippery science to justify environmental restrictions that rob communities of their lifeblood – water."

The impact of the removal of the Klamath River Facilities or imposition of major modifications will fall on the residents of Siskiyou, Del Norte, Jackson, and Klamath Counties in the form of increased energy costs and reduced power reliability and security. In view of the impact on the communities involved a proper study is required to address and review **all** contributing factors. The review should not tailor the selection of information to achieve a political end. As stated in the judges ruling regarding water allocations in the CA delta the same applies to any EIS/EIR for the Klamath River Facilities, identify parameters, quantify, correlate, determine relative costs, then evaluate the options on real costs.

This has clearly not been accomplished in the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

Respectfully submitted,

Werner F. Hoyt, PE (R.M.E 28342)

**Werner F
Hoyt, PE**

Digitally signed by Werner F Hoyt, PE
DN: cn=Werner F Hoyt, PE, o=Werner
F. Hoyt, PE, ou,
email=WernerHoyt@aol.com, c=US
Date: 2011.12.30 13:59:38 -08'00'

Analysis

Funds to Accomplish the Kamath River Facilities Removal.

1. \$200,000,000 to be paid for by the rate payers - put into real terms this is approximately – \$3,500 average per rate payer (assuming 500,000 rate payers). If this is spread across the rate payers for Siskiyou, Jackson, Klamath, Del Norte, Modoc counties this number is substantially higher.
2. 91-250 million to be paid for by the State of California by bond issue. Bonds are paid back at approximately 2x the face value of the bond directly from general revenue. Any new bond impacts all state commitments. Reality: California is broke and cannot afford approval of such a bond. California cannot continue to deficit spend and will be required by law to balance its finances. The removal of the Klamath Facilities is an obligation without the ability to payback.
3. Federal government has absolved itself of any financing responsibility.
4. Total cost of the base proposal as presented is on the order of \$700,000,000 when bond financing is considered.
5. Cost of the basin monitoring presented in the jobs to be created. The EIS presented approximately 1,000 jobs to be created at the county, state, and federal levels in the Klamath Basin. This is at an estimated cost of 100,000 per position when employment benefits, payroll taxes, unemployment, and workers compensation insurances are accounted for. Total cost per annum for the 1000 jobs is \$100,000,000/year. Reality check: neither the county governments in the basin nor the state governments can fund these positions. It is highly unlikely that NOAA/FWS will be able to expand their funding to cover this requirement. These positions are a luxury in an environment of severely constrained fiscal resources for government administration.
 - a. Cost over 10 years 1 Billion.
 - b. Cost over 100 years 10 Billion
6. Economic impact of the positions created. These positions are a consumer of wealth and remove capital from the economic tax base. Removal of capital from the economic system is modeled for total impact as negative wealth creation. In this case similar to exporting dollars for fuel there is a net impact of 3x the funds spent on consumption. The costs when the multiplier is factored in are
 - a. Annualized cost 300,000,000 to the overall economy
 - b. 3 billion over 10 years
 - c. 30 billion over 100 years.

A quick review of the Parameters impacting the Klamath River Power Plant Removal Proposal

1 – What are the Major Factors Impacting Salmon and Steel Head Runs

- a) Marine Mammals/Predation – not addressed in the EIS/EIR
- b) International fishing – not addressed in the EIS/EIR
- c) Habitat – no comments.
- d) Environmental Quality – Quantification of environmental trends was not accomplished. Each area needs quantification then each factor normalized to determine if it is in fact contributing to the issue.
- e) What has changed that impact the Salmon and Steelhead Runs – inadequately addressed. There should have been qualitative data analysis of all contributing factors to rule out factors that have no impact.
- f) Data quality – data uncertainty factors were not quantified nor evaluated.

2 – What are the Impacts of the alternatives?

- a) Costs – Not addressed by the EIS/EIR by quantifying.
- b) Reliability - Not addressed by the EIS/EIR on a quantitative basis.
- c) Environmental –clean vs CO2 emissions – inadequately addressed. Not quantified over the short term, over the term of the removal, nor over the long term and out years.
- d) Security – Local power vs import from out of area. Not addressed. What happens in the event of a power grid collapse? What happens in the event of war?
- e) Security – Trade Deficit/Dependence on foreign oil. – no analysis of the impact of the requirement to export dollars to pay for the replacement of a clean source of power originating here. At minimum it represents the inability to decrease our dependence on foreign energy sources. Dependence on foreign energy sources is presently our single largest security threat.

The above all require quantification to determine where effort is to be applied.

The 5% solution yields 95% of the desired goal.

1a – Pinniped impact on fish populations

California Sea Lion Census 2007 – 238,000 Estimate by NOAA National Marine Fisheries

Current Population estimate extrapolated at 6%/yr. 1978 Census was 11,000 when the Marine Mammals Protection Act was established.

2007	238,000
2008	252,280
2009	267,417
2010	283,462
2011	300,470
2012	318,498

California Seal Population Census 2004 by NOAA National Marine Fisheries estimated West Coast Population at 31,000. Population growth per census appears to be starting to level. Assume declining growth rates at 1% per year from 2004 for extrapolation. Growth rate provided by Census was 9%/year

Year	Harbor Seal Population
1978	6,000
2004	31,000
2005	33,480
2006	35,824
2007	37,973
2008	39,872
2009	41,467
2010	42,711

Sea Lion/harbor seal Daily Food requirement ~ 16 kg (35 lb)/day equates to 3 ½ 10 lb fish per day = 35 lb x 365 = 12,775 lbs Estimated West coast population of pinapeds as of 2010 is approx 325,700 harbor seals and sea lions - equating to a food requirement of 4 billion lbs (2 million tons) of fish or 400 million 10lb sized fish.

Seal Pop	Pinniped Pop	Food Rqmt (lbs)	Food Rqmt(tons)	Number of 10# fish
6,000	17,000	211,225,000	105,613	21,122,500
42,700	325,700	4,046,822,500	2,023,411	404,682,250

Pinnipeds are smart – they go where they can find food. In particular they congregate at the mouth of the rivers when the salmon and steelhead runs take place and compete with the Indian Tribes for what fish return. They have moved into the Columbia River as far as the Grand Coolee Dam, have been found as far inland as Stockton, California. Recently with the collapse of the fish stocks in the San Francisco Bay Estuary the resident population of 1600+ sea lions in SF Bay relocated for better hunting grounds. With the collapse of both the Stripped Bass Population from the Pinnipeds there has been a resurgence of the delta smelt, long fin smelt and stripped bass fry.

1 b. Impact of Foreign Fish Trawlers and Fish Factories. Salmonoids range of migration is TransPacific in nature. Currently there is no management of take regarding populations originating from West Coast Spawning Areas. Drift net practices by Pacific Rim Countries result in a near complete take of Salmon Schools and steelhead when encountered by these fishing vessels. A quick look at total Pacific ocean take with National Marine Fisheries oversight indicates declining fish takes and collapses in fish stocks over the last 30 years. A rough estimate of current fish take all species by Commercial Fishing Trawlers is approximately 10% of that during the early 1970's. Current Data is not immediately available by web search. Best estimate base on trends is that the current take on the part of Commercial Fishing is similar to the impact on fish by marine mammals. The take in Alaskan

waters in 1988 was 700,000 metric tons in a study regarding incidental take of marine mammals by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Best estimate without direct input from NMFS is that this number will be on the order of 2 million tons of fish.

Environmental Quality Trends Regarding West Coast Watersheds

Establishment of the Clean Water Act has resulted in -

- 1) substantially increased clarity of rivers and streams
 - a. personal observation from having been diving in sections of the Klamath river below I-5 from 1970 to present, there is significantly less fine sedimentation and suspended clay fines. Summer visible distance has increased by several orders of magnitude. " inches to feet"
- 2) elimination of pesticides such as DDT
- 3) substantial reductions of pesticides entering the watershed
- 4) substantial reductions of phosphates entering the watershed
- 5) timber buffers on all streams/rivers prohibiting cutting w/in 50 to 100 ft – this has been in place since the early 1970's for private companies/individuals. Believe this has been extended to publicly owned lands regarding timber harvest.
- 6) Substantially reduced timber harvest activity – on the order of 90% of the 1970 numbers on an annual basis for Northern California. We have seen the closure of
 - a. Two mills in Mt. Shasta
 - b. Two mills in Yreka
 - c. 50%+Decrease in milling operations at Weed
 - d. Two mills at Hilt
 - e. Two mills in Dorris
 - f. One mill in McCloud

Remaining Milling activity in Siskiyou Count of significant size

- a) 1 mill in Yreka
- b) 1 mill in Weed
- c) 1 mill in Dorris

Salmon Runs in the 1960's and Early 1970's – local fisher's were lining both sides of the Klamath River. Our family limited out routinely during both Chinook and Steelhead runs during the 60's.

Environmental Quality Trends – No quality trends provided over the span of time from 1900 to present

Annual Timber Harvest in the Klamath Basin from 1960 to present.

Annual Cattle production – not accomplished

Annual grain production – indicator of farming intensity/soils loss – not accomplished

Annual estimate salmon catch as far back as records go

accomplished - Various runs for both salmon and steelhead. – not
accomplished
Klamath River water quality indicators – trend lines
- As far back as records go – not accomplished
- TMDL records – into and out of the power plant system. – not
accomplished
- Temperature of water released from iron gate vs the pre-dam
river temperature profiles prior to construction of the power plants. – not
accomplished

What has been a constant through this period – The Power Generation Facilities on the Klamath River (Iron Gate, Copco, etc)

What has changed. – not presented.

- 1) Explosive growth of Sea Lion and Harbor Seal Populations - 20X based on National Marine Fisheries Data
- 2) Massively increased use of fishing trawlers and fish factories on the high seas by pacific rim countries from 1970 to present – 10X or greater.
- 3) Decreased environmental pressure on spawning stocks from human generated activity all across the North State. Reductions and quality indexes need to be generated to quantify. But these numbers are on the order of 90% or more from the mid 60's.

Economic Impact of the Change - not presented

Current Power Rates for Siskiyou, Jackson, Klamath Counties 0.07/KWH vs 0.11/KWH from Pacific Power due to the Klamath River Hydroelectric Facilities.

Current Residential Billed Rate - May 2010 at Lake Shastina

KWH	Cost	unit price
1152	135	0.117188

Customers will face both the cost of the facility removal as well as increased power rates.

Alternative Clean Power – Suitability and Cost were not presented.

Wind power – I all attempts to permit wind generation in Siskiyou County have been blocked to date on the basis of "Visual pollution". Wind power although it has promise to contribute to the clean power in the county is only part of the solution to provide local energy security. Wind is not constant. There are a substantial number of days insufficient to generate power. The wind probability mapping for power suitability of wind generation indicates such installations are "marginal at best" Installed cost is \$5.2 million per 2.5Mw turbine. Cost to replace the Klamath river Power system is $160/2.5 \times 5.2 = \$322$ Million dollars for 64 each 2.5Mw turbines.

Solar power – present cost \$10,000/kW or higher. Replacement of power generated by the Klamath River Power by solar alone is

160 Mw peak gen capacity = 160,000 Kw = > \$1.6 billion

Total annual Klamath river power generation =

Peak Power Output = 160 MW

Average Annual output = 80 MW to Siskiyou/Jackson/Klamath counties

Power output = 80MW*24*365/1000= 700 million KWH

Power Cap	Hrs	Days	Conv	KWH	Cost/k wh	Cost	Revenue/k wh	Revenue
80,000,000	24	365	1,000	700,800,000	0.07	49,056,000	0.018	12,614,400

Customer cost @ \$0.07/KWH

Electric Generation from fossil fuel creates the following CO2 emissions.

955 g/kWh CO2 Coal

893 g/kWh CO2 Oil

599 g/kWh CO2 Natural gas

		lbs CO2/yr	ton CO2/yr	gallons/oil	Barrels/Oil	Import cost @ 93/Barrel	Import cost @ 150/barrel
2.101	lb/kWh Coal	1,472,380,800	736,190				
1.9646	lb/kWh Oil	1,376,791,680	688,396	62,581,440	1,862,543	\$173,216,486	\$279,381,429
1.3178	lb/kWh Nat Gas	923,514,240	461,757				
			49	100%			
			93	190%			
			279	569%			

Presently the cost of power produced by the Klamath river – assuming an average production of 80Mw

Is 49 million – local resource at \$0.07/kWH

Removal and replacement by either oil or natural gas will result in pricing at

173 Million/year + generation and distribution cost – assuming \$93/barrel of crude oil this is a 190% + increase over our current power

The bulk of this revenue will be exported overseas

279 million/year + generation and distribution cost – when prices return to \$150/barrel as we previously experienced. This is 569% increase in cost the customers served.

Again this money is exported overseas as this is a new demand on fossil fuel sources where the United States is increasingly dependent on international markets for energy.

At \$100/barrel over

\$180 million/yr

\$1.8 billion dollars over the next 10 years not indexing for inflation the cost

\$18 billion dollars over the next 100 years not indexing for inflation

2010 Population Estimates

Siskiyou County 49,000, Jackson County 201,000, Klamath County 68,000

Total Population Served ~ 338,000 – estimated number of households assuming average household size of 3 = 113,000 households.

This equates to an additional **household burden of ~**

\$1,000/household/year for \$100 barrel oil

\$2,000/household/year for \$150 barrel oil

Assuming that the change impacts the entire of each county if less that the entire then the burden proportionally increases.

1.8 billion – 0.49 billion = 1.31 billion => Cost/##households = 1.31 billion/113,000 = an increased cost of 12,000/household. ~ 1,000/household/year not indexed for inflation or likely energy cost increases for fossil fuels.

Existing Hyrdoelectric Power Plants Provide

1 – Clean Power

2 – Renewable resource

3 – Provides a power source locally

4 – Power is not subject to variability of weather or availability of the sun.

Available based on demand by households and business.

5 – Does not contribute to global warming (no CO2 Emissions)

6 – Did not contribute to the decline of the Salmon/Steel head populations as evidenced by:

- a. the explosive growth of the Pinnaped populations – establish a normalized trend line. Establish food demand trend line for population preying on salmonids at sea. DFG needs to present NMFS data on
 - Sea Lion Population monitoring in the area from Humbolt to Coos Bay.
 - Movements and behavior of the larger groups.
 - Behavior and estimated take from the Sea Lions.
- b. international fish trawler fish takes. – Establish trend lines
- c. US fisher fish take – establish trend lines
- c. improved water quality trends over the period of the decline
- c. no evidence of decline as a result of the power plant construction

7 – Provides local jobs in the maintenance and generation of power.

Need to cite # of jobs – direct and indirect – indefinitely

Vs

No jobs in county provided by the facility removals. County resident construction companies will be unable to bond the size of the project \$100+million. Outside companies will bring in their own workers.

Loss of the jobs currently provided.

8 – Provides an economical source of energy for local residents

Cost of power on the basis plants are maintained in current configurations. Including structural seismic upgrades if needed (No ladders)

Vs cost of power incorporating fish ladders

Vs cost of power with no power plants – note the cost of removal ultimately will be paid by the rate payers/tax payer – primarily the county residents of Siskiyou, Klamath, and Jackson Counties.

9 – Power security independent of fluctuations in the fossil fuel markets

Power security that is local not subject to

- Major seismic events outside Siskiyou County
- Winter weather interruption of power grid outside of Siskiyou County
- Local power source allows for repair locally.

10 – Not subject to international events.

11 – Keeps local money here at home, in the county, in the country – does not add to the balance of trade deficit

12 – Does not increase our dependence on foreign energy sources.

13 – Flood protection

Define current flood boundaries as a result of the presence of the power plants- not adequately addressed in EIS/EIR

Define the spring thaw snow melt flood event conditions – size and duration of flood event were characterized at 96 hrs vice 24 hrs.

Define areas subject to that flood event – historical research of flood events, flood crests that took place on the Klamath as a result of spring snow melt/rain events in the upper Klamath Basin

Define the damage estimate of an uncontrolled flood event.

Define who would be affected from Iron Gate to the Coast based on the largest known flood event prior to the Construction the Power System Complex.

All presently protected residences, businesses in the new flood plain band would be required to obtain flood insurance. Current FEMA policy is to pay off and not rebuild in the flood plain if a business or residence is destroyed. **Cost assessment was not performed regarding FEMA outlays.**

Conclusion based on sound analysis of the overall factors affecting fish populations.

- 1) **Predation** – Marine Mammals and Commercial Fisheries are the 95-99% portion of the equation affecting the Salmon and Pacific Fish Stock Populations. The **correlation** between Predation and fish stock collapse is **extremely strong**. Very strong impact versus rapid species decline.
- 2) **Habitat** – Environmental Quality has Steadily Improved for fish reproduction over the past 40 years. **Improving trends** across the board while there has been a collapse in fish stocks indicating that habitat has not been a contributing factor to the species collapse. All indicator trends run **counter to the fish stock collapse**.
- 3) **Power Facilities** are not the source of the fish stock collapse – they have been a **constant factor** in the Habitat since construction. **No correlation to any fish stock collapses**.

Recommendation –

(1) **Build fish ladders/or No Action Alternative:** The cost of construction of fish ladders at each of these facilities is far less expensive proposition to the 3 counties than the future cost of energy and is the overall least damaging environmental solution to our energy needs.

1) Cost 90-300 million versus 1.8 Billion in increased costs to the county and United States.

2) It maintains our source of clean, reliable, low cost energy

3) Restores salmon access to the upper Klamath basin.

4) Prevents the creation of

700,000 tons/year of CO₂,

7 million tons/next 10 years

70 million tons/next 100 years

5) Conserves fossil fuels oil or equivalent in coal/natural gas

62 million gallons/year

620 million gallons/next 10 years

6.2 billion gallons/next 100 years

6) Maintains the recreation resource provided by the associate lakes behind the power facilities.

(2) **Full quantification** should be required of the agencies producing their studies as was recommended by the National Science Foundation in the case of the Delta Smelt calling for the removal of the Power Plants. The ESA requires that economic factors be considered in actions to be taken as well as an estimate of the effectiveness of those proposed actions under the ESA. Does the proposed action really have a productive effect?

Known factors negatively contributing to species decline due to adverse fish management policy.

(1) Failure by NOAA/FWS to control take beyond the 200 mile limit by commercial fishers

(2) Adverse water releases from the Trinity reservoir triggering fish movement when movement is not a normal event due to weather/late summer temperatures.

(3) Fish kill by agencies of reproductive adult fish at the Iron Gate facility that would otherwise migrate back downriver to another stream to reproduce.

County Government is the responsible agency for the CEQA review as the construction permitting agency. As part of that review any or all of the NEPA accomplished by FERC can be called into question.

Security analysis

Energy analysis

Cost of alternatives

Economic impact on the 3 county area of Siskiyou, Jackson and Klamath
Environmental quality trend analysis
Population trend analysis
Predator trend analysis
Fish Take trend analysis by
 Commercial Fishers
 Tribes
 Recreational anglers

Comment Author Hoyt, Werner
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1216-1	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-2	<p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for removal of the J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams (Four Facilities) is the first step in implementation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs). The KHSAs is an agreement to study the potential removal of four dams on the Klamath River and, should a decision be made to remove these dams, the agreement provides a path forward on undertaking this removal. The potential removal of dams can be one of, or a part of, other long-term solutions to basin challenges. The KHSAs was developed by representatives of 45 organizations including Federal agencies, the States of California and Oregon, PacifiCorp, Indian Tribes, counties, irrigators, and conservation and fishing groups in order to end one of the most economically, environmentally, and culturally devastating water disputes in the western United States. The terms of the KHSAs acknowledge, however, that there are many unknown consequences regarding the potential removal of these facilities and thus the agreement requires that the Secretary of the Interior undertake a series of scientific studies to determine whether dam removal would be in the public interest and would advance restoration of the salmon fishery. If the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other Federal agencies as appropriate, determines that dam removal fulfills these criteria, the States of Oregon and California will consider whether to concur in that determination. If the governors concur, dam removal will proceed in accordance with the KHSAs (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES 1-2).</p> <p>The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) seeks to resolve long-running water disputes in the Klamath Basin and restore Klamath Basin water quantity and quality necessary for salmonids. The KBRA would only be implemented under an Affirmative Determination to remove the Four Facilities and with Federal authorizing legislation (Draft EIS/EIR p. ES 18).</p> <p>The historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources, in Section 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</p>	No

Comment Author Hoyt, Werner
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (Administrative Law Judge 2006; 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 (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-5, p. 12). <p>The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect. Regarding the lack of suitable habitat above these locations, the Administrative Law Judge found that expansive bottomland areas with abundant low-gradient channels, which are preferred salmon habitat, are more common in the Upper Klamath Basin than in the remainder of the Klamath system. Such areas are particularly extensive above Keno Dam and Upper Klamath Lake, where spring-fed streams include the Williamson and Wood Rivers, smaller springbrooks flowing into these two rivers, Sprague River, and various streams (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 6.9, pg 33). The comment as written provides no evidence to support the argument that significant salmon habitat does not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1216-3	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-4	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-5	<p>1) The comment author does not provide an example of the basic items that are missing from the EIS/EIR; therefore it is not possible to provide a response;</p> <p>2) It is unclear what “the comment author means by “contributing factors”, and why they must be quantified;</p>	No

Comment Author Hoyt, Werner
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>3) Chapter 6 of the Draft EIS/EIR outlines the applicable laws and regulations that are applicable to Reclamation's Klamath Project;</p>	
	<p>3) a) Section 3.10 presents the analysis for Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change. Section 3.10.2 describes the applicable regulatory requirements;</p>	
	<p>3) b) It is not clear what the comment author means by this comment. See response 3) d) & e) for information on replacement power;</p>	
	<p>3) c) The comment author does not make it clear how Reclamation's Klamath Project could affect energy security at a national, State, regional, or local level. See response 3) d) & e) for information on replacement power;</p>	
	<p>3) d)& e) Master Response N/CP-25;</p>	
	<p>4) EIS/EIRs are not required to identify sources of funding for a proposed project;</p>	
	<p>5) Analysis of funding for a project is outside the scope of an EIS/EIR;</p>	
	<p>6) EIS/EIRs are not required to identify sources of funding for a proposed project (California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines 15002 and 15003). Chapter 3.15 identifies general types of jobs that would be created under the alternatives. Appendix O includes more detail on types of jobs the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would create, including government jobs;</p>	
	<p>7) a) The Draft EIS/EIR describes existing conditions at the time of the release of the Notice of Preparation (NOP), according to CEQA requirements (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a)). Neither CEQA nor the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require a description of historical conditions. The Water Quality (Chapter 3.2) section of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the water quality conditions that would occur if Alternative 2 – Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams was implemented;</p>	
	<p>7) b) Fish have moved north because ocean conditions are warm and counts are actually high. 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</p>	

Comment Author Hoyt, Werner
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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reproductively isolated from other nonspecific 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).

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)

Ocean conditions do play a large factor in anadromous salmonid survival and productivity, as do several others factors, such as the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and freshwater habitat. Lawson (1993) used a conceptual model of declining freshwater habitat quality and cyclic ocean conditions to show that freshwater habitat is most critical during periods of depressed ocean survival, and shows how improving ocean conditions can mask declines in habitat quality. Pacific salmon

Comment Author Hoyt, Werner
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>have evolved their metapopulation structures over millennia to deal with variations in ocean conditions. Although mechanisms are not absolutely clear, the physical template provided by naturally functioning watersheds (freshwater environment) is the ultimate source of "climate insurance" necessary for wild salmon populations to persist;</p>	
	<p>7) c) Predation by Marine Mammals.</p>	
	<p>Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this EIS/R, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (EIS/R Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered "healthy and robust" (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (EIS/R Appendix A, 3.17). Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and KBRA be accomplished (EIS/R Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et. al. 2011, Goodman et. al. 2011) convened to address</p>	

Comment Author Hoyt, Werner
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin. The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin;</p> <p>7) d) A 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 authors 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 decisionmakers prior to a final decision on the proposed Reclamation Klamath Project. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1216-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No



Speaker Card

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

Comment 1 - KBRA

Name (please print) Svend Hoyr-Nilsen

Representing Self / Retired

Notes: There is no quantitative analysis of the benefits of KBRA, no return on investment calculation. The truth is that KBRA only benefits a select few "stakeholders" while the public at large pay the costs.

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

GP MF 1019 095

Comment Author Hoyu-Nielsen, Suerd
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_095-1	<p>Appendix P and Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) quantify the regional economic effects of implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The Draft EIS/EIR does not conduct a financial analysis and therefore does not calculate net profit or a return on investment. The Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report (September 2011) includes a benefit cost analysis, which is further supported by additional Economic Studies and Information available on http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies. http://klamathrestoration.gov/.</p> <p>The intent and expected beneficiaries of the KBRA are described in Section 1.3.2 of the EIS/EIR as follows: "As a result of the Klamath Basin issues surrounding the limited availability of water to support agricultural, tribal, environmental, and fishery needs in many years, the United States¹²; the States of California and Oregon; the Klamath, Karuk, and Yurok Tribes; Klamath Project Water Users; and other Klamath Basin stakeholders (collectively the Parties) negotiated the KBRA to resolve the water conflicts among the many users, restore stressed fisheries, and identify reliable power supplies. The KBRA is intended to result in effective and durable solutions. The goals of the KBRA are to (1) restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest opportunities of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin; (2) establish more reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and NWRs; and (3) contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities."</p>	No

GP_EM_1101_282

 From: William Huber[SMTP:WHOYURDAD@YAHOO.COM]
 Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2011 9:06:31 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Comments on Klamath River Dam Removal
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Tanya Sommer
 US Bureau of Reclamation
 2800 Cottage Way MP-152
 Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Sommer,

My recommendation is to remove ALL of the dams on the Klamath River System, including Trinity and Lewiston Dams on the Trinity River.

As former coordinator to the South Fork Trinity River Coordinated Resource Management Planning Group (SFCRMP), I am no stranger to the process involved in restoration of wild salmonid populations. I was also a member of the Trinity River Adaptive Management Working Group (TAMWG) as the SFCRMP coordinator, an "interested party" to the process.

What these groups have in common with the Klamath River Basin Restoration Agreement, (aside from the obvious fact that they constitute the largest major tributary to the Klamath River), are the ability to state the problem clearly, and then bollix the entire attempt at "restoration" with some supposedly "fair" political solution.

In the case of the South Fork CRMP, we were the hand puppet of the US Forest Service, controlling 75% of the basin lands, and Sierra Pacific, controlling another 10%; perpetrators of the clearly stated problem, sediment from roads.

In the mainstem Trinity River, USBoR, is the villain. The Trinity River "restoration" project never seriously considered dam removal. In this case, they are the hand puppets of the Westlands Water District, Federal District Court Judge Wanger, and the plethora of smaller irrigation districts that continue to suck the Trinity River dry under the current Agreement, which was a result of a lawsuit that lasted over 20 years, with BoR finally "giving" the Trinity River 52% of historic flows.

The KBRA is nothing more than another elaborate puppet show, where everyone with a straw, small or large gets to draw from the Klamath River, and BoR comes up with a plan that is to "restore" the Klamath, where leaving IN the dams can still be considered an alternative. Strange! Another thing this plan has in common with the other examples, is that all of the natural resources: water, fish, wildlife, forests, and the very land they sit on gets supposed equal time and weight as electricity, logs, and potatoes! In actuality, they suck hind tit, while the pigs of capitalism push to the front. Fish are represented mostly for their commercial value, or we wouldn't even be having this discussion!

Remove the dams please, and RESTORE the Klamath River.

Sincerely,
 William A. Huber

recovering meeting participant

Comment Author Huber, William
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1101_282-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1123_930

November 20, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
fax: (916) 978-5055

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECEIVED		
NOV 27 2011		
PROJECT	AGENCY	DATE
52	my 11/28	

Dear Sirs /Madams,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of
Dam Removal

I have just read about the proposed destruction of four dams on the Klamath River. I feel this is a completely irresponsible plan. At a time when so much attention and money is being directed toward clean energy, it is wasteful and foolish to be removing dams which create hydroelectric power. Moreover, this will adversely affect the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers who depend on a reliable source of water. The notion that the Coho salmon industry will benefit is questionable at best. The government should leave well enough alone, especially in such risky economic times.

I strongly urge you to reject the plans for removal of the dams. I predict that, should the dams be removed, this will be looked upon in the future as yet another government boondoggle.

Marlane Huffaker
847 Tully Way
Concord, CA 94518
925-681-3385

SCANNED	PROJECT	AGENCY	DATE
	52	my 11/28	

Comment Author Huffaker, Marlane
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_930-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p>	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. KARIN HUGHES: Karin Hughes, K-a-r-i-n H-u-g-h-e-s.

I'm a mom of two who wants to see the basin

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

improve and be a great success so my kids will have the
best opportunities possible.

We should not stay our course and do the status
quo any longer. Tonight we are talking about dam removal.

Removing a few dams, of course, will not solve our huge
problems we are facing today but it would be a good first
step towards economic stability. We must diversify our

Comment 2 - Economics

economy to weather economic storms.

The Klamath Basin has seen a timber bubble, a
water bubble, and now a housing bubble burst just within
my lifetime. How many more times do we, as a community,
want to weather this? We need sustainable farming,
sustainable ranching, we need quality fisheries, we need
more eco-tourism, we need our public sector, like OIT,
Fish and Wildlife, and the Forest Service. All of these
things, together, diversify our job market, provide
economic stability, and increase our tax base, and
together, provide hope for a better future for all of us.

According to the papers this morning and in one

of your slides tonight, um, there will be a net job gain in agriculture and temporary construction jobs and would greatly improve the fisheries. It kind of looks like the fish might be the biggest winner of the dam removal, but dam removal is our first step towards quality fisheries and sustainable agriculture.

Dam removal is the next best step for our community and our first big step to recovery and stability.

Thank you.

Comment Author Hughes, Karin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_148-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_148-2	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	No

GP_MC_1020_214

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

MR. DONALD HUGO: My name is Donald Hugo, D-o-n-a-l-d H-u-g-o.

I am strongly opposed to the removal of the

Comment 1 - Disapproves Dam Removal

dams. Basically, my main concern is the toxicity that's

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

been talked about in the sediment behind the dams and this

is allowed to run downriver, it's absurd, ruining the

spawning beds that we have, much less probably

contaminating a lot of other areas of the river.

Uh, I just heard a report, not too long ago,

about the city of Grants Pass, where the dams were taken

out of the -- on the Rogue River and the sediment plugged

the input, intake filter to the city of Grants Pass. They

brought in a company to suck the muck out and it was

pumped right back into the river. I find this act totally

reprehensible. I mean, we have laws to keep untreated

sewage water from going into our streams.

Why are we considering taking a dam out and

letting this polluted sediment go downstream without first

figuring out a plan to deal with making it safe before it

does go down, although it probably will ruin spawning beds

even if it didn't have the toxins in it.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The second thing, we are always hearing talk

about becoming less dependent on foreign oil. The last thing we should be considering doing is taking out a hydroelectric plant, even though by, you know, the big picture, it's probably minuscule, but it's still providing 70,000 homes with clean power.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And then the last thing I'd like to make a comment on, this county had a vote in the last election, and 80 percent of the people voted not to have the dams out. I have been told that your agency listens to environmentalists; I submit to you that these voters, most of them, are environmentalists of the highest calibre: In this county, we call them farmers, ranchers, loggers, fishermen, and gold miners.

Thank you.

Comment Author Hugo, Donald
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_214-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_214-2	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_214-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_214-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

A Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report

[from EIS/EIR ABSTRACT] "This Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluates the potential impacts of the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs). The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), as well as the transfer of Keno Dam, will be treated and analyzed as a connected action." . . . "Specifically, the KHSAs established a process for a Secretarial Determination. This process includes studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding whether removal of J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams (1) will advance restoration of salmonid (salmon, steelhead, and trout) fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and (2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to, consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes." [Underlining added.]

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Here now I vote for and support implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #5, that provides for retaining and improving with fishways, both J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, so that for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, fish passage is safely possible at and past J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam at all times, and that provides for removing both Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam, so that both Copco I Dam reservoir and Irongate Dam reservoir cease to exist, and natural Klamath River channel fish passage, is again possible safely for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, at all times where Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are removed at.

Comment 2 - General/Other

Here now I vote against the KHSAs section 6.4.1(A) decommissioning and removal of the Link River East and West side hydropowered electricity generation facilities.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Here now I vote that the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS "assumption" that " . . . in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented." is erroneous and wrong. The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed, per the following **KBRA page 30** quotation: "7.3. Severability This Agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire Agreement. However, if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a Regulatory Agency or a court of competent jurisdiction: (i) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (ii) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision (instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable) that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the Parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this Agreement." [from **KBRA page 30**, Underlining added.]

[from EIS/EIR page ES-3] "For purposes of this analysis, the KBRA is viewed as a whole program even though some of its component parts are currently being implemented (those without a federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) or could be implemented on an individual basis without dam removal. One of the reasons the KBRA is treated as a whole for purposes of this analysis under NEPA is that the individual activities under the KBRA will be implemented, through adaptive management and in close coordination with committees comprised of stakeholders, in a manner that seeks to attain synergy and optimize benefits through a coordinated, holistic approach to restoration and water management. Implementing those KBRA activities that are not connected to facilities removal on an individual basis without the benefit of adaptive management and stakeholder input will likely not provide the same level of optimization." [Underlining added. The paragraph that immediately follows the previous paragraph is on EIS page ES-3 so:] "Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This means that this document does not make decisions about implementing any specific program, plan, commitment, or activity under the KBRA if dams are not removed. Federal decisions on specific measures in the KBRA, including any necessary additional environmental review, will be made in a separate process. This document will be used to inform a decision related only to dam removal. In doing so, NEPA requires that we properly scope the EIS to include a discussion of connected actions. Further NEPA Section 40 CFR 1508.25 recognizes the interrelationship of scope to other statements and encourages to tier EISs, focusing on issues as they are ripe for decision." [Underlining added.]

related only to dam removal. In doing so, NEPA requires that we properly scope the EIS to include a discussion of connected actions. Further NEPA Section 40 CFR 1508.25 recognizes the interrelationship of scope to other statements and encourages to tier EISs, focusing on issues as they are ripe for decision.”[Underlining added.] [from EIS/EIR page 2-84] “A Hydropower Licensee would implement this alternative and would be responsible for its long term operation and maintenance. The Hydropower Licensee would need to re-enter the FERC process to implement this alternative. Implementation of the KBRA is not included in the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative. The Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative would not satisfy the KHSA; consequently, the KBRA would not be implemented (although ongoing restoration activities in the No Action/No Project Alternative may continue). For the purposes of this analysis, alternatives that would not result in full implementation of the KHSA do not include the KBRA as a connected action to the alternative. Additionally, the transfer Keno Dam to DOI would not move forward as a connected action.”[Underlining added.]

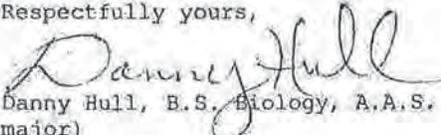
[from EIS/EIR page 2-86] **“2.5 Preferred Alternative**

The DOI has not identified a Preferred Alternative. After receiving public comment on this Draft EIS/EIR and further consultation with cooperating agencies and other stakeholders, the DOI will either adopt one of the existing alternatives (potentially modified) or a new alternative as its Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative or new alternative may be a combination of existing alternatives or an alternative within the spectrum of alternatives already analyzed.”

[from EIS/EIR page 2-36] **“2.4.3.8 East Side/West Side Facility Decommissioning – Programmatic Measure** In the event of an affirmative Secretarial Determination, under a plan outlined in the KHSA, PacifiCorp would apply to FERC for a partial surrender of its license of the East and West Side facilities in order to decommission the generating facilities (KHSA section 6.4.1(A)). PacifiCorp would be responsible for the decommissioning and for recovering its costs through “standard ratemaking procedures” (KHSA 6.4.1(B)). Once the decommissioning was completed, the lands associated with the East and West Side facilities would be transferred to DOI. The two facilities were proposed for decommissioning in PacifiCorp’s 2004 relicensing application. Removing the two facilities would result in the loss of 3.8 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity and the removal of the generating infrastructure. The dams and associated infrastructure were built in 1921, and would require upgrading and maintenance to remain in compliance with DOI and FERC standards. The Link River Dam, which is the point of diversion for the two generating facilities, is already owned by Reclamation.”

[from EIS/EIR page 1-6] “Shortnose and Lost River suckers went from a dominant species in Upper Klamath Lake, and a food source for tribal members, to an endangered species in 1988, a closed fishery, and a fish population that continues to decline.” I estimate that a post 2008 Chiloquin Dam removal, shortnose and Lost River sucker recolonization of the Sprague River drainage, likely has redistributed the 2008 Upper Klamath Lake shortnose and Lost River sucker population, and likely temporarily reduced the Upper Klamath Lake shortnose and Lost River sucker population density. Per eyewitness accounts, it was estimated that a Williamson River area sucker fish die off in the immediately previous 30 years or so, possibly was due to a volume of recreational drug manufacturing chemicals having been dumped into the Spring Creek tributary of the Williamson River; as eyewitnesses observed an unusual foam-like residue floating on the Williamson River, near the same time that numerous sucker fish commenced dying in the Williamson River.

Respectfully yours,



Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

2029 Sargent Avenue

Klamath Falls, OR 97601

epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

October 19, 2011

↑
Comment 4 - Fish

Comment Author Hull, Danny
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_066-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-3	There are some components of the KBRA that would occur without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal. These elements are described and analyzed in the EIS/EIR under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Furthermore, while it is technically possible that other elements of the KBRA could be implemented without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal, implementation of many of those actions would not occur because many of their provisions, in particular those related to diversion limitations and associated flows in the lower Klamath and lake levels in Upper Klamath lake, are predicated on the ecological benefits of removing Klamath dams. The KBRA components that would occur without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal are described in Chapter 2 of the EIS/EIR under the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-4	<p>It is true that in the past 30 years there have been several large sucker die-offs; the last large one being in 1998. In fact, eutrophic conditions in Upper Klamath Lake have caused fish die-offs since the late 1800s and these have become more frequent and severe in recent years, with chubs and suckers being perhaps the hardest hit species (Perkins et al.2000, Buchanan et al. 2011a, as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011; Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.3-70). Foam on freshwater can be entirely natural in origin and is often caused by the mixing of air in water that contains organic molecules called fatty acids that decrease surface tension, just like detergents. In the Williamson River, fatty acids likely originate in wetlands like the Klamath Marsh, and from the decomposition of vegetation. The decomposition products, called "humics," give the river a tea color and are potentially beneficial because they can reduce the growth of algae (Ron Larson, USFWS, Fishery Biologist, Klamath Falls Office, personal communication email, dated Nov 1, 2011).</p> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that a volume of recreational drug manufacturing chemicals dumped into the Spring Creek caused a die-off of suckers.</p>	No

GP_MC_1018_133

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DANNY HULL: My name is Danny Hull, H-u-I-I.

Well, three minutes is not a lot, and I want to

read from what I composed here.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Um, here now, I vote for and support

implementation of Klamath facilities removal, public Draft

EIS/EIR Alternative Number 5.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Here now, I vote against the KHSA section

6.4.1(a), decommissioning and removal of the Link River

east and west side hydropowered electricity generation

facilities.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Here now, I vote that the Klamath facilities

removal, public Draft EIS/EIR, quote, assumption that,

quote, in the EIS, for alternatives where dams are not

removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties,

would not be implemented, is erroneous and wrong. The

assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case with some,

less than all, of the dams are destroyed, per the

following KBRA page-30 quotation.

Quote: 7.3 severability, this agreement was

made on the understanding that each provision is a

necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any

provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, one, the validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and two, the parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision, instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this agreement.

I have read much of the KBRA and much of the DIS, and the KBRA, I just, you know, read the specific disclaimer to that type of situation, much that the KBRA has implemented already, and, um, let's see, it goes -- The DIS, for purposes of this analysis, the KBRA is viewed as a whole program, even though some of its parts are currently being implemented, (those without a federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) and procedures could implemented on an individual basis without dam removal. Okay?

And so, um --

THE FACILITATOR: If you would wrap up, and if you do have more to say than you have time for, please feel free to leave your comments in the box and it will go

on the record.

MR. DANNY HULL: Do I have a little bit more time?

THE FACILITATOR: No, you are actually out of time.

MR. DANNY HULL: Over time? Okay, well, thank you very much.

Comment Author Hull, Danny
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_133-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_133-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_133-3	If the dams are not removed, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as currently established would not be implemented. Per Section 7.3 of the KBRA, alternative agreements could be negotiated. However, actions or agreements might be negotiated should the current agreement not be implemented are unknown at this time and alternative futures would be speculative and beyond the scope of this analysis.	No

GP_MC_1019_177

Partial Duplicate of GP_MC_1019_066

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

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CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. DANNY HULL: Good evening. My name is Danny

Hull, H-u-l-l. I would like to read what I have composed

first, and then I would like to talk, talk, talk.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Okay, let's see. Here now I vote for and support

implementation of either Klamath Facilities Removal Public

Draft EIS, slash bar, EIR, Alternative No. 5 for an --

implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft

EIS, slash bar, EIR, Alternative No. 4 with the

stipulation that per Alternative No. 4 a new salmonid

hatchery for salmonids be installed to assist, increase

and supplement annual Klamath River salmonid population

presence and migration.

Note: Comment Duplicate of one stated by Mr. Hull in Comment No. GP_LT_1019_066-3

Here now I vote against the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS assumption that, quote, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA as currently signed by the parties would not be implemented, is erroneous and wrong. The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed per the following KBRA, page 30 quotation, quote: 7.3

Severability -- quote from the KBRA -- This agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, (1) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (2) the parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision, parenthesis, instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable -- valid, legal and enforceable and carries out the parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this agreement.

And then KBRA is fine with this one exception.

Where it says: However, if any provision of this agreement shall be invalid. And then it goes to the remaining provisions of this agreement are not effective.

Well, that should be any provision that remains.

Really, it should have "any" rather than "the" because the government in this case appears to say all KBRA is invalid as in the case where you retain a dam. It is all invalid. That gives you folks that worked on your KBRA, which I don't totally agree with, but you put a lot of work in on this and nothing if we retain it, as I read

this.

And I don't agree with that, because government can say no KBRA, you know, and therefore this clause that I just read to you, you know, would not have any remaining provisions of this agreement, are not affected or impaired in any way, you know.

It says -- the agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, et cetera.

As I read it, the validity, legality and enforceability remaining of the provision of this agreement are not affected and/or impaired in any way.

The remaining -- 7.3 KBRA page 30 quotation, I think that should be any of the remaining or any remaining, rather than, excuse me, any remaining provisions of the agreement are not affected or impaired in any way rather than just the remaining, because I say if the government challenges this with no KBRA, it's all not up to it, you don't have much of a disclaimer about the remaining, rather than any remaining.

Because you can say: Look, we have got provisions

in here what for, if some of the dams are retained? But the government's claim in this EIS -- look it up, please, on the Internet -- that for the purpose of EIS, if a dam is retained, the KBRA, as it is written by the parties -- and I've got that here -- is not implemented and invalid. Okay, so I can read that to you if you have enough time. In EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. That is a quote from the current EIS, public ground. Okay, so I got that across.

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

You're welcome to leave that sheet and it will be part of the record.

Comment 2- Alternatives

MR. DANNY HULL: Well, one quick thing. On Copco 2 today, if you build a fishway that is shaped like a right triangle, up the center there on the downstream side which support the dam and work as a spillway. If you look at the proposal I have, it is not that. I think Copco 2 is only 30 foot tall. You can support that dam, send the fish down the middle and also, you know, excess flow and back up the same way. It looks like my work.

Thanks.

Comment Author Hull, Danny
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1019_066 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_177-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1019_177-2	Alternative 4 locates the fish ladder on the river-right side because there is more room on that side. Alternative 4 also includes a screen on the water intake on the river-left side, which does not leave adequate space for a functional fish ladder. Constructing a ladder down the center would not provide a good opportunity to regulate the amount of water down the fish ladder and would likely not meet criteria for attraction flows. Therefore, the best location for a fish ladder at Copco 2 is on the river-right side, as described in the Draft EIS/EIR for Alternative 4.	No

GP_LT_1120_844

2029 Sargent Avenue
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
Phone: [new 11/29/2011] (541)205-6079, [old] (541)884-1747
epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

November 20, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way,
Sacramento CA 95825
Phone: (916)978-5040 Email: klamathsd@usbr.gov

Dear Elizabeth Vasquez:

Comment 1a - FERC

Herewith now I vote against the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) Section 6.4.1(A) decommissioning and removal of the Link River East and West side hydropowered electricity generation facilities. [also mentioned in: **Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report**, page 2-36, **2.4.3.8 East Side/West Side Facility Decommissioning - Programmatic Measure.**]

Destruction of Oregon's Link River hydroelectric generation facilities, and Klamath River's J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, would not adequately benefit either the United States of America's public welfare and public survival public interest, or the best and/or necessary Klamath River anadromous fish migration restoration and enhancement public interest. PacifiCorp owns and operates the J.C. Boyle Dam, Copco II Dam, and U.S.A. Bureau of Reclamation-regulated Link River hydroelectric generation power plants, however as demonstrated per the 10/26/2011 destruction of Washington state's White Salmon River Condit hydroelectric dam, PacifiCorp is sometimes a poor steward of the expensive to construct/expensive to substitute 24/7 clean renewable energy-powered electricity production facilities for, hydroelectric facilities that PacifiCorp owns and/or operates.

Link River regulating Dam is owned by the U.S.A. Department of the Interior (DOI), and the DOI and/or PacifiCorp rate payers should install adequate fish screens at the east and west ends of Link River Dam, so that downstream migrating fish—including juvenile salmonids—do not enter the canals that, from Link River Dam, divert water to the Link River hydroelectric generation power plants. The Link River hydroelectric generation power plants have amply paid for themselves, they produce 3.8MW maximum of power together, and they are the third generation of Link River hydroelectric generation, that was established by the immigrant pioneer founding fathers of Klamath Falls near the beginning of the 20th century. Klamath Falls was only first settled of European-ancestry immigrants in 1876.

Link River is less than 1 1/4 miles long, and is listed as being the second shortest river that is within any U.S.A. city's city limits. Klamath Falls has a very fine electrical and mechanical engineering school--i.e. Oregon Institute of Technology, or OIT--that is allowed much practical engineering demonstration from the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities. OIT is mostly supplied of electricity from OIT's on-campus geothermal powered electricity generation facilities, that are an electrical rarity.

Being a water quality biologist who has lived in the Link River area for 45 years, I tour Link River frequently, and I have never observed any fish kill that was due to the Link River hydroelectric generation power plant turbines. I have observed an approximately 40' x 6' canal spillway stranding of tui chub minnows, at the Link River west side south canal spillway that is approximately 35' from the Link River hydroelectric generation facility west side penstock.

Historically each year for several or many years now, from mid-April until mid-October, the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities have often been operated intermittently, per available water supply and Bureau of Reclamation specifications, so as to constantly provide adequate irrigation water in the Klamath Project "A" Canal, and adequate wildlife aqueous habitat in the mainstem Link River, at the expense of optional hydroelectric electricity generation; and that priority of operation should remain in practice. The east side Link River hydroelectric generation facilities have operated automatically for many years now.

The Link River hydroelectric generation facilities are a fully functional, self supporting historical Oregon clean energy production development, that is much approved and beloved of many Klamath County citizens and Oregon technophiles. I estimate that many Klamath County citizens haven't read the KHSA Section 6.4.1(A) specification for removal of the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities.

← Comment 1b - FERC

PacifiCorp should upgrade J.C. Boyle and Copco II dams with adequate anadromous fish migration fish passage fishways, or transfer ownership of those dams to the United States of America federal Government, so that the Government will both improve the dams with adequate anadromous fish migration fish passage fishways, and will operate the dams beneficially--including releasing water for fish passage enhancement if necessary--for all. PacifiCorp has indicated that if Klamath River hydroelectric dams are not sufficiently approved to be removed, then per funding that PacifiCorp has collected for dam removal from PacifiCorp ratepayers, PacifiCorp is willing to install fish passageways in the Klamath River hydroelectric dams that are not removed.

Since per a 1150 cubic feet/second moderate river-flow rate, J.C. Boyle Dam's (98 megawatts, elev. 3781 feet) 68 foot maximum dam height, 3 mile long reservoir of 3,495 acre-feet water storage, completely changes its water every 1.54 days, and Copco II Dam's (18 megawatts, elev. 2493 feet) 33 foot maximum dam height, 0.75 mile long reservoir of 73 acre-feet water storage, changes its water every hour; both reservoirs likely may be kept sufficiently cool per fish-adequate river flow; and since Copco II and J.C. Boyle dams are strong enough, and a dam center fish ladder could strengthen Copco II Dam, I now prefer retaining J.C Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam more than I prefer retaining Irongate Dam and Copco I Dam.

← Comment 1c - FERC

Herewith now I vote for and support implementation of either Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #5, that provides for retaining and improving with fishways, both J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, so that for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, fish passage is safely possible at and past J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam at all times, and that provides for removing both Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam, so that both Copco I Dam reservoir and Irongate Dam reservoir cease to exist, and natural Klamath River channel fish passage is again possible safely, for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, at all times where Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are removed at; or implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #4, with the stipulation that per Alternative #4, a new salmonid hatchery for salmonids be installed in the Upper Klamath River basin watershed, to assist, increase, and supplement annual Klamath River salmonid population presence and migration.

Duplicate of GP LT 1019 066

Herewith now I vote that the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR "assumption" that ". . . in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented." is erroneous and wrong. From EIS page ES-3 the EIS/EIR "assumption" is stated so: "Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This means that this document does not make decisions about implementing any specific program, plan, commitment, or activity under the KBRA if dams are not removed. Federal decisions on specific measures in the KBRA, including any necessary additional environmental review, will be made in a separate process. This document will be used to inform a decision related only to dam removal." [underlining added]

The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed, per the following **KBRA page 30** quotation: "**7.3. Severability This Agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire Agreement. However, if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a Regulatory Agency or a court of competent jurisdiction: (I) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (ii) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision (instead of the provision held to be invalid,**

← Duplicate cont.

illegal, or unenforceable) that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the Parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this Agreement." [from KBRA page 30, underlining added] Thus destruction of fewer Klamath River hydroelectric dams than all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, allows much of the KBRA as "currently signed by the parties", to be implemented, because much of the KBRA structure is then yet viable and not then invalidated, including for example the following KBRA statements from KBRA pages 1, 2-3, 5, 17, 28, 29, 32, 34, and 172 respectively:

“1.1. Parties

1.1.1. Non-Federal Parties

This “Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement for the Sustainability of Public and Trust Resources and Affected Communities,” referred to throughout this document as the “Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement” or the “Agreement” is made and entered into by and among the following Non-Federal Parties who sign this Agreement within 60 days of the Effective Date.”

“1.1.2. Federal Agencies as Parties

Prior to the enactment of Authorizing Legislation, neither the United States nor any of its agencies, officers, or employees shall be a Party to this Agreement, or shall be required to implement any obligation under this Agreement. The Non-Federal Parties execute the Agreement having received separate letters from the Department of the Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Department of Agriculture, expressing their intent to take actions consistent with this Agreement to the extent such actions are consistent with the agency’s existing legal authorities and appropriations are available for such purposes. Upon enactment of Authorizing Legislation that authorizes and directs federal agencies to become parties to this Agreement, the following agencies of the United States (“Federal Agency Parties”) shall become Parties to this Agreement: National Marine Fisheries Service; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; and United States Department of the Interior, including Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

Prior to any Federal agency becoming a Party to this Agreement as described above, whenever this Agreement attributes an action to a Federal agency, that attribution states an expectation of the Non-Federal Parties, rather than an obligation of the Federal agency under this Agreement.”

“1.5. Effectiveness

1.5.1. Effective Date

This Agreement shall take effect on February 18, 2010 (Effective Date). As provided in Sections 8.2.1 and 37, each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.

1.5.2. Performance

When this Agreement has been so executed, the Parties shall perform obligations which are performable under their existing authorities. Until Authorizing Legislation is enacted, the Parties shall not perform, or be expected to perform, any obligations which require authorizations or appropriations arising from the Authorizing Legislation.

1.6. Term of the Agreement

Except as otherwise expressly provided, the term of the Agreement as to Contractual Obligations shall be 50 years from the Effective Date.”

“3.1. Obligation to Support

3.1.1. Authorizing Legislation

A. Additional Authorities

The Parties acknowledge that implementation of certain obligations under this Agreement will require additional authorizations and appropriations by the United States Congress, the California Legislature, and the Oregon Legislature. Obligations that require such additional authorization or appropriations shall become effective upon enactment of that legislation. The Non-Federal Parties intend and anticipate that such legislation will provide the federal authorizations necessary for Federal Agencies to become Parties hereto as provided in Section 1.1.2, and for the Federal Agency Parties to fully implement the federal obligations under this Agreement.”

“7.2. Amendment of the Agreement

7.2.1. General

The Parties may amend this Agreement only by Consensus and in written form and only in the circumstances

specified in (A) through (E) below.”

“C. Severability

After any provision is severed as provided in Section 7.3, the Parties who have not withdrawn pursuant to Section 7.5 determine that an alternative to such severed provision will preserve the bargained-for benefits of the Agreement.”

“7.6.1. Termination

This Agreement shall terminate before the date provided in Section 1.6 if either of the following events occur and a cure for that event is not achieved pursuant to Section 7.6.2:

A. By December 31, 2012, federal Authorizing Legislation has not been enacted; or

B. At any time, the Parties agree by Consensus to terminate the Agreement.

7.6.2. Cure for Potential Termination Event

A Party who believes that the event described in Section 7.6.1.A has occurred, or for that or other reasons this Agreement should be terminated, shall provide a Dispute Initiation Notice under Section 6.5.1. The Parties shall use the Dispute Resolution Procedures specified in Section 6.5 to determine whether to deem the event to conform to this Agreement, or adopt a mutually agreeable amendment to the Agreement, including an amendment to the applicable deadline in Section 7.6.1.A. Such amendment shall require Consensus of the Parties. These procedures shall conclude within 90 days of the Dispute Initiation Notice.”

“8.2. Relationship between Restoration Agreement and Hydroelectric Settlement

8.2.1. Concurrent Execution

As provided in Sections 1.5.1 and 37, each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.”

“37. Concurrent Execution

Each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.”

Some reasons why currently saving and fishways-improving some of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams is opposed, are: (a) PacifiCorp doesn't want to manage some of the dams equitably for all, including improving the dams with fishways, and temporarily ceasing any Klamath River hydroelectric production so as to improve fish habitat or provide water irrigation from Klamath River, partly because PacifiCorp anticipates defending itself against lawsuits that are against the dams' operation and/or reservoirs of the dams; (b) PacifiCorp doesn't want the dams sold and providing electricity generation sales competition against PacifiCorp; (c) fossil fuel suppliers want to substitute fossil fuel combustion-produced electricity generation—such as natural gas from Wyoming—for clean, renewable Klamath hydropower electricity generation; (d) the large warm water predator gamefish populations of Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are very likely to consume many downriver migrating juvenile salmonids that may be produced from upper Klamath River Basin salmonid spawnings; (e) a bargaining strategy of “ask for too much so as to compromise on enough”, with a goal of at least providing adequate anadromous fish passage throughout the Klamath River to and from the Pacific ocean; (f) subversion and discrediting of the Endangered Species Act; (g) reducing the Copco I and Irongate dams' warm water habitat that supports toxic blue-green *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Anabaena* algae, and that supports a warm water worm type that is both a host for two salmon parasites, and is found in Klamath River areas other than only Klamath River reservoirs; (h) financially transacting both Klamath River dams removal and electricity generation system substitution for those removed dams; (i) disagreement on what seasonal and climate-influenced Klamath River flow rates should be as pertains to fish habitat, agriculture, electricity production, wildlife habitat, and fire control.

← Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Also, industrial mercury amalgamation of gold, shouldn't be legally allowed to contaminate United States of America nonindustrial waters.

Thank you for your help with this voting of mine!

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

Comment Author Hull, Danny
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_LT_1019_066. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP_LT_1019_066. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1019_066 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1120_844-1	<p>PacifiCorp's East and West Side facilities were proposed for decommissioning in PacifiCorp's 2004 relicensing application; their decommissioning through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) process is described in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) (KHSAs 6.4.1(B)). The Link River Dam, which is the point of diversion for the two generating facilities, is already owned by Reclamation. As noted above, the East and West Side facilities decommissioning is not dependent on an Affirmative Determination and will be carried out through application to the FERC. This application will require future environmental compliance analysis and a FERC determination (EIS/EIR, Section 1.3.1.4 p. 1-22).</p> <p>The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, 5 of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p> <p>As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the KHSAs, which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of the 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 KHSAs (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.</p> <p>The comments in support of Alternatives 4 or 5 are noted and will be included as part of the record and made available to decisionmakers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.</p>	No
GP_LT_1120_844-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1020_283

Oct. 20, 2011

Comments for EIR/EIS regarding removal of four hydro-electric dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to removal of the dams.

Comment 2 - Costs

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. This is unacceptable and outrageous!

Andrew Hurlimann
Andrew Hurlimann

Comment Author Hurlimann, Andrew
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_283-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1020_283-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response COST-3 Cost of Power Surcharge.	No

GP_WI_1113_646

From: tahoetrouts@yahoo.com[SMTP: TAHOETROUTS@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 6:05:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri nkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Bring them down...
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Vic Hutchison
Organization: The Human Race

Subject: Bring them down...

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: These dams are not needed....

Comment Author Hutchison, Vic
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_646-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_132

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. BECKY HYDE: Thank you for having us here tonight. My name is Becky Hyde, H-y-d-e, and my family celebrated a hundred years of ranching in this basin this summer.

We believe settlement, not litigation and the status quo, will create another hundred years. I want my children to have the opportunity to ranch in this basin in the future. Ranching is what we love to do.

"No solution" means crisis. As we start thinking of people running for office in this basin, looking towards our future, there needs to be some very tough questions asked about where the solutions are, and if there are no solutions, we need to point that out, because it's nice to pretend like things will be okay if we just leave the dams in, but I think we all know that that's not what has been going on.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

So anyway, no solution means crisis, and I think we have had enough of that.

So our family supports these agreements and the hard work that's been put in by everybody throughout the basin to try to come up with solutions, and we look

forward to more solutions.

Comment Author Hyde, Becky
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_132-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---
CHILOQUIN, OREGON
OCTOBER 19, 2011
---o0o---

MS. BECKY HYDE: Hi, I'm speaking to you guys

again. Becky Hyde, H-y-d-e, rancher, Beatty, Oregon,

Republican.

Comment 1 - General/Other

I just want the Secretary of Interior to know that

as a Republican from a ranching family in this Basin, I am

ashamed. I am ashamed of the behavior of some of the way

people act in this community.

I think it's unacceptable. I think we haven't

shown a big light on it. I think there are times when

it's been worse, and I think it is not okay.

Former Chairman Allen Foreman, who just spoke, will

remember well the meeting that we had about five years ago

in Beatty at the Klamath Tribal Community Center to try to

talk to people about these very kind of issues in our

community, that we need to resolve and move on.

And folks that opposed settlement at that time came

and brought a stinking billy goat and tied it to the

Klamath Tribal Community Center.

I was ashamed to be there that night.

I have nothing else to say.

Comment Author Hyde, Becky
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_181-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1005_020

From: jarredjackman@gmail.com[SMTP:JARREDJACKMAN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 8:35:27 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River access points Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jarred Jackman
Organization: individual

Subject: Klamath River access points

Comment 1 - Recreation

Body: Hello, I'm a whitewater paddler and avid outdoors person. I am a good steward of the land and practice no trace ethics whenever outdoors. Hearing about the new opportunities on the Klamath River got me very excited to visit that area again and paddle the river. I would like to advocate for good quality access to the river at the following locations in order to offer safe ways to get on and off the river for paddlers of all ability levels: Keno Dam, Highway 66 Bridge, JC Boyle Dam Site, Frain Ranch, Above Wards Canyon, Below Wards Canyon, Irongate Dam Site. I think it's important that the access sites be safe, but they needn't be over-built. Expensive bathrooms and paved lots aren't really necessary in most cases. Normally, depending on user numbers, pit toilets and gravel are just fine. Over building access points just wastes government money and brings about issues of user fees. Thank you.

Comment Author Jackman, Jarred
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1005_020-1	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	Yes

GP_WI_1128_916

From: typistjan@netzero.net [SMTP: TYPISTJAN@NETZERO.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 11:29:24 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams in CA/OR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

Subject: Dams in CA/OR

Body: It is not only wrong, it is evil to remove these dams and destroy farms and the power generated to 70,000 homes all for a tiny fish? This does not make sense.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1128_916-1	<p>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. No conversion of farmland from agricultural use will occur, as described in Section 3.14.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Many fish in the river exceed 10 pounds in body weight.</p>	No

GP_WI_1111_553

From: jhjaq@aol.com[SMTP: JHJAO@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:49:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Jaques
Organization: Klamathon Lodge

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dams

Body: We own a home on the Klamath rive approx 3.5 miles below Iron Gate Dam. We very much support taking out the 4 dams, despite being immediately down stream. The science and studies to date appear sound. Water stored in Copco and Iron Gate resovoirs serve no purpose other than power generation from antiquated facilities, whose upgrades (and fish spawn mitigation) will cost more than removing the dams. At some point, we must begin to let nature repair itself, taking out near useless dams is a good place to start. The stronger fish runs and many more miles of natural flowing river will greatly increase the recreation usage and recreation dollars spent in the local area.

Comment Author Jaques, John
Agency/Assoc. Klamath Lodge
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_553-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Dennis Jefcoat
Representing Candidate Klamath County Commissioner
Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

35

GP_MF_1019_102

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_102-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DENNIS JEFCOAT: Dennis Jefcoat, that's

J-e-f-c-o-a-t, Chiloquin resident and candidate for

Klamath County Commissioner Number One. Comment 1 - KHSA

The reason I'm running for public office is to

represent the taxpayer, who should have been the 24th

party at the table of 23, that was sadly neglected and

left out.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to the removal of the Klamath dams

Comment 3 - Economics

and the KBRA, as well. The long-term financial impact to

the county of Klamath will be disastrous. The county will

lose millions of tax dollars from the loss of the J. C.

Boyle Dam, plus the devaluation of surrounding and

affected parties. Nowhere is this addressed in the KBRA

or in any of your reports that you will destroy the tax

base of Klamath County.

J. C. Boyle Dam, alone, produces \$500,000 a

year in yearly tax revenue. There is no provision in the

DEIS to adequately compensate the county of Klamath for

this tax loss.

Our schools would go underfunded, our law

enforcement would go to bare bones, our local government

would be decimated with the loss of tax revenues generated
not just from the dams but from all the affected
properties.

Comment 4 - Economics

As to that alleged 4700 jobs that some speakers
have referred to, they are short-term, at best. The
existing executive order of President Obama requires that
all government contract jobs must be filled by union
workers. This means the vast majority of our local county
citizens will get nothing out of this deal but higher
taxes, higher utility rates, and worse, continued
devaluation of their property.

Comment 5 - KHSA

I sincerely ask Secretary Salazar to reject dam
removal and stop spending our money, our tax dollars, on
pork barrel projects such as the one that you are giving
us now. They only benefit, at best, a few citizens, a few
small groups of people, at the expense of every taxpayer
out here in this county.

As I said, the 24th party to the agreement was
 never represented, and for that, any citizen of any
 consciousness must reject this, and we ask you to reject
 this.

Thank you.

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_149-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-3	Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to Klamath County under the Proposed Action. Oregon law (State Wildlife Fund Section 496.340) requires the state to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. The State Department of Revenue can review and revise assessed values if it is determined substantially incorrect. If Klamath County 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. As discussed on Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-20 and in the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), there are no private properties with views of J.C. Boyle Reservoir; therefore, private property land values at J.C. Boyle Reservoir would not be affected by the Proposed Action and alternatives. Thus, there would be no changes to property tax revenues to Klamath County from changing property values.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-4	<p>The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long term after the dams are removed. The length of time for jobs created by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would vary by activity and occur throughout the 15 year time period of the program. Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR summarizes the expected implementation time of each KBRA activity.</p> <p>Executive Order – Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects, signed by President Obama on February 6, 2009, encourages Federal agencies to “consider requiring the use of project labor agreements in connection with large-scale construction projects in order to promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement.” Section 5 of the order states that “This order does not require an executive agency to use a project labor</p>	No

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>agreement on any construction project, nor does it preclude the use of a project labor agreement in circumstances not covered by this order, including leasehold arrangements and projects receiving Federal financial assistance. This order also does not require contractors or subcontractors to enter into a project labor agreement with any particular labor organization.” (http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/ExecutiveOrderUseofProjectLaborAgreementsforFederalConstructionProjects/). It cannot be determined at this time how many construction jobs would be hired through unions. The Proposed Action would also create many additional jobs not in the construction sector, such as in the fishing, recreation, and agricultural industries and through the KBRA.</p>	
	<p>Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates potential effects to utility rates of PacifiCorp customers, specifically on p. 3.15-48 for the No Action/No Project Alternative, 3.15-63 for the Proposed Action, 3.15-81 for the Partial Facilities Removal Alternative, 3.15-84 to 3.15-85 for the Fish Passage at Four Dams Alternative, and 3.15-87 for Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Iron Gate and Copco 1 Alternative. PacifiCorp considers many factors in setting customer rates which in turn are subject to Oregon Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California PUC approval; therefore, it is difficult to assess the size of potential rate effects or even the extent to which rates might increase at all under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Utility rates under the dam removal alternatives are not expected to increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs. For the fish passage alternatives, customer rates would likely increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of construction, operations and maintenance costs for fish passage facilities. The degree to which the cost could be passed to the ratepayers is not known and would be subject to Oregon and California PUCs.</p>	
	<p>Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.15, and the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), evaluates the potential effects on property values. While certain scenic, recreational, and accessibility changes following dam removal would likely decrease the value of privately owned parcels around Iron Gate and Copco 1 Reservoirs in the near term, studies of dam removal have also found that water quality and aquatic resource improvements resulting from dam removal lead to long-term increases in property values. Indeed, dam removal would have the potential to increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain. A literature review was conducted of studies of the</p>	

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

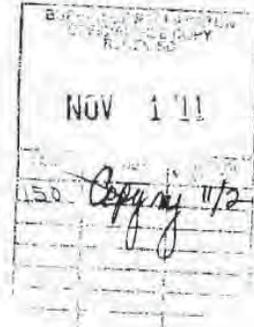
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	impacts of previous dam removal on property values. The literature shows that property values are dictated by local circumstances and ongoing background economic trends, and predicting or measuring the direct impacts of dam removal on property values does not yield conclusive findings.	
GP_MC_1018_149-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	No

GP_LT_1101_307

October 26, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez
 MP150, Bureau of Reclamation
 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

Dennis Jefcoat
 Candidate for Klamath County Commissioner
 PO Box 65
 Chiloquin, Or 97624 Email: dnj245@yahoo.com



RE: Klamath Secretarial Determination Process Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dam Removal
 (1) Public comments at the Chiloquin meeting held October 19, 2011
 (2) Comment on the correctness of the EIS/EIR Process

Copies to: Don Gentry, Vice Chairman Klamath Tribes
 Congressman Greg Walden
 Senator Jeff Merkley
 Ron Wyden

← Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

On October 19, 2011, I attended the EIS/EIR hearing in the City of Chiloquin, Klamath County Community Center at 6PM. I was one of about 13 speakers to address the Klamath Dam removal issue. My remarks included the following statements.

- a. As a Republican candidate for county commissioner, I am opposed to dam removal.
- b. All republican candidates for County Commissioners have publicly expressed opposition to Dam Removal.
- c. The Klamath County Board of County Commissioner incumbents, Commissioner Hukill and Switzer are opposed to Dam Removal along with Commissioner Linthicum who spoke in opposition to dam removal in the October 18th Meeting in Klamath Falls.
- d. The proposed local and State Republican Party platform is opposed to Dam Removal.

After I spoke, some tribal supporters/members immediately stated for the record in their individual remarks that I was a liar and that the incumbent County Commissioners approved Dam removal. In the October 25, 2011 regularly scheduled meeting of the Klamath County Board of Commissioners, Commissioners Hukill and Switzer affirmed publicly that they are opposed to Dam removal and for the KBRA. A voice copy of this meeting is attached as evidence of misrepresented facts.

Classification	PEJ 12.00
Project	12
Control No	11082033
Folder I.D.	1153134
Date Input & initials	11/1/2011 LW

SCANNED

Why is this important?

Comment 2 - NEPA

Protecting my good name from slander by individual tribal supporters and members is not as important as the understanding that the entire KBRA, EIS EIR process is flawed for one simple reason.

NO ONE HAS BEEN REQUIRED IN THIS ENTIRE DECADE LONG PROCESS TO GIVE TESTIMONY UNDER OATH TO A DUELY CONSTITUTED FEDERAL BODY WITH A FEDERAL PENALTY OF PERJURY ATTACHED FOR INTENTIONAL FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

Comment 3 - KHSA

The public and I suspect that avoiding truth and consequences for misrepresentation was the primary reason the KBRA/EIS/EIR agreement was conceived in secret nonpublic meetings before it was set for public hearings.

The Secretary of the Interior and congress is being asked to approve a project that may cost billions of dollars, and has the possibility of destroying the life of a major river eco system for years to come. This project may destroy the economic life of hundreds of Klamath County citizens. The conclusions for going forward cannot be based on self-serving perjured statements by people on all sides of this issue to include federal and state employees. If wrong, the damage cannot be undone for decades.

Comment 4 - NEPA

The determination process is an outrageous abuse of government power and bureaucratic process. There is no accountability for false and misleading statements by private citizens and or public employees. Without accountability, there is no truth; there is only hearsay and unfounded unreliable private opinion.

If Congress is to go forth on this proposal, I will demand as a private citizen and I will demand as a County Commissioner if elected into office that before this proposal is approved, congress itself should obtain testimony of its truthfulness and hold anyone found giving false testimony in contempt of congress.

Comment 5 - KBRA

The Klamath basin needs a negotiated KBRA agreement that works for all citizens that is based on peer reviewed science and open political negotiations between all parties. This cannot happen if false misleading information of any type for any purpose is used for the basis of conclusions for dam removal or KBRA implementation.

Sincerely



Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1101_307-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-3	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. The negotiations are now over and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) are being evaluated through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. Both laws require meaningful public participation and disclosure of possible impacts of a range of alternatives before the Federal and State governments can implement those actions described in the KBRA and KHSA.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-5	The KBRA does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with NEPA, CEQA, 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 and requirements for the use of best available science.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. DENNIS JEFcoat: Dennis Jefcoat, J-e-f-c-o-a-t.

Chiloquin.

Last night at Klamath fairgrounds you heard on the Republican side voices, three commissioners, who are apparently sitting, and all of the Republican candidates for commissioner, all say we are opposed to dam removal.

On the Democrat side, we have no Democrats sitting in office. I can't speak for them other than Kirk Oakes, who frequently runs for office, and they don't seem to make it into office. This is an important point, politically speaking.

Comment 1 - KHSA

There is 32,000 plus registered voters in this county, over 60,000 residents, 70,000, something like that, depending on how you want to count.

The dam removal affects less than ten percent of that population, probably five to ten percent are landowners, tribal members. They all have enormous stakes.

What was left out of the equation -- and I have to commend you, by the way, for the excellent work that you did, but I've read all these 2700 pages, I have tried to,

tremendous work.

Comment 1 cont. - KHSA

But what was left out of the equation here was those other 60,000 that have to pay for this one way or another. The county taxpayer, the state taxpayer and the American taxpayer.

You cannot meet in private, exclude us.

You cannot demand -- and I say us, the American taxpayer, because I'm representing that person, me, the taxpayer -- and tell us that we have no concerns in these matters because you're telling us, the biologists, the geologists, the tribes, that everybody else is going to have to pay for this project and we say no. We are not going to pay for it.

That is why this community, that is why the Republican Party, that is why the Republican Party Central Committee in this community in written documents is firmly against it. We say no because we did not have the 24th seat at the process while you were conducting this. You had 23 other places but not the 24th representing the taxpayer.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Now, when it comes to affordable power, my group would say hydroelectric power is cheap and clean. But there is good argument in here that what is being produced is not otherwise.

What I say to PacifiCorp, if this dam is so unprofitable why not deed it over to the county of Klamath and let us run it. If it were that unprofitable they would have unloaded it a long time ago. Obviously it isn't.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

I think that we can redo the dams, have the fish ladders, have other means of mitigating these issues that affect their tribes. This is their heritage. It has to be looked after. There has got to be ways of doing it, and it has to be done economically.

Comment 4 - NEPA

The last point is some certainty. There is nothing in your 2700 pages of documents that creates some certainty to the taxpayer and the ratepayer, even to the tribes. It's all if this happens, if that happens, it may. There is a lot of "mays" in there, but there is no "shalls" and "wills".

Comment 5 - Proposed Project/Action

And there is no guarantee that if you tear down the dams and if all that silt goes down and wipes out the salmon for the next five or ten years, which is a possibility, maybe even a probability in this thing, what are you, the federal government, and the state government, going to do to correct the issue?
There is always -- and every time there is an action, there is a reaction. Every time we try something

in society, then it did work or they don't work. If they don't work there is nothing in your plan that says the state and the governor is going to step in and kick in two or three hundred million. Are the feds going to kick in four or five hundred million to undue unforeseeable damage?

And so you have created uncertainty. And we can have more damage from dam removal than leaving them there.

I think there are other alternatives.

Comment 6 - Other

I summarize by saying that somewhere in here the taxpayer has to be considered. We don't want to pay billions of dollars or millions of dollars for something that is not sum certain in its costs and its results.

Thank you.

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_178-1	<p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Act (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 of the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>The KHSA includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Klamath County are one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior when making a decision.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_178-2	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_178-3	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes an alternative that provides fish ladders at each dam in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_178-4	<p>Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."</p> <p>Writing an environmental document such as the EIS/EIR involves some degree of forecasting. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can in the EIS/EIR.</p>	No

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_178-5	<p>Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam decommissioning, O&M, mitigation • Commercial fishing • Reservoir recreation • Ocean sport fishing • In-river sport fishing • Whitewater recreation • Tribal economies • KBRA Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs • Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions • Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions • Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes • Property values • Utility rates <p>As noted in Section 15144 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations, writing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) necessarily involves some degree of forecasting. While foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible, the Lead Agencies must use their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can. The Lead Agencies have made their best efforts to ensure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussions and analyses in the Draft EIS/EIR. They have identified the methodologies used and have made explicit references to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Section 3.3 in the Draft EIS/EIR provides an analysis of the effects of each of the alternatives to Aquatic 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 considered 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 evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Additionally, the Klamath dams are also blocking at least</p>	No

Comment Author Jefcoat, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>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).</p> <p>The EIS/EIR also includes several other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to aquatic species in Section 3.3.4.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-27 Disease.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p>	
GP_MC_1019_178-6	<p>Natural systems often lack definitive data about the potential risks and benefits of any particular action (or inaction), requiring decision makers to act based on their best professional judgment and interpretation of incomplete and imperfect data</p>	No

GP_WI_1111_526

From: jerrypcfc@sbcglobal.net [SMTP: JERRYPCFC@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:56:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath river
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: Klamath river

Body: [Klamath draft eis/eir I support alternative 2](#)

 Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_526-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_480

From: jessen@redwoodtree.net[SMTP:JESSEN@REDWOODTREE.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 9:02:45 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen Jessen
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body:

1. I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries.

2. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.

3. The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 2 - KBRA

4. In addition, I demand that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.

5. Lastly, the Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_480-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-2	The fisheries programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) apply to the Shasta and Scott Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities throughout the basin programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-3	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. The BO does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP_WI_1111_503

From: johnjacobjewett@yahoo.com[SMTP: JOHNJACOBJEWETT@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:13:39 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Jewett
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries, and strangling the area's economy

Alternative 2 will help restore salmon runs (dramatically increasing steelhead populations), and ensure predictable water deliveries to irrigators

The dams don't make economic sense: if upgraded to modern standards they'll actually operate at a \$20 million annual loss

Even the owner (PacifiCorp) wants these privately owned dams taken out

I support healthy fisheries and a healthy local economy (dam removal brings many jobs to the area) -- and I support Alternative 2.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_503-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1018_036

From: jevs@endeavourcapital.com[SMTP:JEVS@ENDEAVOURCAPITAL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 11:02:00 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: KBRA
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - KBRA

Name: John
Organization: Sevenmile Creek Ranch

Subject: KBRA

Body: As a local ranch owner in Klamath County, I believe on balance KBRA is good for the region, a net job creator, good for fish and wildlife and a positive. While not perfect, it appears all sides have made concessions and the result is good for a vast majority of the parties in the Klamath Basin.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_036-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No

GP_WI_1111_501

From: arajhnsn@gmail.com[SMTP: ARAJHNSN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 10:44:14 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Protect the Salmon!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ara Johnson
Organization:

Subject: Protect the Salmon!

Body: Bring down the dams on the Klamath River.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Johnson, Ara
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_501-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_749

From: dalejson@aol.com [SMTP: DALEJSON@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 3:03:13 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Irongate Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dale Johnson
Organization:

Subject: Irongate Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Economics



Body: I do not understand why we are forcing this on a community that does not want the dams removed. It will cost the community members jobs.

The feds readily admit this is a "done deal" but they have to go through the motions.

Comment 2 - Fish



There is no evidence that the fishing conditions will improve once the dams are removed but there is plenty of evidence the quality of fishing will diminish.

Comment Author Johnson, Dale
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_749-1	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (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.</p> <p>Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created of 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	No
GP_EM_1117_749-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.</p>	No

Comment Author Johnson, Dale
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes. The comment as presented provides no evidence that the quality of fishing will diminish under any of the Alternatives considered.	

GP_WI_1116_691

From: djohnson46@msn.com[SMTP: DJOHNSON46@MSN.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 8:29:51 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dennis L. Johnson
Organization:

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Other/General

Body: The Salmon population needs to be restored

Comment Author Johnson, Dennis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_691-1	Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Purpose and Need and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project Objectives include “advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin.” All action alternatives were identified to further this need. See Chapter 2 and Appendix A of the EIS/EIR for more information.	No

GP_EM_1116_692

From: Mark Johnson[SMTP:EGGS@MYEXCEL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 8:24:01 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath dam comment:
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Mark Johnson

721 NE Memorial Drive

Grants Pass, OR 97526

"Friend of the Court"

We had dam removals forced down our throats up here on the Rogue River. People are still madder than hornets at the government and the environmental folks.

I won't go into the scientific rhetoric. The Klamath dams are old. So what? If fish passage is the issue, improve that. In the case of Savage Rapids dam here in Grants Pass... a gravity feed irrigation dam, our self reliant pumping system was replaced with electric pumps. Now, we have a couple hundred thousand dollar electric bill to pay every year. The grid goes down, I've got no irrigation water at the house. So much for self sufficient.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If the dams need upgrades or replacement with better systems, that is one thing. Going backwards by total removal, that is insanity. Where is the replacement energy production to the grid? A coal plant in Utah?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The Klamath river runs opposite most other Pacific rivers. It starts off warmer and dirtier. As the water heads down the canyon, it gets cleaner and cooler. The dams inventory water... let it cool..... and control the water flow and temp, for not only wildlife, but human use. There tends to be accumulation of silts behind the dams that often contain toxins.

Our Gold Rey dam was removed in a rush. The Army Corps never dredged out the silt behind the dam. This is the same with Savage Rapids.

The fact is: this silt has cemented the bottom of our best spawning holes in the Rogue River!!

Historic spawning gravels and deep cold water holes...such as the one at Pierce Riffle...are now half the depth, and the bottom of the river looks like some body poured concrete down there.

The government has ruined the spawning holes on the Rogue.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

If you want to save coho, well... better take back some of the water getting pumped out of the Trinity, and stop the Russian and Korean trawlers from mugging the fish off shore in the gulf of Alaska. You could produce more coho at the hatchery, maybe reduce the king production slightly. That is an option.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Comment 5 - ITAs

The tribes take is basically non monitored. It's their right to a portion of the fisheries. It's not their right to decimate the fishery. It's not their right to take the water rights from the white eyes, just for spite.

The govt plays one group against another. The govt encourages one group with subsidies to harvest even more fish, yet attempts to attack innocent water users up stream if they so much as harm one fingerling.

The government's behavior on this issue is bipolar - manic depressive.

Comment Author Johnson, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_692-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-3	The causes of fish population decline are described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The section states that "The major activities identified as responsible for the decline of Coho salmon in Oregon and California and/or degradation of their habitat included logging, road building, grazing, mining, urbanization, stream channelization, dams, wetland loss, beaver trapping, artificial propagation, overfishing, water withdrawals, and unscreened diversions for irrigation (NOAA Fisheries Service 1997)."	No
GP_EM_1116_692-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-5	State Management of Ocean Fisheries While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three miles out falls with the States. Thus, the States of Oregon, Washington and California have primary jurisdiction for regulations concerning near shore ocean commercial and recreational fisheries, but generally manage based on harvest levels stipulated by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) confirms their annual ocean commercial fishing regulations in April of each year subsequent to recommendations from the PFMC. The California Fish and Game Commission also meets in April to establish proposed ocean recreational fishing regulations for the season. River Fisheries From 1934 until 1977 the State had prohibited all Indian gill net fishing on the lower 20 miles of the River. State regulation of the Indian fisheries ended in 1977 after two court cases, <i>Mattz v. Arnett</i> and <i>Arnett v. 5 Gill Nets</i> . These two cases determined: first, that the old Klamath Indian Reservation had not been abandoned and that it was still "Indian Country", and as a consequence, that the State of California did not have the jurisdiction to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath. Regulation of Indian fisheries on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which at that time included what is now the Yurok Reservation, was taken over by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977. Through a	Yes

Comment Author Johnson, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>1978 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Indian Affairs and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided yearly evaluations of the salmon runs into the River and monitored the Indian net harvest. Hoopa Valley Tribe took over monitoring programs for their Tribal fisheries on the Trinity River portion of the Reservation in 1983. On the lower 43 miles of the Klamath River the USFWS continued monitoring the Yurok fishery until 1994 when the newly authorized Yurok Tribal Council, through their Fisheries Program, took over management of their fisheries on the Yurok Reservation.</p> <p>Cooperative Management</p> <p>Due to an unprecedented closure of ocean fisheries in 1986, a Klamath River Salmon Management Group (KRSMG) was formed under the PFMC to discuss Klamath River Fall Chinook issues. This Group set its own precedent by bringing together, for the first time, Federal, State, Tribal, and commercial and recreational fishing representatives for the negotiation of management and allocation issues. After arduous negotiations they arrived at consensus recommendations to the PFMC for a new method of managing harvest to meet the River's spawning escapement goal, and an Agreement on how to divide the predicted harvestable salmon in 1986. It was this group which initiated Harvest Rate Management for the Klamath River fall Chinook, and the first formal allocation of a portion of the harvest to Tribal fisheries. Congress adopted the Klamath Basin Restoration Act (PL 99-662), in October, 1986. The Act created a new 11 member Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to supersede the original Management Group. The KFMC's advisory function is to make harvest management recommendations to the various management agencies including the PFMC. All recommendations passed forward to agencies or to the PFMC must be with the consensus of all members.</p> <p>Both the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes now have full management authority over regulation of their fisheries. Harvest levels are set according to run predictions and allocation limits and regulations for quotas, closures, and gear are developed annually by the Tribes.</p> <p>The State of California, through the California Fish and Game Commission, retains full regulatory authority over the Klamath River recreational fishery. The Commission now convenes in early March of each year for a policy decision on the upcoming season's in-river recreational allocation. The expected harvest allocation is then forwarded to the KFMC and the PFMC for their consideration in setting ocean seasons.</p>	

Comment Author Johnson, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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Monitoring Harvest and Escapement

Between 10 to 20 percent of the juvenile fish reared in hatcheries have microscopic size "Coded Wire Tags" (CWT) implanted in their snout prior to being released. They also have the small fatty adipose fin from their back clipped off, denoting them as CWT fish. When these marked fish are harvested, or return to the hatcheries as adults, the CWT's are extracted and decoded. The tags provide information on where they were reared and released, when they were released, what size they were, and how many were in the release group. Based on calculated ratios between the number of marked hatchery fish and unmarked and natural fish, biologists can then determine the contribution of a stock of fish to the total harvest and estimate overall harvest impacts on specific stocks. During the fishing season the States of California and Oregon monitor the harvest of salmon. Port samplers examine a portion of all ocean landed commercial and recreational fish and recover coded wire tags, and record length weight ratios of a portion of the catch and harvest time and area information. This data is then applied to the total sales receipts of the commercial catch and the total harvest estimates of the recreational fisheries. Post-season estimates of the total number of Klamath fall chinook harvested in the mixed-stock ocean fisheries can then be calculated.

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

The Trinity River harvest is monitored through creel census and mark and recapture data. Scale samples are also taken from all in-river harvests and spawned carcasses to assist in estimating the age composition of the in-river run. This analysis provides for the calculation of how many three, four, and five-year-old fish escaped ocean fisheries. One of the unfortunate aspects of salmon management is that you don't know how you're doing until it's all over. Each year ocean fisheries start in the spring or early

Comment Author Johnson, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>summer, the in-river fisheries reach maximum effort during late summer and fall, and the final runs of the fish to their natal streams and to the hatcheries are not complete until late November or December. Finally, at that point in time, an estimate of what the total population of adult fish was for that year can be computed and compared to what was predicted. Based on hatchery returns, spawning ground surveys, and harvest data, the total distribution of the population to the harvest sectors, and natural and hatchery spawning components can be enumerated. The California Department of Fish and Game summarizes all information in a "Mega-Table" in January of each year.</p> <p>Information Sharing and Negotiation</p> <p>In February of each year the California Department of Fish and Game holds a Salmon Informational Meeting to inform the public of the past year's management results, and the upcoming season's estimated populations and management concerns. The KFMC also usually meets during this time frame to begin developing recommendations for harvest allocation and regulations for the PFMC. The Department of the Interior, through the Tribes, confirms at the KFMC and PFMC level, that they will be putting in place regulations and quotas for Tribal fisheries that will target 50 percent of the available harvest while protecting the escapement. The California Fish and Game Commission informs the PFMC by early March what the targeted in-river recreational fishery harvest will be based on a percentage of the overall non-tribal allocation.</p> <p>Source: (Klamath Salmon: Understanding Allocation Ronnie M. Pierce February 1998 Funding Provided by the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force United States Fish and Wildlife Service) (Cooperative Agreement # I4-48-II333-98-G002)</p>	

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:52:57 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Klamath dams:
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Mark Johnson <eggs@myexcel.com> 11/16/2011 7:29 AM >>>
Mark Johnson
721 NE Memorial Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526

"Friend of the Court"

Comment 1 - FERC

We had dam removals forced down our throats up here on the Rogue River. People are still madder than hornets at the government and the environmental folks.

I won't go into the scientific rhetoric. The Klamath dams are old. So what? If fish passage is the issue, improve that. In the case of Savage Rapids dam here in Grants Pass... a gravity feed irrigation dam, our self reliant pumping system was replaced with electric pumps. Now, we have a couple hundred thousand dollar electric bill to pay every year. The grid goes down, I've got no irrigation water at the house. So much for self sufficient.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If the dams need upgrades or replacement with better systems, that is one thing. Going backwards by total removal, that is insanity. Where is the replacement energy production to the grid? A coal plant in Utah?

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The Klamath river runs opposite most other Pacific rivers. It starts off warmer and dirtier. As the water heads down the canyon, it gets cleaner and cooler. The dams inventory water... let it cool..... and control the water flow and temp, for not only wildlife, but human use.

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

There tends to be accumulation of silts behind the dams that often contain toxins. Our Gold Rey dam was removed in a rush.

Comment 5 - Sediment Transport

The Army Corps never dredged out the silt behind the dam. This is the same with Savage Rapids. The fact is: this silt has cemented the bottom of our best spawning holes in the Rogue River!! Historic spawning gravels and deep cold water holes... such as the one at Pierce Riffle... are now half the depth, and the bottom of the river looks like some body poured concrete down there.

The goverment has ruined the spawning holes on the Rogue.

Comment 6 - Fish

If you want to save coho, well... better take back some of the water getting pumped out of the Trinity, and stop the Russian and Korean trawlers from mugging the fish off shore in the gulf of Alaska. You could produce more coho at the hatchery, maybe reduce the king production slightly. That is an option.

Comment 7 - ITAs

The tribes take is basically non monitored. It's their right to a portion of the fisheries. It's not their right to decimate the fishery. It's not their right to take the water rights from the white eyes, just for spite.

The govt plays one group against another. The govt encourages one group with subsidies to harvest even more fish, yet attempts to attack innocent water users up stream if they so much as harm one fingerling.

The government's behavior on this issue is bipolar - manic depressive.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1021-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5).</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-4	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-5	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-6	<p>Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.</p> <p>Master Response Gen-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-7	<p>The tribal fishery is regulated by tribal, state and federal regulations. Additional information on regulation of fish harvest can be found in Section 3.12 and Pierce 1998.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the</p>	Yes

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document.</p> <p>Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the Secretary of the Interior prior to a final decision on the proposed project.</p>	

GP_EM_1118_784

From: Richard A. Johnson[SMTP:RICKADDRESS@COX.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 1:43:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; Gordon Leppig
Subject: Kalamoth Damn removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

I first finished the Kalamoth Damn 1964. Each year I spend some vacation time northeast of California and south Oregon. As a fisherman I've seen the decline of our environment, specifically the Pacific Salmon and Stealhead population. It is an invaluable resource as food and commercial and recreational reserves. The reclamation of the Kalamoth water makes environmental and economic sense. I strongly favor damn removal!!

Sincerely,

Richard Johnson

Comment Author Johnson, Richard
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_784-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1110_491

From: heartwood1@msn.com[SMTP: HEARTWOOD1@MSN.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 6:58:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert W Johnson
Organization:

Subject: Removal of Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Please remove the Klamath Dams. And help restore the Wild Salmon runs that use to be there.

Comment Author Johnson, Robert
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_491-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1020_256

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

October 20, 2011

Subject: Comments on Draft EIS/EIR Dam Removal on the Klamath River

The following specific comments are provided on the document:

Comment 1 - NEPA

1. The cumulative effects analysis is woefully lacking. The Trinity River flows provided the cool and clear water flows to the lower Klamath River down stream from where the two rivers join. These flows were, and still are, essential for the salmon and steelhead as they enter the Klamath River from the ocean. The removal of up to 50% of the Trinity flows from the Klamath system and transferring them by way of a tunnel to the Sacramento River system had and continues to have a profound affect on the ability to restore fish species, provide clean and cool water, and maintain essential flows. The cumulative effects analysis must contain a full analysis of the effects of this water transfer. As written, this is currently a fatal flaw in the Draft EIS/EIR. It is not possible to make up for these flows with water from the upper Klamath River.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

2. The statements regarding sediment loads after dam removal are not accurate and do not reflect the actual studies. I have taken the time to read the studies. Your statement, "Sediment would be washed down the river when dams are removed, impacting water quality down stream for two to three months, potentially killing some coho salmon smolts and steelhead in the river.", is misleading. The reports noted that in year one after removal flows would carve a channel through the sediment with a minimum two to three month affect. However, the reports also noted that as flows increase in future years due to the fact that precipitation varies year to year, that the channels will widen or shift around in the remaining sediment bed. In fact sediment transport down stream after dam removal could have serious effects for up to 20 years. As each successive dam is removed, a new wave of sediment will move down river. The statements in the Draft EIS/EIR do not adequately reflect the reports. There needs to be a full analysis with a display of the "worst case" scenario so that people can clearly see the potential for long term loss of salmon and steelhead smolts in the river and the effects of sediment deposits covering spawning grounds. One study actually stated that the results being forecasted were "dubious at best".

3. There is already a working fish ladder on the John C. Boyle dam located in Oregon. This ladder is actively used by redband rainbow trout moving up river to spawn in both Spencer Creek and the canyon area beyond the reservoir. It clearly shows that fish ladders are a very viable option on the two small dams.

Comment 3 - FERC

SCANNED

11/20/11
11/20/11
11/20/11
Date: 11/20/11

Comment 4 - Alternatives

The following is added as a suggestion:

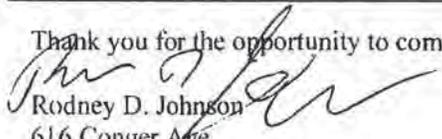
Develop an alternative that looks at the removal of one dam, Iron Gate, only. Once the dam is removed, a multi-year study would be put into place to monitor the actual effects of such dam removal. Based on the results, any further dam removal consideration would be based on actual facts, not speculation. Removing the entire series of dams based on speculation and highly varied opinions is not a sound decision.

Summary:

Comment 5 - NEPA

I am not for or opposed to dam removal. The analysis presented in the Draft EIS/EIR is not sufficient for anyone to make a sound decision. In reading through the document and supporting studies, I found a lot of speculation on effects, along with a lot of disagreement on the potential effects.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.



Rodney D. Johnson
616 Conger Ave.
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Comment Author Johnson, Rodney
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_256-1	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) does not propose to divert any additional water from the Trinity River to the Sacramento River system and therefore it does not analyze the direct, indirect, or cumulative effects of such a diversion. It is assumed that the comment author is referring to the Trinity River Diversion, which was authorized by an act of Congress in 1955 and completed in 1964 by Reclamation. The Trinity River Diversion is an approved and ongoing activity; therefore it is analyzed in the EIS/EIR as part of baseline or existing conditions for the Lower Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-3	The comment states that fish ladders are a viable option for resident trout on smaller dams, and thus infers that fish ladders on the smaller dams would be a viable option for Chinook salmon and steelhead that may access the upper river. While we agree that effective fish ladders can provide safe, timely, and effective fish passage, and that J.C. Boyle Dam has an existing fishway for migration of rainbow/redband trout, the current fish screen and ladder at the dam do not meet current State and Federal fish passage criteria and impair upstream migration, and their effectiveness has greatly declined in the years since installation in 1959 (Administrative Law Judge at p. 27, FOF 3-9 and 3-10). Consequently, the Services prescribed fishways at the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project facilities designed to meet current criteria and ensure safe, timely, and effective passage for anadromous species, as well as resident trout.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-4	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 an alternative that would remove Iron Gate Dam first, then use data collected from dam removal to determine if and how to remove other facilities. This alternative is similar to Alternative 7 - Sequenced Removal of Four Dams (analyzed in Appendix A). Under this alternative, sequencing dam removal over three to five years would lengthen the amount of time that high concentrations of suspended sediment would be in the Klamath River. Under the Proposed Action, the sediment	No

Comment Author Johnson, Rodney
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_256-5	<p>release could result in adverse effects to salmonids, but the salmonids are predicted to have a strong recovery because they would not have an entire year-class exposed to multiple months of high suspended sediments. Extending the sediment release over multiple years would impact both adults, as they migrate upstream, and their progeny, when they migrate downstream in the subsequent year(s). Impacts to focal fish species would be greater because the sediment would affect multiple life-stages of fish over multiple years (Stillwater Sciences 2011).</p> <p>Alternative 7 was not be carried forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not avoid or lessen the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Action and may increase effects to fish associated with sediment release from the reservoirs over multiple years.</p> <p>Writing an environmental document such as the EIS/EIR involves some degree of forecasting. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p>	No

GP_WI_1114_670

From: littleredshrub@gmail.com[SMTP:LITTLEREDSHRUB@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 6:27:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-dam ASAP
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Holly Johnston
Organization:

Subject: Un-dam ASAP

Comment 1 - Alternatives



Body: The dams on the Klamath need to be removed as soon as possible. If they are not, the salmon may not last long enough for the river to be un-dammed. I urge this organization to call for an earlier year of dam removal than 2020. As it is, the salmon may not last that long.

Comment Author Johnston, Holly
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_670-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_EM_1116_719

From: Rosslyn Jones[SMTP:ROSSLYNWJONES@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:53:57 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Comment against dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Real Estate

To abrogate private property rights for the sake of Non-Native fish species is criminal. More-over it stinks of Agenda21!

Comment Author Jones, Rosslyn
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_719-1	<p>The fish species that would benefit from removal of the Four Facilities (as analyzed in Section 3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) include native anadromous species. The reservoirs currently provide habitat for non-native species (also listed and analyzed in Section 3.3), which would be lost if the dams are removed. During Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of the Four Facilities, the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) issued mandatory fishways and passage for native fish at each of the Four Facilities. All parties to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (including PacifiCorp) concluded that agreement under the KHSA and dam removal, as envisioned under the KHSA, was the more cost-effective solution for ratepayers compared to relicensing the Four Facilities and complying with the DOC and DOI mandatory terms and conditions and prescriptions. More about this is described in Chapter 1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and in the Secretarial Overview Determination Report.</p> <p>Master Response RE-4 Takings.</p>	No

GP_WI_1229_1197

From: mrpepe001@hotmail.com[SMTP: MRPEPE001@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 11:09:37 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jose
Organization: not corporate America

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Everyone off the Klamath rivers should be able to enjoy the healthy protein rich Salmon again. Plus there is greener n cleaner ways to produce energy nowadays. Stop being selfish n greedy old private land owning Americans that took over every thing with the US military. Dnt deny it.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1197-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1108_403

From: marla_joy@suddenlink.net [SMTP: MARLA_JOY@SUDDENLINK.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 5:18:59 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marla Joy
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam removal

Body: I support Alternative 2, full removal of the dams. Thank you for your attention to this matter, Sincerely, Marla Joy

Comment Author Joy, Marla
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_403-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_323

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

MS. KALT: Hello. My name is Jennifer Kalt, and
I live in McKinleyville.

MS. JONES: Could you spell your name?

MS. KALT: K-a-l-t.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm here to express strong support for dam
removal for all four dams, whether it's full facilities
or partial facilities removal. I believe that removal of
the dams will make huge strides towards addressing the
water quality impacts from toxic algae, nutrients,
temperature, and all the other problems that are
affecting the fish.

I do have some concerns that there may not be
enough water for fish in the driest years, especially
Coho. And I will be submitting written comments, which I
will get into more detail about all that.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_323-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MF_1025_241



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 (release print) _____
Comment 1 - Approves _____
of Dam Removal _____

Jennifer Katt

Notes:

Dam Removal is critical if
we are going to restore water
quality to the point where fish
populations can be recovered
along with tribal, commercial, &
recreational fishing.

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

Comment Author Kalt, Jennifer
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_241-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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Name (please print) Steve Kandra

Representing Self

Notes: Pro-Settlements

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

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GP_ME_1019_105

Comment Author Knadra, Steve
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_105-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No