GP_MC_1018_157

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEVE KANDRA: My name is Steve Kandra, K-a-n-d-r-a. I'm a project farmer from Merrill, Tule Lake, Siskiyou County.

I would like to thank everybody for the opportunity to comment on the Klamath Hydro Project Environmental Impact Statement and Report.

I'm a Klamath Irrigation Project farmer. The Kandra family is now celebrating its 100 years of farming in the Klamath Basin. On the family farm there are rows of implements, vehicles and tractors built in the 1940's, '50s, and '60s. Many of those machines are serviceable, but the cost of maintaining them is prohibitive. The machines are energy inefficient and in many cases are more hazardous to the operator and observers than more recent technologies. The old machines are reminders of glorious times past. To succeed we have adapted and innovated.

Comment 1 - Economics

The debate this evening is about PacifiCorp's hydro project on the Klamath River. I would prefer the discussion be about how to provide irrigators water supply certainty, affordable energy to pump with, and protection from regulations caused by fisheries in distress.

The hydro project does not store water for irrigation; operate for flood control; provide agriculture with affordable power rates or provide any environment protection to farmers and ranchers.

For PacifiCorp's hydro project there is no key things just as they are options. There will be change, and that change will be paid for by the ratepayers.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

PacifiCorp has stated very publicly that it is in the best interest of its customers and the company to consider decommissioning the hydro project.

In a manual for living that is found in most homes, a very great man gave us two commandments: Respect God and his creation; treat your neighbor as you would like to be treated yourself.

I pray that concrete and iron dams are not ideological icons to be revered above the creations of God. Our neighborhood is made up of more than just folks that look and think like me. Our neighbors are made up of many cultures and heritages, none more important than the other in the Lord's eyes.

This is not a fish versus people conflict. It is an opportunity for farmers, ranchers, property owners and fishermen to work together for a common solution.

Comment Author	Kandra, Steve
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_343-1	Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed. Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector. The analysis includes, based on implementation of the KBRA are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. Some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Reclamation 2011 and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2011b). Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR is a detailed analysis of the estimated regional economic effects of the KBRA. Agricultural impacts are a function of hydrology modeling estimates. Future hydrologic conditions, including agricultural water supply, are discussed in the technical report entitled "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," which can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov.	No
GP_MC_1018_157-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP_LT_1026_342

October 26, 2011

To Whome it may concern,

Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am a resident of Humboldt County California. The health of the Klamath River and species of fish that depend on it are in a critical state. It is apparent that the removal of the 4 dams on this river is needed immediately, and the wetlands marshes and tributaries of the Klamath River need to be restored. An approach to whole system management needs to be considered to restore health to the entire system. Commercial farming and the dams have poisoned the water and are killing threatened and endangered species and destroying communities and native peoples way of life and food source. The farming and irrigation of the National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is a crime and needs to be phased out. All other farming needs to use organic methods and stop the use of pesticides and chemicals entering the watershed.

Pacificorp is responsible for these crimes of poisoning our water, destroying habitat, diving communities, and degrading cultural heritages. They need to pay for the complete removal of the dams, restoration of the wetlands, marshes and NWR, and pay the irrigators and farmers for their relocation process. It is a crime for the taxpayers to pay for Pacificorps destruction. Please insure for the immediate and complete removal of the 4 dams, restoration of the wetlands and National Wildlife Refuges. Adequate water flows for our Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Shortnose, and Lost River Suker fishes are a floor of 1,000-1,3000 cubic feet per second during the dry season. These fish are expected to be extinct in the next few years. The expected dam removal of 2020 may be too late. Please enact the Clean Water Act, Tribal Indian Treaty Rights, The Endangered and Threatened Species Act, and remove the dams as soon as humanly possible to restore the Klamath River.

Sincerely,

Kelly Karaba
Arcata, Ca 95521

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1026_342-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1118_773

From: kellykaraba@hotmail.com[SMTP:KELLYKARABA@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:37:14 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: kelly karaba
Organization:

Subject: Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

Body: To Whome it may concern,

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

I am a resident of Humboldt County California. The health of the Klamath River and species of fish that depend on it are in a critical state. It is apparent that the removal of the 4 dams on this river is needed immediately, and the wetlands marshes and tributaries of the Klamath River need to be restored. An approach to whole system management needs to be considered to restore health to the entire system.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Commercial farming and the dams have poisoned the water and are killing threatened and endangered species and destroying communities and native peoples way of life and food source. The farming and irrigation of the National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is a crime and needs to be phased out. All other farming needs to use organic methods and stop the use of pesticides and chemicals entering the watershed.

Comment 3 - General/Other

Pacificorp is responsible for these crimes of poisoning our water, destroying habitat, diving communities, and degrading cultural heritages. They need to pay for the complete removal of the dams, restoration of the wetlands, marshes and NWR, and pay the irrigators and farmers for their relocation process. It is a crime for the taxpayers to pay for Pacificorps destruction.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

Please insure for the immediate and complete removal of the 4 dams, restoration of the wetlands and National Wildlife Refuges.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

Adequate water flows for our Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Shortnose, and Lost River Suker fishes are a floor of 1,000-1,3000 cubic feet per second during the dry season. These fish are expected to be extinct in the next few years. The expected dam removal of 2020 may be too late.

Please enact the Clean Water Act, Tribal Indian Treaty Rights, The Endangered and Threatened Species Act, and remove the dams as soon as humanly possible to restore the Klamath River.

Comment 1c - Approves of Dam Removal

Duplicate of GP_WI_1110_480

Please also account the following comments:

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.

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.

Sincerely,

Kelly Karaba
Arcata, Ca 95521

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_773-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-4	Removing the dams sooner than 2020 is similar to Alternative 13 – Federal Takeover of the Project, which is discussed in Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Under this alternative, the Federal government would take control of the dams under the authority of the Federal Power Act. The intent of the Federal Takeover Alternative would be to fast track the removal of the Four Facilities (similar to the intent of the comment author). However, analysis of this alternative found that the Federal requirements for action (including environmental compliance, Congressional approval and funding, California approval and funding, Oregon approval, development of dam removal plans consistent with the Federal Principles and Guidelines on Water Resources on Water and Land Related Resources Implementation Studies, hiring and indemnifying a Dam Removal Entity (DRE) and their contractors, completion of Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act compliance including the necessary biological assessments, 401 and 404 permits, transfer of dam ownership under normal processes, and development of mitigation) would take a long time and not substantially expedite the timeframe included in the Proposed Action. Other ongoing dam decommissioning projects in the region including the Elwha River Restoration Project and the Condit Dam Removal Project, both of which are smaller in total scope than removal of the four Klamath Hydroelectric Facility Dams, have required similar time frames from initial agreement to remove the dam to actual decommissioning. In the case of the Elwha River Restoration Project, the Federal government purchased the dams from the owner Fort James Corporation in 2000 and dam removal was not initiated until 2011 (American Rivers 2011). In the case of the Condit Dam Removal Project, agreement between the owner PacifiCorp and 22 other parties on dam removal was reached in 1999 with the commencement of dam removal, following 12 years of studies, permit filings and stakeholder negotiations, beginning in 2011 (PacifiCorp 2011). As demonstrated by these smaller dam decommissioning projects, including the Elwha River Restoration Project where the Federal government took ownership of the dams, the expedited removal of the dams would not likely be possible and therefore was not included in the alternatives analyzed in more detail in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No

GP_WI_1118_789

From: kmgillick@hotmail.com[SMTP:KMGILLICK@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 8:28:47 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Name: Karina
Organization:

Subject: Remove the dams

Body: I strongly support the full removal of all four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_789-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1120_809

From: bailebear@comcast.net[SMTP:BAILEBEAR@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 1:13:25 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Carol Kato
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: Protect the watersheds and remove the dams.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Kato, Carol
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1120_809-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_862

From: Michael[SMTP:MKEISACKER@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 7:48:04 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: World Peace and saving the Enviroment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do Not destroy the dams, there was a reason why they built them, and you have more reason not to change the environment again. Thank You for your consideration.
Respectively, Michael R Keisacker

Sent from my Phone

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Keisacker, Michael
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_862-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1111_504

From: Leslie Kemp[SMTP:LESLIEKEMP@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:13:30 PM
To: ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 -KHSA

The low water flow of the Klamath river and its tributaries is cause for concern for the survival of the Salmon. We need immediate relief which can be obtained by the removal of the dams. I support immediate removal instead of postponement until 2020 as currently proposed.

Along with this project we need to see restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin and Klamath Lake, to include the lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake.

Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 3 - KBRA

We also need to see 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.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

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 are available to assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Comment 5 - Out of Scope

Sincerely,
Leslie Kemp

Comment Author	Kemp, Leslie
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1111_504-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Survey.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-2	As described in Section 3.5, implementation of programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would increase the amount of water in the Klamath River and maintain the elevation of Upper Klamath Lake. Water allocations and delivery obligations would also be established for the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Tule Lake NWR. Increased certainty of water deliveries and lake elevations would benefit wetland restoration in the NWRs. In addition, under KBRA, lease land farming would continue at Lower Klamath and Tule Lake, and 20 percent of the net lease revenues would be available for habitat enhancement. The KBRA also includes several projects on Upper Klamath Lake that could potentially restore wetlands (see KBRA Section 18.2). The Fisheries Restoration Plan (KBRA Section 10) is intended to include a program of habitat restoration projects that could include wetland restoration as appropriate. See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-3	The fisheries programs under the 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 (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities throughout the basin programmatically.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-4	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 in dry years.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-5	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP_WI_1107_381

From: shellyskennedy@yahoo.com[SMTP:SHELLYSKENNEDY@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 1:56:44 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River hydroelectric dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Shelly Kennedy
Organization: Klamath Property Owners

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River hydroelectric dams

Body: Please keep these dams. They are needed for energy. The river and recreation will be ruined if these dams are destroyed. Look at the blight on the White Salmon River - millions of tons of silt, along with millions of cubic yards of water, scoured out the river bed, destroyed wildlife in and along the river, and made it unusable for recreational kayakers. Taking out these dams, which supply clean, renewable energy to several states, will raise energy costs for everyone. Taking out these dams has much less discernible value than keeping them in and on line. The dam operators should be allowed permit exceptions to continue operating.

Comment Author	Kennedy, Shelly
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_381-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.	No

GP_MC_1018_140

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY: My name is William D. Kennedy, K-e-n-n-e-d-y.

I ranch here in Klamath Falls. I belong to

several local, state and national organizations.

Today I do not represent those organizations, and

today those organizations do not represent me.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I'm here to have a couple of comments about

the draft EIS. Number one, it is a draft. It must

be edited. Number two, it is illegitimate. It's

based on purchased science with predetermined

conclusions, political science. What it amounts to

is a pretty big biological experiment.

Comment 2 - Economics

In the draft, the economic concerns don't

Comment 3 - NEPA

seem to have any basis to them. I think it is quite

large. I have a -- I don't have two binders -- it

would be nice if it was, time to comment on them was

extended.

Comment 4 - General/Other

So it is basically a biological experiment.

I'm more concerned about the social experiment. The

social experiment that is going on should be alarming

and disturbing to everyone here in this room.

The social engineering of this direction that

uses smoking mirrors of consensus and designated quorums has been deliberate while deceptive. This is what's frightening. Deception, coercion, threats to our liberty and civil rights.

This certainly has fractured our communities.

In conclusion, I point out the status quo does not exist in natural resources. Thank you.

Comment Author	Kennedy, William
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_140-1	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is a draft document; it will be revised based on public comments and any changes to the Draft EIS/EIR, as well as responses to public comments, will be presented in the Final EIS/EIR. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-2	Section 3.15 discusses potential economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The economic effects are related to physical effects to environmental resources discussed in other sections of the Draft EIS/EIR, including Section 3.2 Water Quality, Section 3.3 Aquatic Resources, Section 3.8 Water Supply Water Rights, and Section 3.14 Recreation. Each section in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS/EIR includes references that support the analyses and conclusions.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_185

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

MR. BART KENT: Thank you, my name is Bart Kent, B-a-r-t K-e-n-t.

Um, I have had property up at Copco Lake for about 20 years, and I am also a recently retired real estate appraiser in the state of California and an expert witness for 21 years.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

I have been going over the real estate evaluation report that is in the EIS report and I have got some serious, serious concerns with it which I'll have to touch on very lightly.

The effective date for this report is April of 2008. Up at Copco, we began experiencing severe decline in our property values about the time it was announced that the dams would not be relicensed. That is February of 2006, so the effective date is way off on it.

The second problem, most importantly, in this report, it does not estimate the loss of value for the improvements on the property. It's a gross oversight in the report, um, and frankly, I think you need another appraisal report.

There are other problems with it, but with the time restraints, I'll stick to those two.

Comment 2 - Costs

Finally, I want to move to the cost involved for this proposed dam removal. The cost has been stated at about three hundred million for the removal of the four dams. It's important to note that the removal of the four dams is tied to the Klamath's Restoration Agreement. That cost is 1.4 billion dollars, as we speak right now. It does not include litigation, does not include any reimbursement to the property owners who have been suffering so badly, for instance, at Copco.

So, um, one of the purposes of these meetings is to discuss if this dam removal is in the best interests of the public. I would like you to take the message back to Salazar that the dam removal at 1.4 billion dollars during this economic time that we are in, the taxpayers and the ratepayers having to pick up the cost of that, with also our national debt included, and an EIS report which, in itself, says that the results are not guaranteed if these dams are pulled out, please take the message back to him that this is not in the best interests of the public, and to please seriously consider a more common-sense approach, such as the fish passages.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Thank you very much.

Comment Author	Kent, Bart
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_185-1	Master Response RE-1C and E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_185-2	Cost will be considered by the Secretary of the Interior when making the determination on whether or not to remove the four Klamath Facilities on the Klamath River. More detailed information on the costs of implementing the proposed project are presented in the Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, An Assessment of Science and Technical Information, available to the public at the following website: http://klamathrestoration.gov/. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1020_185-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes fish passage at the Four Facilities in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

Comment Author	Kent, Bart
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_284-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-3	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_MF_1020_284-4	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No

GP_WI_1006_021

From: kentappraisal@charter.net[SMTP:KENTAPPRAISAL@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 10:31:30 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR comments
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bart Kent
Organization: private citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR comments

Body: Enclosed are my comments regarding the draft EIS/EIR:

Comment 1 - Cost Estimate

The estimate of cost for dam removal is misleading. The total cost for this project is estimated to be 1.4 billion. Not the 400+/- million which is quoted in the report.

I am a recently retired California Real Estate Appraiser. I believe the appraisal used to determine property value loss due to dam removal has some serious flaws and oversights.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

The effective date of this appraisal should be February 2006. This is when the license for the dams expired. As a property owner on Copco Lake, this is when we began to experience the decline of values due to dam removal. There was much press on the dam removal at this time and the market began to penalize the homes on Copco Lake at this time.

The appraisal does not include site on the parcels affected by dam removal. It only estimates loss of value for vacant land. As an appraiser I believe this is a serious mistake in this appraisal.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

The loss of value for Copco properties was based on the hypothetical condition that the river had been completely restored. No one knows how long this may take and if it will happen. This could take years!! Values should be estimated as of the day after the dams are removed.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_284

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

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: BART KENT

Organization:

Title:

Address: COPCO LAKE

Email: KENT APPRAISAL @ CHARTER. NET

Comments:

Comment 1 - Opposes Dam Removal

PLEASE DO NOT TAKE OUT THE FOUR DAMS. PLEASE GO TO THE ALTERNATIVE PLAN OF FISH PASSAGES.

Comment 2 - Costs

AT A COST OF 1.4 BILLION THIS PROJECT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. THE COST TO RATE PAYERS & TAX PAYERS IS TOO MUCH. ALSO THE RESULTS ARE VERY QUESTIONABLE. AS THE EIS/EIR STATES THIS MAY NOT WORK.

Comment 3 - NEPA

OUR HOME VALUES AROUND COPCO LAKE HAVE BEEN DRASTICLY EFFECTED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF DAM REMOVAL. I AM A RETIRED REAL ESTATE APPRAISER OF 20 T YEARS.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

...u submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at ...nt to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Comment Author	Kent, Bart
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1006_021-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-3	Master Response RE-1C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-4	Master Response RE-1B Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No

GP_WI_1202_957

From: marckiefer@comcast.net[SMTP:MARCKIEFER@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 9:48:35 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marc Kiefer
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: Dear Sir,
The four dams on the Klamath River need & should be removed as soon as possible.
Please do so.
Thank you
Marc Kiefer

Comment Author	Kiefer, Marc
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1202_957-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_122

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BOB KING: My name is Bob King, K-i-n-g.

Set your clock so I can talk more than one and a

third minutes. Last time you took it away from me.

Listen, I want to see the hand of everybody who has read

this agreement.

Okay. There is a few of them, most over here.

But, anyway, those are over 200 pages, looked like the

same thing that wrote healthcare for our government.

Anyway, I will tell you what.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I would like to tell you what the agreement has

done for us. The first place, it has raised our taxes

from $20 an acre on the farms to $46 an acre. We are

paying for it.

On top of that we are paying for three or four

offices with people to run the offices and the attorneys

for the offices out of our tax money.

On top of that our tax money is setting our water

users who we got to get rid of. They have to vote them

out. Our water users are the ones that put this through.

They told us they put it through but it hasn't happened

yet.

Like they said awhile ago, this is not a done deal.

Comment 2 - KHSA

This is up to our congressmen and senators if it goes through. I hope it don't because that's strictly -- took a kindergarten kid to put this threat in this thing or something. Because they didn't know what they were doing. It's just not right.

Like our healthcare bill, there are things in there that -- I won't guarantee it -- on top of that, they started off in 2001, the government decided we needed the environmentalist, we needed a new fishery. They put in a new fishery. They revoked our head gates, which we did not need. They spent $20 million up there on saving the fish, and we still got just as many fish coming in our irrigation water as we ever had.

Anyway, this is serious business. I have farmed for 86 years. For 86 years I have been paying my Social Security. Now they are trying to take it away from me, along with my water and my life. It is gone.

Comment 3 - Economics

All I have been able to save is Social Security, so to speak, plus what I have on the ground, and now they want that. I call them a bunch of leeches.

Comment 4 - Recreation

You'd think our commercial fisherman, you know what they are? They are a bunch of lawyers -- a few lawyers,

not a bunch, a few.

And in January there was only one that had a license. The rest of them had a commercial fishing license. That tells you what a commercial fisherman is, huh?

Anyway, thank you very much. I will get out of here before I get more upset. And I thank you for not taking the phone away from us.

Comment Author	King, Bob
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_122-1	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_MC_1018_122-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	
GP_MC_1018_122-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_122-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1018_124

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MIKE KING: My name is Mike King, K-i-n-g.

Anyway, I'm requesting if we can get an extension of the time line to review the reports. There's no way that a bunch of farmers, or people that are working, in 60 days can go through a 1,864-page report. It's impossible to do that in 60 days and still work all week, and we are in full harvest. It's unfair, for all the farmers who are in harvest right now, to only give them 30 days (sic). So I am requesting now, and I will request in writing also, that I would like to extend this.

Comment 1 - NEPA

And second of all, this study that you guys did, it doesn't do anything to help the problems that we had here in the Klamath Basin. Our problems here in the Klamath Basin stem from the Endangered Species Act. Under the KBRA, there is not one word mentioned to fix any of the Endangered Species Act that caused our problems in 2001. No one takes that into consideration.

Comment 2 - Fish

Dam removal is another thing. Those dams belong to PacifiCorp that you want to remove. PacifiCorp is owned by Warren Buffett. The state of Oregon and the state of California are charging us to take out the

Comment 3 - Hydropower

richest man in the world's dams? That doesn't make a lot of sense. On top of that, he's going to sell us the expensive green power, and dirty power from cogeneration plants. This whole thing is completely political, and I have written my Congressmen and I have called for a full Congressional investigation of the whole damned thing.

Thank you very much.

Comment Author	King, Mike
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_124-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_124-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_124-3	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	

GP_WI_1121_856

From: mkingequipt@yahoo.com[SMTP:MKINGEQUIPT@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 6:06:13 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: eir/eis public comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike King
Organization: on project farmer

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: eir/eis public comment

Body: The Klamath dam removal Has been slanted toward removal because of political reasons and the following Link http://youtu.be/n_4M_0nTI3Q proves it and as am I alternative #1 is the only choice

Comment Author	King, Mike
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_856-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1230_1206

From: mkingequipt@yahoo.com[SMTP:MKINGEQUIPT@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:56:57 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike King
Organization: Home

Subject: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Body: The public comment period for the EIS/EIR was way too short for an 1800 page plus document. I am requesting three more months for review, as this is a permanent decision that will affect our farm forever.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

My biggest complaint is when the facilitator at a Department of Interior public input meeting interrupted my Father during his three minutes of having the floor, not once but twice, then shut the microphone off so no one could hear him. You can see it was a crime against my fathers first amendment rights on this you tube link, http://youtu.be/n_4M_0nTI3Q.

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

Then, there in not any information to take into consideration the patent deed to our water on our farm which is an appendature to our property deeds.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Also, the removal of the cleanest and cheapest form of power is just going to fill the pockets of Warren Buffet, who owns Pacific Power by selling us expensive solar power and transporting it from another state. I choose no action on Dam removal.

Comment 5 - Disapproves Dam Removal

Comment Author	King, Mike
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1206-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-3	The patent deeds are within the Tulelake Irrigation District, which receives water from Reclamation's Klamath Project. The analysis of effects to water supply and water rights is at a detailed level related to dam removal in the Proposed Action, but the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)-related impacts are addressed at a more general level. Potential effects to Reclamation's Klamath Project would be associated with the KBRA rather than dam removal, and these effects are analyzed only generally. The analysis considered effects to all Klamath Project irrigators rather than assessing impacts on a district level.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-4	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

01/01/2010 03:15 FAX GP FX 0928 011 001/001

Elizabeth Vasquez, MP150
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

September 27, 2011

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) on Klamath River dam removal.
(s)?

Dear Klamath Secretarial Determination Process Managers,

Comment 1 - NEPA Process

This fax is sent to formally request an extension of review time. 33 days before a public hearing date on such a large document is insufficient. It contains over 1500 pages and the 2 books together are over 9½ inches thick. Also this time overlaps comment time on Interim Measures 7+8, 179 (ORLO40).

Request for review until March 15th, 2012 will give 6 months. This time would be greatly appreciated. I believe a project of this grandeur deserves adequate review time by private citizens. Your careful consideration of my request is appreciated.

Sincerely,
Lynda King-Clegg

Lynda King-Clegg
PO Box 302
Bly OR 97622
phone & fax
(541) 353 2238

rec'd
c.c.: Dennis D. Lynch, Program Manager
Klamath Secretarial Determination.

Comment Author	King-Clegg, Lynda
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	September 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_FX_0928_011-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP_LT_1018_049

To: The Department of the Interior
through the Bureau of Reclamation
and the
California Department of Fish and Game

Oct. 17, 2011

RE: Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath River dam(s) removal

Elizabeth Vasquez
MP 150, Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacremento CA 95825
and
Gordon Leppig
California Department of Fish and Game
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501
and
Dennis D. Lynch
Program Manager
Klamath Secretarial Determination

Dear Ms. Vasquez, Mr. Leppig and Mr. Lynch and associated departments,

Comment 1 - NEPA

On September 27, 2011 I faxed you a formal request for more time to review these two huge books. Will I receive more time?

Page 2

In California, north of Santa Barbara, there is a lake named Cachuma. Cachuma's water used to quinch the small communities above Santa Barbara. Now, most of that water goes south. Some of the small town's wells were shut off due to EPA rules. Some water was replaced with Trinity River water. What change had occurred in this small town? A small tribe used to play bingo, grew to one of the largest money making casinos.

Casinos need lots of electricity and water.

Comment 2 - Fish

Since 2001 Klamath County residents repeatedly told authorities the cold water came to the Klamath River from the Trinity River. The fish problem occurs from parasites who flourish in warm water.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Upper Klamath River and it's dams should be left alone. Please reliscence & repair the dams and cause no harm to the remainder of the system.

Sincerely,
Lynda D. King-Clegg
Lynda King-Clegg
P.O. BOX 362 Bly OR 97622

Comment Author	King-Clegg, Lynda
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_049-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1018_049-2	Master Response AQU-27 Disease.	No
	Master Response AQU-28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed	
	Action Better Than No Action.	
	Temperature variation is also discussed in Section 3.3.4.3 (Aquatic Resources) Effects Determinations (p. 3.3-87 to 3.3-88). As discussed, the elimination of the thermal lag caused by the two largest reservoirs (Copco I and Iron Gate) would cause water temperatures to have higher natural diel temperature variations and become more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods for Klamath River, warming earlier in the spring, and cooling earlier in the fall compared to existing conditions (Stillwater Sciences 2009b; Hamilton et al. 2011). Lastly, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) briefly addresses daily water temperature variability with respect to potential recreation (i.e., sport fishing) impacts in Section 3.20.3.5 (p. 3.20-28 to 3.20-29).	
	To better present the effects of water temperature variation on aquatic species in the Klamath River, the Draft EIS/EIR has been revised in Section 3.3.4.3 (p. 3.3-88) to include the following additional explanation of diel temperature variation under the Proposed Action:	
	"The elimination of the thermal lag would also cause water temperatures to have natural diel variations similar to what would have occurred historically in the Klamath River. The highest temperatures experienced by aquatic species will increase, which could increase physiological stress, reduce growth rates, and increase susceptibility to disease. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (2007) states that the increase in average and maximum daily temperatures may be compensated for by lower temperatures at night, which National Research Council (NRC) (2004) concludes may allow rearing fish to move out of temperature refugia to forage at night, allowing growth to occur even when ambient temperatures are above optimal. Salmonids in the Klamath River have been observed to use cooler hours to migrate between thermal refugia (Belchik 2003), and the cooler cold hours and cooler cold days (during the warm season) under the Proposed Action would be a benefit for fish. Increased nighttime cooling of water temperatures is important to salmonids in warm systems, providing regular thermal relief, time for repair of	

Comment Author	King-Clegg, Lynda
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	proteins damaged by thermal stress, and significant bioenergetic benefits that help fish persist under marginal conditions (Schrank 2003, NRC 2004). In addition, Dunsmoor and Huntington (2006) suggest that lower nighttime temperatures with dam removal would allow fish to leave thermal refugia in the Klamath River to forage and thereby allow more effective use of the available refugia habitat. Overall, the Proposed Action reductions in minimum daily temperatures below those under existing conditions would benefit salmonids in the Klamath River mainstem, helping them to tolerate the warmer periods of the year when dwelling in the mainstem, but also allowing feeding excursions when confined to refugia during the warmer times of the day." The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however warm water is only one of several issues associated with this topic. Parasites have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). High parasite prevalence in the lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.2). Water temperatures in the Klamath, including the Trinity River are described in Section 3.2.3.2 – Water Temperature. The effects of the 5 alternatives on water temperature are documented in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The No Action/No Project Alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3).	
GP_LT_1018_049-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_139

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. LINDA KING-CLEGG: Hi. I'm Linda King-Clegg, K-i-n-g hyphen C-l-e-g-g.

These are the books that we are all supposed to have. We've had less than 30 days to come here and talk about it. This is just going to be a partial. I just began. I still work and everything. I'm kind of busy. I'm going to look at them all. It sounds like they start off illegal.

Comment 1 - Other/General

On the first day, I faxed you a formal request for more time to review these two huge books. Well, I received more time.

Comment 2 - NEPA

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

In California, north of Santa Barbara, there is a lake named Cachuma. Cachuma's water used to quench for a small community east, above Santa Barbara. Now most of that water goes south. Some of the small town's wells were shut off due to the EPA rules. Some water was replaced with Trinity River water.

What change has occurred in this small town, a small tribe used to play bingo, grew to one of the largest money-making casinos. Casinos need lots of

electricity and water.

Duplicate of GP_LT_1018_049

Since 2001 Klamath County residents repeatedly told authorities the cold water came to the Klamath River from the Trinity River. The fish problem occurs from parasites who flourish in warm water.

Comment 4- Disapproves of Dam Removal

Upper Klamath River and its dams should be left alone. Please re-license and repair the dams and cause no harm to the remainder of the system.

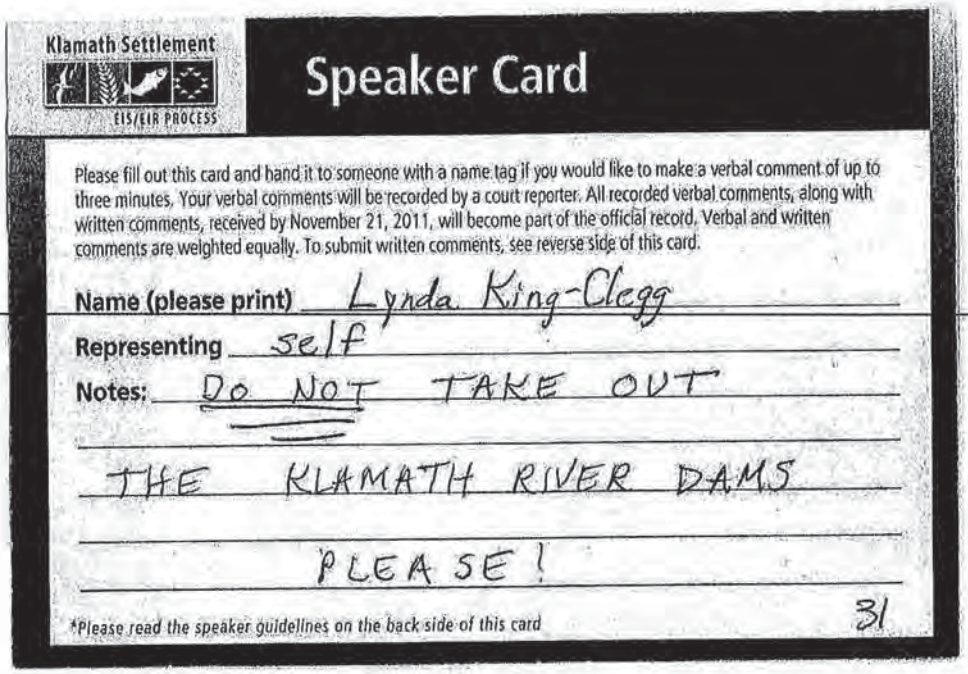
Comment 5 - Alternatives

I'm sincere.

Comment Author King-Clegg, Lynda
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_MC_1018_139. 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_MC_1018_139. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_MC_1018_139 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_139-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-2	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-5	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 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) Lynda King-Clegg

Representing self

Notes: DO NOT TAKE OUT THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS PLEASE!

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

31

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

GP_MF_1019_060

Comment Author	King-Clegg, Lynda
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_090-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

03/14/2010 08:59 FAX

GP_MF_1230_1230

001/001

Klamath Settlement

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.
extended to Dec 30, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: Lynda King-Clegg

Organization:

Title:

Address: P.O. BOX 302 BLY OR 97622

Email:

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Comments: The Secretarial Determination is partially based on whether multiple dam removal is in public interest. I respectfully request a public vote asking if the public thinks destruction of hydro-electric dams is in their best interest. → I am against dam removal. The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement for the Sustainability of Public and Trust Resources and Affected Communities are not the answer to the lawsuits our government faces. These two documents should be viewed as are terrorist attacks upon the Kajaki Dam, which the U.S., British and NATO troops have been trying to protect and repair to help produce electricity. The EIS/EIR of destroying the dams does warn of death of fish and wildlife, loss of agriculture, loss of recreation, decrease in money for schools and so far has been quite costly to us all. Please heed this warning and keep the Klamath River Dams producing clean energy.

Comment 2a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,
Lynda King-Clegg

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	King-Clegg, Lynda
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1230_1230-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1230_1230-2	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	No

GP_EM_1120_814

From: Judith Kinker[SMTP:JUDITHKINKER@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 3:44:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Removal of dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To: Elizabeth Vasquez

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am writing to express my support for alternative 2, removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

The dams have caused far too much damage to the ecology of the river and to the Native American tribes.

Judith Kinker

Comment Author	Kinker, Judith
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_814-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1005_018

Lee W. Kivela

13524 Tarpon Dr. ~ Montague, CA 96064-9453
Home Phone 530 475-3384
e-mail elkay@snowcrest.net

September 29, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez
MP150, Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

KLAMATH RIVER DAM REMOVAL

Dear Ms. Velasquez,

I received the Executive Summary, Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft, Environmental Inpact Statement / Environmental Impact report a few days ago. This is a joke, right? There is nothing definitive in it that really covers what will happen when the dams are removed. Virtually every impact that is covered is modified with the word "could". Which tells me the writers do not have a clue as to what will really happen, and I am supposed to believe something as important as this project is going to be decided on pages of ifs and maybes. My God! Have we all gone insane? This is obviously a multi-million dollar experiment that we can ill afford. Anyone that reads this has to come to the conclusion the dams must not be removed. One simply should not enter into a project of this importance based on non-information of the type this report is full of.

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

So, now I am going to take you to a place few people see anymore. It is called the "Big Picture". This will be accomplished by pointing out indisputable realities. It seems there are very few people that can do this anymore. Also known as connecting the dots. So, here we go:

First.- The KHSA seems to mitigate the water shortages faced by the various water users. In reality Dam Removal will not add one drop of water to the system. So, if these shortages can be mitigated by Dam Removal, they can also be mitigated without the removal.

Comment 2 - Water Supply/Water Rights

Second.- Water Quality. There is a report thet states 80% of the Klamath's water quality problems originate in the headwaters, Upper Klamath Lake. A huge Marsh, three feet deep on average. So, at best there would be very little effect on the River's water quality.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

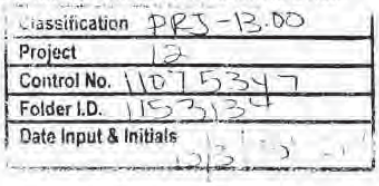
Third.- Renewable Energy. While there is no dispute there is no vast amount of electricity produced by these four dams, there is a reasonable amount produced. It is a renewable source not dependent on fossil fuels, which we are all aware we should be getting away from. In reality, a clean source that works 24/7, not only when the sun shines or the wind blows. From this respect alone Dam Removal is absolutely STUPID! This could and in all probability should be expanded.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Comment 5 - Fish

Fourth.- The 2002 fish kill. My understanding is this was caused by a toxin that was released into the system by the extremely low water levels in 2001 due to the drought. I suppose Mother Nature is at Fault here. Odd, no mention of this. Oh yeah, leave that out, then the report favors Dam Removal. Problem is the statement then becomes a half truth, or a lie, depending on ones perspective.

SCANNED



Fifth.- The BIG ONE, diminishing Salmon Runs. The dams have been here since 1918. The last one, Iron Gate in 1962. Along with the hatchery established to mitigate the damage to fish runs by the dams. Now, I reside about a mile south of Iron Gate Dam. I have been here 33 years. It has been the last 15 to 20 years the fish runs have been decreasing. Now this is where you have to start expanding your vision. Through this time there have been many erroneous statements made, starting with blaming the dams for the decrease in runs. Fact, were the Dams the cause the Klamath would be the only river with decreasing runs. The reality here is virtually all Northern California and Southern Oregon rivers have the same problem. Think about this, these dams have no effect on the other rivers, yet they have the same problem. In varying degrees. About this time the health benefits of salmon were discovered and the "food police" started telling us to "Eat more salmon, it is good for you. But it has to be "WILD SALMON", farm raised salmon is inferior, not near as healthy". Somewhere along the way hatchery fish got lumped into this unhealthy group. This even though they come from the same stocks as the "wild salmon". While they eat a different diet than their hatchery brethren, once the hatchery fish are released the diet becomes the same. The other difference, they, the hatchery fish, come back to the hatchery to spawn. As the population increased our love of Salmon increased proportionately. And we have reached the point where demand exceeds supply. Too simple a reason? Why then years when ocean salmon fishing is restricted do salmon runs increase?

I have heard the theory that the salmon are moving to Alaska, which on the surface seems viable, as they have some huge salmon runs. This due to ocean warming. However, they fish for them when they enter the rivers. My understanding is there is no ocean season. And the season is short and very restricted. Understanding the life cycle of the salmon it becomes very clear the only reason they do not return to our rivers is they are not there. I am sure you are aware of the salmon life cycle, however, I have to brush on it to make this point. They hatch, grow in the rivers or hatchery until they are big enough to swim out to the ocean. After 4 or 5 years in the ocean they return to the place they were born to spawn and die. They do not arbitrarily decide the water in this particular river is not good enough, they enter the river and swim upstream, provided they are there. It is imprinted in them at birth. They have no other choice. The fact that there are less and less of them coming up the rivers simply means they have disappeared between the time they entered the ocean and the time of return. They are simply being eaten by us and other predators. Also they don't know from 12 mile limits, so the ones that venture out too far get caught by the foreign fisheries. I am sure if one of these trawlers catches a salmon in their nets they throw them back. also there is the pressure of the Indian "gill nets" placed in the rivers at or near the mouth that the fish have to navigate in order to survive.

Comment 6 - Fish

Comment 7 - Fish

Sixth.- Increased spawning area. Probably about 25 miles of river. I have to question the validity of the statement of salmon being in Upper Klamath Lake ever. There is the Keno Reef they would have to have gotten by, along with the fact I have observed the spawning on Bogus Creek, about a mile from here. These fish are pretty well used up when they get here. I have to question the argument they used to swim all the way to the lake. From what I have observed that seems very unlikely. Over the years I have lived here I have been told by the "Old Timers" salmon never went much beyond Iron Gate and the river used to "stink" from rotting fish.

Comment 8 - Hydrology

Seventh- Flood Control. While these dams provide minimal flood control, once removed there would be none.

Eighth.- Water temperature. The Klamath is a warm water river and should the dams be removed could very well become warmer, not colder as reported. All of this report is conjecture.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Ninth.- Recreation. The boating and water sports provided at present will disappear, to be replaced with?

Comment 10 - Recreation

Tenth.-Pan Fish and Bass. What does the ESA say about their loss of habitat?

Comment 11 - Fish

Comment 12 - Algae

Eleventh.- Blue Green Algae. Is the toxicity of this over rated? My family has swam and boated in both Iron Gate and Copco with never any ill effects. We have also swam and inner tubed in the Klamath River. My understanding is it is sold in Health Food Stores. Also it could be used to produce ethanol. Would harvesting it be justified? As part of the "Big Picture" I have to address the stupidity of using a food source to produce ethanol. Corn. Dumb.

Twelveth- Property Values. If dams are removed can do nothing but decrease.

Comment 13: Real Estate

Thirteenth.- Aesthetics. At present the lakes are nice to look at. This becomes a matter of personal preference. I am sure the pro dam removal folks see in their minds eye a lazy river meandering through beautiful vegetation. The reality here is 3 fairly large mud holes and one small one that will be an eyesore for quite a while.

Comment 14: Scenic Quality

Fourteenth.- Fire Suppression. At present the lakes are a water source for helicopters to aid in fire suppression in the area. That will be gone.

Comment 15: General/Other

Finally, I have no axe to grind here. I live up near the top of a ridge above the river. If I go up the hill from the house, I have river view property. If the dams are removed I still will have river view property. Being seventy years old I may well be dead by the time they get removed, so in that respect there is no matter to me. It just strikes me as a immense waste of time and money. While time is wasted on this the endangered salmon keep getting more endangered. It is long past time to start addressing the real problem. While there are still some salmon left. Quit using them as smoke and mirrors to sell an agenda that will not benefit them. I am very concerned that by the time this all comes to fruition there will be virtually no salmon left. Then it will have been all for nothing. There has been hundreds of thousands spent on improving water quality not only in the Klamath but other rivers along with improving spawning beds and it has not helped one damned bit. So now we want to spend millions to remove these dams, only to find out there will be no fish left to benefit. What do we do when we find this has been a horrible mistake? Spend millions to put the dams and hydro-electric facilities back? I am by no means a genius, but I have been watching and studying this ever since the controversy began. To put it simply, irregardless of anything else that has been done to date, the only thing that has had any effect on salmon runs has been the restrictions on ocean fishing. I am loath to accuse these environmental "experts" of using this issue to facilitate the dam removal, but it certainly appears to be the case. And the sad part of this is they are assisting the demise of the salmonid population by keeping attention diverted away from the true cause of their decreasing numbers. Irregardless of any of the rhetoric spouted by these "experts" there is one inescapable reality here. The purest water and even gold plated spawning beds will do no good when there are no fish left to use them. The problem has to be in the ocean. Nothing else makes any sense. I keep hoping someone in the group of powers that be wakes up and starts in the right direction. If this report is an indication of the intelligence of the people involved in this, the salmon are doomed. It seems we, including our President have become masters of talking and saying nothing. This report, while having pretty pictures, in reality answers no questions. There is really nothing useful in it to help determine what effect dam removal will really have. After all it could rain tomorrow, or not, but in all probability it will rain somewhere. I don't know what I was expecting, but I had hoped there would be something in it that made sense. I keep hoping someone will wake up and see what I see. To me this is insanity in its purest form. Spend millions curing a problem that does not exist, while the existing problem goes untreated. My God! THIS IS DUMB!!!!

Leo W. Kivela

Leo W. Kivela

Comment Author	Kivela, Leo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1005_018-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-2	The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) is not intended to mitigate for water shortages. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) does not indicate that removal of the Four Facilities would reduce water shortages. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water supplies and water rights in Section 3.8. Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).	No
GP_LT_1005_018-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-4	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-5	The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude. Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known pre-spawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (USFWS 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, Ichthyophthirius multifis (Ich) and Flavobacterium columnare (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (NRC 2004, p. 9). Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites Ceratomyxa shasta (C. shasta) and Parvicapsula minibicornis (P. minibicornis) that chronically affect salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of	No

Comment Author	Kivela, Leo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.

Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (2004), NRC (2003) and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The National Regulatory Council (NRC) did not rule out low flows as a contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.

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

Projected KBRA flows for the river are consistent with recommendations by California Department of Fish and Game to avoid flows and conditions that occurred when the 2002 adult fish die-off took place (Section 17.4 (p. 5), KBRA Operations, Reclamation 2012d). In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, dam removal and KBRA flows would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of

Comment Author	Kivela, Leo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009; Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-91).	
GP_LT_1005_018-6	Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this Draft EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (Draft EIS/EIR 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" (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 (Draft EIS/EIR 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 KHSA and KBRA be accomplished (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et al. 2011, Goodman et al. 2011) convened to address 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.	No

Comment Author	Kivela, Leo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	With respect to human consumption, recreational and commercial fishing for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators or further restrictions on catch would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin.	
GP_LT_1005_018-7	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers. The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead in or above Upper Klamath Lake 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 (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that: • While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam, which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12). • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). Butler et al. (2010) provides evidence that steelhead were found in tributaries upstream from Upper Klamath Lake. The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the	No

Comment Author	Kivela, Leo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	argument that salmon did not occur in or upstream of Upper Klamath Lake.	
GP_LT_1005_018-8	As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR, p. 3.6-18, "Approximately 98 percent of the active surface water storage along the Klamath River is provided by Upper Klamath Lake behind Link River Dam. Keno, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate Dams provide approximately 2 percent of the active storage on the river." The Proposed Action would not adversely affect available storage in Upper Klamath Lake. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to flood control from removing the Four Facilities in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Table 3.6-9 shows the contribution of the Four Facilities to reducing flood flows on the Klamath River system. Changes in flood flows downstream of the Four Facilities will be mitigated through Mitigation Measures H-1 (updating the flood forecasting and warning systems) and H-2 (relocating or elevating structures that could be affected by flood flows).	No
GP_LT_1005_018-9	FINAL EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1.1. (p. 3.2-36) and Appendix D.1 (p. D-1 to D-8) provide a detailed review of the numeric models developed to analyze the effects of each project alternative on Klamath River water temperatures. The models used in the analysis are capable of providing water temperatures for multiple locations between Link River Dam and the Klamath River Estuary on a daily basis. Model output for the Proposed Action is described in FINAL EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.1 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-83). While model output indicates that, compared to existing conditions, there are times and locations where water temperatures would be warmer if the dams were removed (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle bypass reach, springtime in Hydropower Reach and downstream of Iron Gate Dam), there are also times and locations where water temperatures would become cooler in the absence of the dams (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle peaking reach, Hydropower Reach, and downstream of Iron Gate Dam).	No
GP_LT_1005_018-10	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-11	The Endangered Species Act (ESA) does not address loss of habitat for pan fish and bass because they are not listed under ESA as threatened or endangered species. Additionally, habitat for largemouth bass and other non-native introduced fish occurs in other nearby waterbodies (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.20.3). The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes 4 action alternatives and the No	No

Comment Author	Kivela, Leo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). In Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 the reservoirs are retained providing habitat for largemouth bass and maintaining reservoir-based fishing. Under Alternatives 2 and 3, the reservoirs would be drained removing habitat for largemouth bass and other reservoir-dependent fish. The Secretary of the Interior will consider the environmental consequences described in Chapter 3 before selecting an alternative to implement. The Secretary may also choose the No Action/No Project Alternative.	
GP_LT_1005_018-12	Master Response ALG-1. Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-13	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-14	The EIS/EIR recognizes that during drawdown, the bottom of the reservoir area will be exposed. However, the Proposed Action includes activities to revegetate and restore the exposed areas. Monitoring and maintenance of the newly established vegetation will be performed to address establishment of vegetation. Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-15	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No

GP_WI_1112_577

From: jkkoene@mac.com[SMTP:JKKOENE@MAC.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:31:44 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon Fishery
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: JOhn Koene
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Salmon Fishery

Body: It's about time you cleanup the problems with the dams on the Klamath river get off your butts an get it done

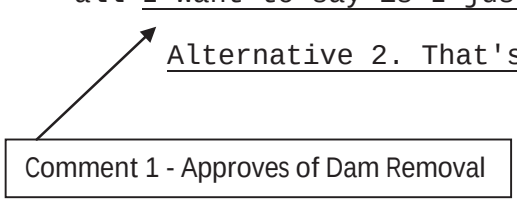
Comment Author	Koene, John
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_577-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_320

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

MS. KOKE: My name is Nancy Koke, K-o-k-e. And all I want to say is I just support, as a citizen, the Alternative 2. That's it. I love the water.



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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_320-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_843

From: Doug Korcek PT[SMTP:DOUG@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:32:02 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Opposition to Klamath Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Ms. Vasquez
Department of Interior

Dear Ms. Vasquez

Comment 1 - Algae

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

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

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

Comment 3 - Real Estate

Removing the dams will lower the property value of lake, and river residents.
The claim that dam removal will provide over 4000 jobs is false, but will actually have the reverse effect.

Comment 4 - Economics

Comment 5 - KHSA

The people who have the most to lose by the removal of these dams, are not being heard, nor are viable alternatives being considered.
The people and agencies who have the least to loose, and who will not be liable for the ensuing economic disaster have the greatest voice, power, and for the most part do not even live in this area.
The decision to remove the dams was made way before the public had a chance to research and be part of the collaboration process that is required by law.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Secretary Salazar's document is nearly 2000 pages long. More time is needed for public review.
Removal of the Klamath dams cannot and will not provide additional water, it only takes water away from irrigated agriculture.
This is another attempt to shut down thousands of acres of the productive farm lane, and destroy the way of life for the people who live in this area.

Comment 7 - NEPA

Claiming dam removal is based on the, "best available science", is a lie. The Stillwater Report is a prime example. Not to mention that it was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo's study was paid for by

Comment 7 cont.

Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSA and DBRA. This is a major conflict of interest.

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

Comment 8 - Sediment Transport

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

Comment 9 - Water Quality

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

Comment 10 - Alternatives

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

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

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

Comment 11 - Costs

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

Comment 12 - GHG/Climate Change

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

Comment 13 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,
Doug Korcek
122 Scott River Road
Fort Jones Calif.

Comment Author	Korcek, Doug
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_843-1	Master Response ALG-1 Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-4	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. 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. The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No

Comment Author	Korcek, Doug
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_EM_1121_843-6	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-7	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-8	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-9	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's "Expert Panel" claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first. Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Concern #2: This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin. Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality. Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality. Master Response WQ-4C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-10	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin have declined from historical populations levels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. Under current conditions, the ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low Dissolved Oxygen[DO] and high pH; see Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during the spring and early summer. Dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate Klamath River water quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water quality benefits.	No

Comment Author	Korcek, Doug
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The dams are also blocking up to 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Modifying hatchery operations, fishing practices, and predation would not address the other issues noted above that are causing anadromous fish populations to decline. Expert Panels (Goodman et al. 2011, Dunne et al. 2011) convened to assess fisheries in the Klamath Basin concluded that full implementation of the KBRA would increase probability of successfully restoring coho, Chinook, and steelhead runs. The Chinook Expert Panel does not advise long-term hatchery supplementation if the objective is self-maintained, ecologically adapted, runs of spring Chinook salmon (Goodman et al. 2011, p. 26). Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. Moreover, it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns. The question of fishing methods used by tribes is beyond the scope of this document.	
GP_EM_1121_843-11	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-12	Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-13	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1012_029

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive. Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065
Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director, The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, **Government of India.** 1977 - 86

Member, PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Member, Annual Working group for Nation's Irrigation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, **Govt of India.** 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary, Government's Committee to divert east flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka states toward the west. **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Head of Office, Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the **Himalayan Nation** of **Bhutan.** 1974 - 1977.

Member, Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the **Nation of Bhutan.** 1975 - 77.

Scholar, The United Nations Development Program **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

Thesis: 'INDIA's AGRICULTURE POLICY: - A NEW STRATEGY.' School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, **U.S.A.** 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala, **INDIA.** 1950 - 56.
University of Queensland, **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.
University of Southern California **U.S.A.** 1979-81
Institute of Economic Growth, **INDIA** - 1982.
Administrative Staff College of **INDIA** - 1983

October 12, 2011

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

Ref: Klamath Facilities Removal - Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - General/Other

I request a copy of the printed volumes and to please waive the costs. I obtained the CD Rom and printed out a few hundred pages.

I have serious comments, especially on the feasibility of the proposed action to remove the Iron Gate Earthen dam as described. The printed volumes would be helpful to sequence and cross reference my comments.

My technical background is briefly described on the margin. I am not affiliated to any environmental or political group. My comments will be purely technical.

Sincerely,

Stephen Koshy 10.12.2011

Stephen Koshy
4122 Glenalbyn Drive, Apt 108
Los Angeles, CA -90065

Comment Author	Koshy, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1012_029-1	A complete hard copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was sent to the indicated address on October 26, 2011. We thank you for your interest in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No

GP_LT_1118_794

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive. Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065
Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director,
The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, **Government of India.** 1977 - 86.

Member,
PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Member,
Annual Working group for Nation's Irrigation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, **Govt of India.** 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary,
Government's Committee to divert east flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka states toward the west. **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Head of Office,
Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the Himalayan Nation of **Bhutan.** 1974 - 1977.

Member,
Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the **Nation of Bhutan.** 1975 - 77.

Scholar,
The United Nations Development Program **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

Thesis: "INDIA's AGRICULTURE POLICY: - A NEW STRATEGY." School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, **U.S.A.** 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala, **INDIA.** 1950 - 56.

University of Queensland, **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

University of Southern California **U.S.A.** 1979-81

Institute of Economic Growth, **INDIA** - 1982.

Administrative Staff ollege of **INDIA** - 1983

November 18, 2011

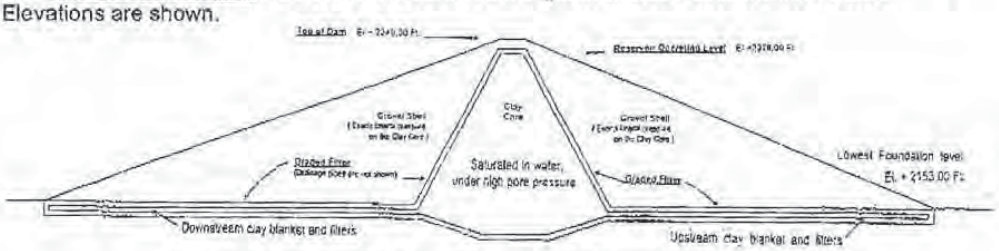
To: Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way,
Sacramento, CA - 95825

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Comments.

Comment 1(entire doc.) - KHSA

The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. These dams have "clay" in the middle, saturated in water for decades. Any attempt to breach a dam, with its clay in such condition will be dangerous. The dam will collapse catastrophically. I will justify my assertion, provide its scientific proof and also explain a few technical terms to assist non technical people.

1.0. The Scientific Proof: Below is an earth dam's general cross section. Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.



The earth dam's Cross Section - Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.

The earth dams have three sections.

- An inner "Clay Core" to prevent reservoir water from leaking through.
- "Filters" on both sides of the "Clay Core." They prevent clay particles from escaping. They also safely confine the clay below the weight of the dry earth on top.
- An outer "Gravel shell" that exerts lateral pressure on (*in other words, squeezes*) the wet "Clay Core." The "Gravel shell" gives stability to the dam.

1.1. During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Below are a few characteristics of clay.

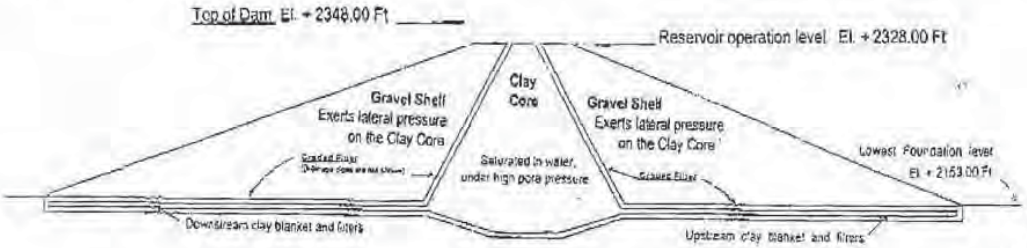
- Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content, by expelling voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with water.
- Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like", then "liquid - like." The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.
- Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" to an "unconfined" state.

The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction, by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after confining the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.

1.2. During dams' operation, water enters under pressure into the microscopic space between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (*pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles*). This pore pressure is eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron gate dam.

1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the *microscopic* pore space in between the *microscopic* clay particles. It will be dangerous to try to remove the dam, with its clay in such condition. The dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.4. Prior to breaching, the wet clay core is "confined". It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe.



The earth dam's Cross Section during breaching.

1.5. During the "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, the wet clay core will become "unconfined." It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.6. Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The lives of machinery operators on the dams' top and of people below, will be in peril. Expensive models could predict the debris' shape after the collapse. The debris will envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted.

2.0. Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I may mention a few more errors and omissions, both technological and administrative:

2.1. Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels.The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down.

World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4th Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long term Stability of Slopes, *Geotechnique* 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7th Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject.

2.2. The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal.

2.3. The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day. It is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down.

2.4. Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error.

3.0 Conclusion: The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. While trying to remove these earth dams, their wet clay core will become "unconfined", they will yield to their outer Gravel shell's pressure and the dams will collapse catastrophically. *For the sake of brevity, I mute further comments.*

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates *all those Alternatives* that involve earth dam removal. The *Alternative Four* involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen.

4.0 Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers to get irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I believe it is possible.

5.0 My experience in the subject: The United Nations trained me in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia during 16 months in 1971-73 on "Stability of Slopes and Earth dam design." Dr. Peter James, an authority on the subject was my Mentor. Dr. James had researched under (Late) world renowned Prof. Sir, A.W. Skempton, of the Imperial College of London. The Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia arranged extensive training visits to major projects in Australia for several months. I had the rare privilege to obtain valuable insights from their senior engineers.

As Deputy Director, Earth Dams Directorate, Central Water Commission in India in 1963-64, I coordinated the designs and specification drawings for four major earth dams, later constructed in India: the Tawa, Bargi, Barna and Hsdeo. I've investigated major earth dams in the Indian Himalayas that were later constructed. This background has helped this effort.

My information about the Klamath Removal project is very recent, initially from newspaper reports. The DOI sent me the Executive Summary in early October and the full Report on 28th October. I am a late comer to this issue. However, I have analyzed the data and information in the EIS/EIR.

I find from the EIS/EIR that the DOI held seven public scoping meetings, and received written, verbal and electronic inputs to identify the alternatives. It is evident that no one alerted the DOI of the danger of even trying to remove the earth dam, with its clay core saturated in water and under high pore pressure. My analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any environmental organization. Thanks for the opportunity to send some of my comments.

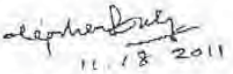
I again request to convey the result of my analysis to Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since their determination and concurrence is due by March 31, 2012.

6.0. Acknowledgments I acknowledge the United Nations Development Program, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Peter James , my Mentor, and the Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia, whose far sight is now helping the United States on this issue.

I acknowledge my professors at the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, who taught me Public Policy and placed high expectations on me with their long past testimonials. I acknowledge my extensive experience in India and the patience, love and faith that my four children in the United States have put in me. All of them have made this effort possible. I give them thanks.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue.

Respectfully submitted,



11/18/2011

Stephen Koshy

Comment Author	Koshy, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_794-1	Response to this comment and comment GP_LT_1221_1109 has been provided in the attached Technical Memorandum (KM-8311-1) Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River (Reclamation 2012).	No

GP_LT_1221_1109

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive. Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065
Tel. and Fax: 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director, The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, **Government of India.** 1977 - 86

Member, PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Member, Annual Working group for Nation's Irrigation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, **Govt of India.** 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary, Government's Committee to divert west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka states toward the east. **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Head of Office, Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the **Himalayan Nation** of **Bhutan.** 1974 - 1977.

Member, Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the **Nation of Bhutan.** 1975 - 77.

Scholar, The United Nations Development Program **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

Thesis: 'INDIA's AGRICULTURE POLICY: - A NEW STRATEGY.' School of Public Administration, University of Southern California. **U.S.A.** 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala, **INDIA.** 1950 - 56

University of Queensland, **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

University of Southern California **U.S.A.** 1979-81

Institute of Economic Growth, **INDIA** - 1982

Administrative Staff College of **INDIA.** - 1983

December 21, 2011

To: Thomas Hepler. P.E.
Team Leader, Waterways and Concrete Dam Group
Bureau of Reclamation
Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Additional Comments.

Comment 1 - KHSA

My earlier comments on Nov 18th provided scientific proof that the proposed action to remove the Iron Gate dam and J.C. Boyle earth dam, is not safe or doable. The dams would collapse catastrophically.

The dams' catastrophic collapse made other issues moot. However, I raised a few more errors and omissions in the EIS/EIR; such as the slopes' stability, sediment release, draw down rate and technical specializations of preparer and reviewer. I am informed that geo-technical specialists were involved in creating the EIS/EIR. My additional comments reinforce my earlier comments (attached.)

1.0. The dam's catastrophic collapse. This event is certain to happen, not just a probability. The dam's clay core is saturated in water under pressure for 58 years and has high pore pressure (*pressure of water between the microscopic clay particles.*) The dam's instrumentation would reveal the pore pressures at different elevations.

The outer gravel shells exert lateral pressure on the clay core. Prior to "proposed action" to remove the dam, the clay is safely "confined" between filters and the weight of earth from top. The "confined" clay will not yield to the gravel shells' lateral pressure, and the dam is safe.

The "proposed action" to remove the dam, will remove the confining earth on top and will "un-confine" the clay, which will certainly yield to the gravel shells' pressure, and the dam will certainly collapse catastrophically.

2.0 Other issues.

2.1. Stability of slopes. EIS/EIR has meager information about the engineering geology of reservoir areas. The PanGeo (2008) study is "preliminary" about "current" conditions. There is no evaluation of the effect of 174 ft draw down on slope stability.

Chapter 3, para 3.11.3.5 mentions potential landslides: .... "relatively steep slopes, underlain by tuff. ..... wave action at the shoreline of the reservoir has eroded sand and volcaniclastic tuff beneath daitomite beds and has resulted in the calving of daitomite into reservoir creating vertical exposures as high as 20 ft in the diatomite." ....."the (fine grained) red volcaniclastic material underlying the hill slopes .... may be vulnerable to rapid erosion if subjected to concentrated water flows."

Comment 1 cont.

Chapter 3, Figure 3.11-2 identifies existing potential landslide areas in the Iron Gate and in the Copco 1 Reservoir areas. EIS/EIR has enough information to suggest the certainty of slope failures on draw down, but failed to investigate them. The slope failures will add to the sediment release'

2.2. The sediment behind dams. EIS/EIR must rectify its omission of 18 years' sediment from 2002 to 2020, and also add the estimated sediment from slope failures. It will change Appendix E.

2.3. Administrative issues. Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, and Honorable Ken Salazar need to make legislation and a determination by March 31, 2012. Time is therefore of essence. It is critical to inform their Honors and concerned others in a timely manner.

The BOR Deputy Commissioner Operations; the Directors for Operations, Technical Resources and Technical Services Center, the Regional Director, the Engineering and Geo-technical Services Divisions and Group leader, may please concurrently review my analytical comments to assist the Special Advisor to Chief of Staff, the Honorable Commissioner and the Honorable Secretary.

3.0. Social and Public information issues. It is critical to inform the stake holders, the public and concerned others in a timely manner, since many are eagerly expecting a positive determination by March 31, 2012. Our President's declared policy demands transparency, responsibility and adherence to scientific evidence.

4.0. Conclusion: My earlier comments are attached with its Conclusions, Recommendations, My experience in the subject and Acknowledgments. These continue to apply.

As my earlier comments said, the dams are to stay and the Salmon to recover. BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage to provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. I think it is possible.

Again, my analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any organization. Thank you for the opportunity to send my additional comments.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue. Please acknowledge and reply.

Respectfully submitted,

12.21.11

Stephen Koshy

Attached: My earlier comments dated Nov 18.

(Attachement)
Duplicate of
GP_LT_1118_794

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065
Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

Director,
The Central Water Commission, The Ministry of Water Resources, **Government of India.** 1977 - 86

Member,
PEOPLES ACTION for DEVELOPMENT INDIA, Ministry of Agriculture, **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Member,
Annual Working group for Nation's Irrigation Sector, (For each state in India) The Planning Commission, **Govt of India.** 1981 - 86.

Member Secretary,
Government's Committee to divert east flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka states toward the west. **Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

Head of Office,
Preparing a Master Plan of Hydro - electric projects in the **Himalayan Nation** of **Bhutan.** 1974 - 1977.

Member,
Government of India's team to prepare an integrated development plan for the **Nation of Bhutan.** 1975 - 77.

Scholar,
The United Nations Development Program **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

Thesis: 'INDIA's AGRICULTURE POLICY: - A NEW STRATEGY.' School of Public Administration, University of Southern California. **U.S.A.** 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala, **INDIA** 1950 - 56.

University of Queensland, **AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

University of Southern California **U.S.A.** 1979-81

Institute of Economic Growth, **INDIA** - 1982.

Administrative Staff ollege of INDIA. - 1983

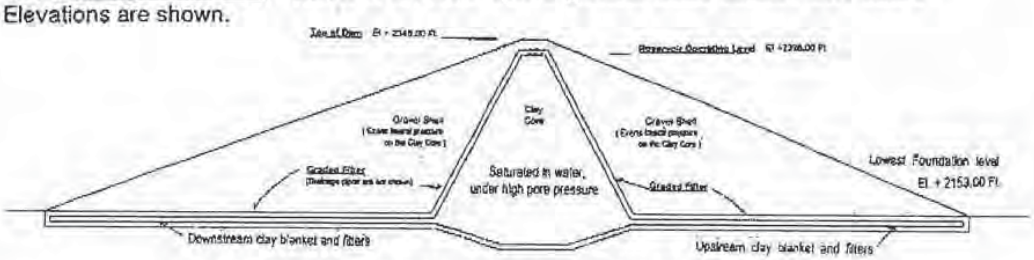
November 18, 2011

To: Thomas Hepler. P.E.
Team Leader, Waterways and Concrete Dam Group
Bureau of Reclamation
Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Comments.

The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. These dams have "clay" in the middle, saturated in water for decades. Any attempt to breach a dam, with its clay in such condition will be dangerous. The dam will collapse catastrophically. I will justify my assertion, provide its scientific proof and also explain a few technical terms to assist non technical people.

1.0. The Scientific Proof: Below is an earth dam's general cross section. Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.



The earth dam's Cross Section - Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.

The earth dams have three sections.

- An inner "Clay Core" to prevent reservoir water from leaking through.

- "Filters" on both sides of the "Clay Core." They prevent clay particles from escaping. They also safely confine the clay below the weight of the dry earth on top.

- An outer "Gravel shell" that exerts lateral pressure on (*in other words, squeezes*) the wet "Clay Core." The "Gravel shell" gives stability to the dam.

1.1. During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Below are a few characteristics of clay.

- Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content, by expelling voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with water.

- Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like", then "liquid - like." The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.

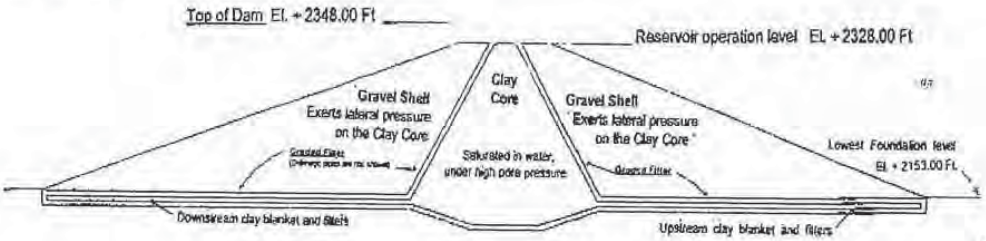
- Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" to an "unconfined" state.

The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction, by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after confining the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.

1.2. During dams' operation, water enters under pressure into the microscopic space between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (*pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles*). This pore pressure is eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron gate dam.

1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the *microscopic* pore space in between the *microscopic* clay particles. It will be dangerous to try to remove the dam, with its clay in such condition. The dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.4. Prior to breaching, the wet clay core is "confined". It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe.



The earth dam's Cross Section during breaching.

1.5. During the "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, the wet clay core will become "unconfined." It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.6. Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The lives of machinery operators on the dams' top and of people below, will be in peril. Expensive models could predict the debris' shape after the collapse. The debris will envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted.

2.0. Other issues. The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I may mention a few more errors and omissions, both technological and administrative:

2.1. Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down.

World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4th Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long term Stability of Slopes, *Geotechnique* 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7th Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject.

2.2. The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal.

2.3. The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day. It is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down.

2.4. Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error.

3.0. Conclusion: The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. While trying to remove these earth dams, their wet clay core will become "unconfined", they will yield to their outer Gravel shell's pressure and the dams will collapse catastrophically. *For the sake of brevity, I mute further comments.*

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates *all those Alternatives* that involve earth dam removal. The *Alternative Four* involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen.

4.0 Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers to get irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I believe it is possible.

5.0 My experience in the subject: The United Nations trained me in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia during 16 months in 1971-73 on "Stability of Slopes and Earth dam design." Dr. Peter James, an authority on the subject was my Mentor. Dr. James had researched under (Late) world renowned Prof. Sir, A.W. Skempton, of the Imperial College of London. The Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia arranged extensive training visits to major projects in Australia for several months. I had the rare privilege to obtain valuable insights from their senior engineers.

As Deputy Director, Earth Dams Directorate, Central Water Commission in India in 1963-64, I coordinated the designs and specification drawings for four major earth dams, later constructed in India: the Tawa, Bargi, Bama and Hsdeo. I've investigated major earth dams in the Indian Himalayas that were later constructed. This background has helped this effort.

My information about the Klamath Removal project is very recent, initially from newspaper reports. The DOI sent me the Executive Summary in early October and the full Report on 28th October. I am a late comer to this issue. However, I have analyzed the data and information in the EIS/EIR.

I find from the EIS/EIR that the DOI held seven public scoping meetings, and received written, verbal and electronic inputs to identify the alternatives. It is evident that no one alerted the DOI of the danger of even trying to remove the earth dam, with its clay core saturated in water and under high pore pressure. My analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any environmental organization. Thanks for the opportunity to send some of my comments.

I again request to convey the result of my analysis to Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since their determination and concurrence is due by March 31, 2012.

6.0. Acknowledgments I acknowledge the United Nations Development Program, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Peter James , my Mentor, and the Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia, whose far sight is now helping the United States on this issue.

I acknowledge my professors at the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, who taught me Public Policy and placed high expectations on me with their long past testimonials. I acknowledge my extensive experience in India and the patience, love and faith that my four children in the United States have put in me. All of them have made this effort possible. I give them thanks.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue.

Respectfully submitted,

11.18.2011

Stephen Koshy

Comment Author Koshy, Stephen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1118_794. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_LT_1118_794. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1118_794 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1221_1109-1	Response to this comment and comment GP_LT_1118_794 has been provided in the attached Technical Memorandum (KM-8311-1) Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River (Reclamation 2012h).	No

RECLAMATION
Managing Water in the West

Technical Memorandum No. KM-8311-1

Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River

Klamath River Project, California
Mid-Pacific Region

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Technical Service Center
Denver, Colorado

April 2012

Mission Statements

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Technical Memorandum No. KL-8311-1

Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River

Klamath River Project, California
Mid-Pacific Region

Prepared: Randy Kuzniakowski, P.E.
Geotechnical Engineer
Geotechnical Engineering Group 3, 86-68313
Date: 4/13/12

Technical Approval: Michael Gobla, P.E.
Manager, Geotechnical Engineering Group 3, 86-68313
Date: 4/13/2012

Peer Review: Dennis Hanneman, P.E.
Manager, Geotechnical Engineering Group 1, 86-68311
Date: 4/13/2012

Concurrence: William Engemoen, P.E.
Technical Service Center, Risk Advisory Team, 86-68300
Date: 4/13/2012

Concurrence: Tom Hepler, P.E.
Civil Engineer
Waterways and Concrete Dams Group, 86-68130
Date: 4/13/12

I. Introduction

The letter written by Mr. Stephen Koshy is the third in a series of letters with the subject of the removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams. It is dated March 23, 2012. The first two letters were sent directly to the Bureau of Reclamation and responses were prepared for both, however public review comment responses were never released. This third letter, similar in content to the first two letters, was sent to the members of the County of Siskiyou Board of Supervisors in Yreka, California (the county where Iron Gate Dam exists).

This technical memorandum addresses each of Mr. Koshy's concerns, all of which lead him to the conclusion that the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams will fail catastrophically if removal work is initiated. Reclamation is not in agreement with this conclusion. The responses were prepared by geotechnical engineer Randy Kuzniakowski, P.E., and reviewed by geotechnical engineers Michael Gobla, P.E., Dennis Hanneman, P.E., and William Engemoen, P.E.

II. Responses

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 1.1. "During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content by expelling the voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with more water."*

Reclamation's Response: The impervious materials for the core at both Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams were obtained from local borrow materials, and it is Reclamation's understanding that they are primarily composed of silt and sandy silt. The behavior of these core materials would not be identical to clay, particularly at J.C. Boyle Dam with the higher sand content. A generic "clay" is referenced above and numerous times in the review comments, and should more correctly be described by the term "impervious core" to avoid confusion.

The core at Iron Gate was compacted to 98 percent of standard proctor density, and would have been within a few percent of the optimum moisture content to achieve this degree of compaction. "Stone hard" is probably not a good descriptor because the compacted soils would be stiff, but not nearly as hard as stone. It would be more correct to say the core is well compacted.

Furthermore, the claim that clay (core) strength decreases with "more water" (implying reservoir saturation) is not accurate. As the water (pore) pressures within a soil increase for a given confining stress, it is true that the effective stress (or strength) of a soil will decrease. However, pore pressures within a core are typically greatest during the dam construction phase when the moist soils are compacted to high density and the void spaces in the soil that hold the water are compressed. These high pressures dissipate with time and the pore pressures within the core that develop due to steady state reservoir operations will typically be lower.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 1.2. "During dams' operation, water under pressure enters the microscopic space in between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles). This pore pressure is*

eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron Gate Dam."

Reclamation Response: As stated in the previous response, the core materials probably do not classify as "clay," although the process of saturating the embankment materials described above is correct. It should be noted that the pore water pressure varies with depth. The maximum 174 feet of water pressure would only be expected at the upstream portion of the bottom of the dam, not throughout the core. Well constructed embankment cores, such as at Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, provide significant head loss (reduction in pore pressures) during reservoir operation as the seepage slowly works its way downstream through the very small pore spaces in the soil. Thus, the vast majority of the core at these two dams will not have pore pressures anywhere near 174 feet of water pressure.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *"Below are a few more characteristics of clay.*

- *Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between.*
- *Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like" and then "liquid-like". The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.*
- *Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" state (i.e., restrained on all sides, so that it will not yield to external pressure or be squeezed out) to an "unconfined" state (i.e., not restrained on all sides so that it will yield to external pressure and be squeezed out)."*

Reclamation Response: The core materials of the subject dams do not generally classify as clay. The silt and sandy silt core materials at the dams derive their shear strength largely from frictional resistance, which is typically described in terms of friction angle (phi). The friction angle will remain essentially constant both before and during dam removal activities. Stability considerations during reservoir drawdown when undrained loading conditions are possible are discussed later under the Reclamation Response to Paragraph 2.3.

In well compacted soils there is limited void space available to accept water; therefore, the soil does not experience a major strength loss upon saturation. The saturated moisture content of well compacted soils is typically well below the liquid limit, particularly for clay soils. Thus, well compacted embankment cores do not exhibit fluid-like behavior.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *"The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight, and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after "confining" the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top."*

Reclamation Response: An attempt is made to minimize excess pore pressure during construction for "end of construction" stability concerns. As more fill is placed, the soils in the lower part of the embankment consolidate, which reduces the void space and increases pore pressures. If excess pore pressures get high enough, it could cause instability of the embankment. Often the pore pressures during construction are monitored, especially for large

dams, and construction can be temporarily halted to allow dissipation if excess pore pressures become too high. The concern for pore pressure buildup leading to instability is often greatest during construction, and the stability gradually increases after construction because excess pore pressures slowly dissipate to reservoir (seepage) induced pressures that are lower than construction pore pressures.

There is no need to confine the core "under the weight of the dry earth on top." The core materials will be stable upon removal of the overlying embankment. Removal of the upper embankment will actually increase the stability by reducing the forces tending to cause slope instability.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. If the clay's permeability is of the order of 10 to the power -8 (i.e., 10^{-8}) the pore pressure dissipates only at the rate of a few inches per year. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the microscopic pore space in between the microscopic clay particles.*

Reclamation Response: First, the cores at the two dams in question do not appear to consist of clay. Rather, they are believed to consist of silt and sandy silt materials, which will have a higher permeability than clay, and therefore will dissipate pore pressures more quickly.

Second, pore water pressure in an embankment is caused by the pressure exerted by the overlying soil and water. Lower portions of the embankment experience greater pore pressure than the upper portions of the embankment.

During initial reservoir drawdown, the pore water pressure in the core of an embankment dam could remain at an elevated pressure and dissipate slowly. The reason for this behavior is that a tall column of saturated soil is still present in the embankment and the pressure of the water is still acting to produce elevated pore water pressure in the lower portions of the embankment soil. As the water drains out of the core, the phreatic surface (upper boundary of saturation within the core) lowers, and a corresponding reduction in the pore pressure is experienced. If the water drains slowly from a low permeability soil, the corresponding pore water pressure dissipates slowly as well.

If on the other hand, one excavates and removes a layer of soil from the top of an embankment, the pore water pressure in the underlying soil is immediately reduced. The reduction in the pore water pressure is unrelated to the drainage characteristics of the soil. If weight is removed from the column of soil, pore pressure must decline. The change is immediate and is not a function of soil permeability. It does not matter if the soil being removed is dry, partially saturated, or fully saturated, the underlying saturated soil will experience a sudden reduction in pore water pressure when weight is reduced.

In the first case, pore pressures decrease due to the drainage of water from the soil, and in the second case, both water and soil weight (pressure) are removed by physical excavation. By excavating the embankment from the top down, the pore water pressure is kept at a safe level within the embankment and thus stability of the remaining portion of the embankment is enhanced.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 1.4. "Prior to breaching, clay core is "confined" (i.e., restrained on all sides, so that it will not yield to external pressure or be squeezed out). It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe."*

Reclamation Response: This description does not present the true concept of the design of an embankment dam. It is worth pointing out that there are a large number of homogeneous dams comprised solely of clay soils (with no supporting shells). These dams do not suffer catastrophic failure once the reservoir saturates portions of the dam.

Frequently an earth dam will be designed as a zoned embankment with a relatively thin core (compared to a homogeneous dam) for a number of reasons, including; a short supply of impervious materials for the core, or the desire to provide upstream and downstream "shells" of coarser grained soils (sands, gravels, cobbles) to promote drainage and lowering of the phreatic surface and provide an unsaturated, strong "buttress" to the core. In these cases, the shells are not "confining" the core but rather "supporting" it. There is no validity to the concept that the core would "squeeze out" if the shells were not there. Instead, the clay core would simply be more likely to experience a slope failure because it was constructed with over-steepened side slopes.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 1.5. "During the "proposed action" the wet clay core will become "unconfined" (i.e., not restrained on all sides so that it will yield to external pressure and be squeezed out). It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically."*

Reclamation Response: We disagree with this comment and note that no actual engineering analysis is provided. During removal of the embankments, the core material will never be laterally unconfined. The proposed removal method will be from the crest down, and the supporting gravel shells will be kept at the same level as the excavation of the core during the removal process. As stated previously, the gravel shells provide support for the core, maintaining stability of the structure. As the embankment soils are removed from the crest down, the total vertical stress in the remaining embankment is reduced, so the lateral pressure between the shells and the impervious core is also reduced. In fact, a reduction in height of the dams would only increase the stability of the remaining embankments due to reduced pore pressures and reduced driving forces, as discussed in the Reclamation Responses to Paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 above.

The core materials are engineered fill and were well compacted when placed. Although the core materials will be saturated in the lower part of the embankment, the soil will be stiff, have significant shear strength, and will be able to maintain its structure. Mr. Koshy's described failure mode would require the soil to be of a soft consistency to "squeeze out," and this is certainly not the case. Saturated soil does not necessarily mean soft soil.

Finally, it is worth noting that embankment dams, including some constructed partially or totally with clay soils, have been breached by Reclamation and others, without incident. In other cases, the protective shells have been removed as part of dam modifications, exposing the embankment

core, again without incident. We are aware of no catastrophic failures that have occurred with past embankment dam breachings.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *"A general cross section of an earth dam, during breaching, (with the Iron Gate's Elevations) is on page 2 of my enclosed letter dated November 18, 2011 to the Bureau of Reclamation."*

Reclamation Response: The general cross section provided in the letter is not representative of the zoning or geometry for either Iron Gate or J.C. Boyle dams. Although specific details cannot be provided due to security requirements, the two dams do not have upstream and downstream horizontal clay blankets under the shells of the dam as shown in Mr. Koshy's cross section.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 1.6. "Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The dam will collapse catastrophically. It will be a disaster of epic proportions. The lives of machinery operators on the dam's top and of people below, will be in peril.*

Expensive models could predict the debris' specific shape after the dams' collapse. The debris will certainly envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted."

Reclamation Response: It can be assured that all measures will be taken to prevent a catastrophic collapse of the dam. A critical failure mode for the dam will be during drawdown of the reservoir, generally called the "rapid drawdown" stability case. This is because as the reservoir is drawn down, the pore pressures in the core remain elevated for a period of time, and the support of the upstream slope by the weight of the reservoir is reduced. Conservative stability analyses for this case have been performed for both Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, and the results show that instability for this case is not a concern at either structure.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 2.0. and Paragraph 2.1. "Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I mentioned a few more errors and omissions to the BOR, both technological and administrative:*

Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down."

Reclamation Response: The potential instability of the natural slopes around the reservoir rim as a result of reservoir drawdown was a concern during the development of the proposed removal plan, and this was qualitatively addressed for the EIS/EIR. No formal stability analyses were performed. The topography around Iron Gate reservoir consists of moderate to steep slopes, primarily with no to thin residual soil layers covering rock that originated from volcanic events. There is no infrastructure development around the reservoir rim, so it was assumed that

limited instability could be tolerated. Instability of some of the steeper natural slopes is likely; however, the sliding is expected to be very shallow and inconsequential. The topography around J.C. Boyle reservoir is shallow to moderately steep slopes. There is also no infrastructure development around the reservoir rim, so it was also assumed limited instability can be tolerated. Limited sliding of the slopes around the reservoir rim would not cause overtopping or otherwise failure of the dam. Debris from such sliding could be removed as the dam is removed or after the dam is removed as non-emergency work.

If the proposed dam removal project is approved, additional analyses will be performed at that time to ensure the proposed reservoir drawdown rates do not cause unacceptable instability around the rims of the reservoirs. During construction, a monitoring program would also be implemented to evaluate the stability of the slopes around the reservoirs, and drawdown rates could be adjusted if actual conditions vary from those expected.

Regarding the stability of the embankments during drawdown of the reservoir, please refer to Reclamation's response to paragraph 1.6 and 2.3.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *"World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4th Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long Term Stability of Slopes, Geotechnique 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7th Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject."*

Reclamation Response: The papers cited are excellent references when evaluating the long term stability of clay slopes. The controlling case for instability caused by a rapid drawdown of the reservoirs, however, would be an undrained, or short term, condition. As time progresses and drainage from the surrounding hillsides occur, stability of the slopes would increase for long term conditions.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 2.2. "The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal."*

Reclamation Response: This additional volume of sediment has been estimated for the analyses that were performed. The design team estimated the volume of sediment from samples taken in the four reservoirs between 2006 and 2009 to be 13.1 million cubic yards. The volume of sediment that would be behind the dams at the year 2020 was projected based on the current sediment volume, and it was estimated that an additional 1.9 million cubic yards of sediment would be deposited. For analysis purposes then it was estimated that a total of 15 million cubic yards of sediment would be in place at the year 2020.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 2.3. "The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day, it is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down."*

Reclamation Response: As stated previously, stability of the dams during drawdown of the reservoir was of utmost concern to the design team. Though not discussed in the EIS/EIR, rapid drawdown analyses for both Iron Gate and J. C. Boyle dams have been performed. The Iron Gate Dam stability analysis was performed by PanGEO in 2008 as part of a geotechnical report

for the proposed dam removal project. The analysis assumed an immediate drawdown of the full reservoir, which allowed no time for pore pressures in the dam to dissipate (even in the free draining shells). This is a very conservative assumption considering the upstream shell will drain rapidly. The J. C. Boyle Dam stability analysis was performed by Reclamation in 2011; however, the results are not published. This analysis also assumed an immediate drawdown of the full reservoir. Both analyses showed adequate factors of safety against embankment instability for these conservative assumptions. Thus, the proposed drawdown rates in the EIS/EIR were not arbitrary, but were given a significant amount of thought by the design team, which included qualitative consideration for the natural slopes around the reservoir rim. If the proposed dam removal project is approved, additional analyses will be performed at that time to ensure the proposed reservoir drawdown rates are safe for both the embankments and the natural slopes around the reservoir rim. During construction, a monitoring program would be implemented to ensure the stability of the dam. Drawdown rates could be adjusted if the performance is different than expected.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 2.4. "Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error."*

Reclamation Response: The geotechnical aspects of the proposed dam removal project were evaluated and peer reviewed by geotechnical engineers that were on the design team throughout the preparation of the EIS/EIR. Although credit was not explicitly given to these team members for the writing of the chapter related to the earth dam removals, the geotechnical engineers played a major role in the report documentation.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 3.0 "Conclusion: The "proposed action" is certain to cause the dam's catastrophic collapse. It is a certainty since the earth dam's wet clay core will yield to outer Gravel shell's pressure. It is not just a probability.*

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates all those Alternatives that involve earth dam removal. The Alternative Four involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFE), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant Impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of Interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen."

Reclamation Response: We believe the above responses to the comments provided prove that the claims made are without basis in fact and that the two embankment dams can be removed safely.

The design team would be extremely interested in reviewing Mr. Koshy's analysis, as referenced in the last paragraph, so this matter can be finally resolved.

The Secretarial determination date for this project has been postponed, and a new target date has not yet been established.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 4.0 "Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.*

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers get the irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I think, it is possible."

Reclamation Response: This is not a decision for the Reclamation design team.

Mr. Koshy's Review Comment: *Paragraph 5.0 My experience in the subject, and Paragraph 6.0 Acknowledgments, included in the letter*

Reclamation Response: We appreciate Mr. Koshy providing information about his technical training. No technical response is needed regarding this portion of the letter.

GP_LT_1019_067

Letter to the editor

"Need Jobs"

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Dredge the lake while the tribes oversee the project. The muck that comes out of there will be the best fertilizer in the world. It can be sold and it will pay for itself while making a profit.

By getting the lake back to clean, cold, water; the fish will do better and then the salmon will hopefully return.

Comment 2 - Fish

Get rid of the trash fish; you can't harvest chubs but you can harvest salmon and trout. After that, build a bigger dam, similar to Boulder Dam. There, water and power are sold, and when the dam is completed, this country could finally prosper, like it deserves to.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Allow the local people to decide on this water issue. The California lobbyists are trying to steal Oregon water, and there is potential for a lot of graft!! Remain alert!!

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

I plan to present this idea to our Representatives so the future of our water will be in the interest of Oregon and not California. The water in Klamath belongs in Klamath County. As residents, we pay taxes and should have first rights to our water.

The tribes, in my opinion, should get 60% off of the top, as that is their legal entitlement. This country could then finally prosper like it deserves to.

Let's do this in a democratic way; where local taxpayers have a voice in the matter.

Comment 6 - NEPA

(Documented)

Comment 5 - ITAs

Rod Kost
3939 So. 6th St. #154
Klamath Falls, Or. C- 951-260-9333
97603

Rod Kost

California is trying to get Oregon's water

California tried to get Oregon water 30 years ago by diverting the Columbia River to California. Now Californians are pulling a trick to get Oregon water again.

They will eventually divert the Klamath River into the Shasta Dam reservoir.

California desperately needs water and that is why it wants to tear out the dams and the Oregonians will have to pay for it.

That water is derived from Upper Klamath Lake and California should have to pay for it just like oil. Water is a vital asset and should be paid for.

What happened to the cogeneration plant? The residents of Klamath Falls paid for it and now it has been sold. Where did the money go as a result of that sale?

It all smells bad. Jack Abramoff corrupted the Department of Interior and the tribes. This water issue smells like a rerun.

They have appeased the tribes of a salmon run and land and, even if they get the salmon in the Klamath Lake, the fish will die because it is toxic.

The lake needs to be dredged and then we can make the area another Lake Tahoe and all the attractions with it.

Why don't we have an open forum on this matter? Where is the credibility and democracy? Let's try to get it right for prosperity.

Rod Kost
Klamath Falls

Comment Author	Kost, Rod
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_067-1	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_LT_1019_067-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-3	Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (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). Building a new, larger dam would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No
GP_LT_1019_067-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-5	As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.8-2: “The Klamath Basin Adjudication, which is ongoing, is the first adjudication in the State to include Federal water right claims, including claims for and by the Klamath Tribes, for National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), for Reclamation’s Klamath Project, for a National Park, for public water reserves, for the wild and scenic portion of the Klamath River in Oregon, for three other wild and scenic river segments in the Upper Klamath Basin, and for a National Forest.” This adjudication process will address tribal water rights within the Upper Klamath Basin. The Oregon Water Resources Department is tasked with distributing water to water right holders according to the records of the Department which includes the rights established either in an adjudication process or through the permit process. The proposed dam removal is not expected to directly impact any part of the adjudication. Information about the status of the adjudications process and individual claims and/or contests is available at: http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml	No

Comment Author	Kost, Rod
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_067-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No

GP_MC_1018_138

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. ROD KOST: My name is Rod Kost.

THE FACILITATOR: Could you please spell your last name.

MR. ROD KOST: K-o-s-t.

Senator Wyden and Senator Merkley would like any consensus on this deal. I would like to have hands who are --

THE FACILITATOR: Sir, if you could speak into the microphone because the court reporter can't hear you.

MR. ROD KOST: Anyway, we want a strong vote, who wants to take the dams out? Who don't want to take the dams out?

It is the consensus that Senator Merkley and Wyden wants, and this thing is going to cost a billion and a half dollars and we don't have it.

Comment 1 - Costs

What I see here is a bunch of California people trying to tell us in Oregon what to do with our water.

Comment 2 - General Comment

Now, we can handle our own water. You don't have to. You're a fatal state and you don't deserve

to tell us what to do.

So we will do our own, we will do our own

water. You can go back down to your fatal state and

we will take care of our water ourself.

We might build a bigger dam one of these

days, or we will sell you the water and power. Thank

you.

Comment Author	Kost, Rod
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_138-1	Master Response COST-1.	No
GP_MC_1018_138-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1120_820

From: KC4educalnp@gmail.com[SMTP:KC4EDUCALNP@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:25:46 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kristal
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Klamath River needs to be restored. It may take decades or centuries for the river to be what it once was, but stakeholders are working together to make this a reality.
The scale of the four dams is huge. If they are removed, then this will be the biggest removal in the United States, maybe the world. Klamath River is a watershed that supports the lives of animals, humans and the ecosystems around it. The dams have shown their true colors. For example, they have affected the ecosystems, the flow of the chinook salmon, and the accumulation of algae blooms. Klamath River can be a majestic watershed.
The team for the Klamath Restortation is a leader in removing dams around the world. We need more leaders for the environment and future generations. I am excited to see a dam removal of this scale in my lifetime.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1120_820-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1230_1208

From: Jacqui Krizo
7890 Rd 120
Tulelake, CA 96134

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

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

December 30, 2011

Secretary Salazar,

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Not enough time to review Please give us more time to review this EIS/EIR document! We recently finished our harvest in the Klamath Project and planned to review your reports. There is no way we farmers can adequately review over 1000 pages in such a short time and make educated comments. Please give us at least the winter months to study your documents.

Where our water comes from misleading Where we farm on the California side of the Klamath Project, our land was formerly the navigable Tule Lake, 30' deep. It was in a closed basin; the water had NO way to leave except evaporation. A tunnel was blasted through Sheepy Ridge to pump water, at our expense, OUT of the basin and Into the refuge and Klamath River. That provided a way for water into the refuge, for more water into the river than historic levels and for power generation, and for us to grow food. Your claim that we are diverting water onto our farms from the river is misleading on which you are basing your "agreement."

Comment 3 - Economics

How does downsizing agriculture create more ag jobs? When Holly Cannon, director of KWAPA, spoke with Tulelake, CA residents on September 28th about the KBRA power rate plan, he said we are giving up 20-25% of our water for affordable power. He also said he can't guarantee that the power rate will be lower than tariff rate. Your report does not adequately tell how downsizing Klamath agriculture will affect our agricultural community and economy. Department of the Interior claims that the KBRA will increase ag jobs, however it will downsize our water supply, even in high water years. Please tell us how you conclude downsizing ag, which will put many people and related stores out of business, will increase ag jobs?

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

How do you justify taking our deeded water rights? The majority of our farm communities, 80% of the California side, oppose this this "agreement" and we were not allowed in the secret planning meetings, and we were allowed no vote. Since the 30 feet of water was diverted off of our land, we were given water rights, appurtenant to our land, written into our deed signed by the President of the United States of America. We do not want to give away our water rights. How do you justify this?

5 ***In your report you do not sufficiently quantify alternative power***. We have geothermal wells in the Medicine Lake highlands, already drilled several years ago, and the tribes and

Comment 5 - Hydropower

Comment 5 cont.

environmental groups shut them down because the lights and noise are "not natural." Wind power is being shut down because some birds got killed. Where is the replacement power going to come from? Being a Project irrigator, I have documents telling how these same tribes on the KBRA stakeholder list and environmental groups testified against the affordable power rates we had. When the court ruled against us, these same groups then told us if we agree to dam removal, aka KBRA, they would support us receiving an affordable power rate. Since that legal battle, our irrigation district power rates have gone from thousands to millions of dollars since we pump our water several times to return it to the refuge and Klamath River. With no assurance that these rates will actually be very low, or even less than tariff, how will taking out hydro dams, which have the capacity of serving 150,000 households, lower our power rates? Power rates have already risen on many power bills to destroy these massive producers of hydropower.

Comment 6 - Hydrology

The EIS EIR does not address how you will remove the residents, structures, and fix the damage from floods since the dams provide some flood control. With the extra feet of sediment raising the water levels, how will you control the water at peak flows?? And who will pay for the extra devastation?

Comment 7 - Fish

Please address hatchery and wild fish being destroyed by the KBRA while you approve genetically modified fish. You claim to not want to count hatchery fish, millions annually produced in the Klamath River hatchery, because they were not hatched in the river, because you say some of those fish in the river could be wild, thus superior. So you will destroy our hatcheries with the KBRA. You have spent millions, if not billions, of dollars trying to prove hatchery fish are inferior so you won't count them in documenting salmon runs. I believe your counts are only being used to justify destroying our infrastructure and removing our communities because the Obama administration just bailed out Aqua Bounty, a company producing genetically modified salmon. So when you destroy our river with 20 million cubic yards of toxic sediment, it will destroy our communities who live there, our wildlife, and our salmon, which will leave Obama's genetically modified fish to replace them all. The expensive mandates you put on relicensing dams and fish passage makes no sense, and especially when you plan to propagate genetically modified fish after killing the hatchery and wild ones. Please address this in your report.

Please address the following sediment questions: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission estimated 20 million cubic yards of sediment has accumulated behind the four Klamath River hydropower dams. The Camp, Dresser & McKee report, previously commissioned by the Department of Interior, suggests that the 20 million cubic yard estimate may be a huge underestimation of the actual amount of sediment. We could find no mention in either report of the additional amount of sediment upstream of the Keno Dam. The Draft EIS does not appear to mitigate that 20 million cubic yards of sediment. Your documents did not address how releasing 20 million cubic yards of toxic sediment will allow any living creature to survive in the Klamath River. If your plan is indeed to enhance the fisheries, why would you destroy the fish in the dam reservoirs and destroy all of the river and life connected to it. Try to visualize 20 dump trucks full of gunk dumped in the river. Then visualize 200 trucks all lined up in the river. 2000. 20,000. 200,000. 2,000,000, bumper to bumper. You closed millions of miles of back roads supposedly because the dust possibly hurt some fish, some KBRA proponents sued and shut down suction dredge mining which moved sediment, and now you want to dump millions of trucks of gunk in the river? Please address how you intend the fish to survive. Please tell us how you intend to remove this toxic sediment from the river? Please tell us how long this will take, then how you will get the fish to return. How many generations of people will come and go until

Comment 8 - Sediment Transport/Toxicity

Comment 8 cont.

there will be Klamath River fishing and recreational pleasures on a pristine river. How much will that cost? Who will pay for it? And how will you compensate the communities who will have lived by the river?

Comment 9 - NEPA/CEQA

Please use unbiased science in your final report. In 2001, the Department of the Interior shut off our water claiming the best available science mandated more water for fish, even though historically Link River, at the beginning of Klamath River, often went dry according to many photos, before the Klamath Project was built. No water no fish. Then you engaged the National Academy of Science, and they stated the irrigation shutoff was "not justified" and lake level and river flow management was wrong. Since then you engaged scientists to come up with models claiming the river needs more water for fish, even though historic fish kills were on high water years. Some proponents of the KBRA, Cal Trout, American Rivers, and Prosper, hired scientists to study the river. Their leaders are voting members in the secret KBRA negotiations. Previously the Department of Justice contracted Dr Tom Hardy who used tribal science to create the Hardy Report to force farmers to relinquish more water to the tribes. You have not, and are not, using unbiased science.

Comment 10 - KBRA

How do you justify Klamath Tribe gift and new rights at the expense of our deeded water and land rights? Some of our friends and relatives are Klamath tribal members. They sold this land at least twice for millions of dollars. They voted to sell it. The majority of our community does not believe you should be buying and giving land away at taxpayer's expense, as mandated in the KBRA and giving them rights to fish on the Klamath River which was historically Shasta Tribe territory. This is when you are demanding that we resource users relinquish 25% of our water, leaving the land fallow, which takes/transfers our water rights without our consent.

Comment 11 - KBRA

Tell us how you justify controlling our ground water and stored water against our wishes? In a relatively unadvertised public meeting, our irrigation district told us about your groundwater management plan to control our ground water use. I do not agree to that, but it is a mandate in the KBRA which had absolutely no oversight or input by us irrigators and citizens. The KBRA also mandates an on-Project plan doling out what water is left after your groups, not elected by us citizens, give us what water they choose, as detailed in your draft Drought Plan. Please tell us in your report how you justify controlling our ground water, and denying our access to our stored water of which we have deeds saying this is appurtenant to our land.

Explain how you can take our rights and give them to Fish and Wildlife Service. USFWS Tulelake refuge manager has publicly stated that refuge farming has not harmed any fish or wildlife, and there are mounds of studies substantiating that. They have the strictest pesticide rules, and many crops are organic. Presently when irrigators receive water, the runoff goes into the refuges, and then is pumped out of the basin into Lower Klamath Refuge, then into the river. We do not support giving FWS some of our water rights. Presently if we get water, FWS gets water. The KBRA also gives water rights to the Klamath River.

My father won a WWII homestead in Tulelake, and my husband and I continue to grow organic crops on both of our parents' homesteads. In 2001 when the government denied them irrigation water, we saw the old veterans betrayed by their government, with deeds in their hands, cry and ask why. Many of them and their sons and daughters went bankrupt and lost their farms. Hundreds of farmers were in food lines. Their faithful farm workers who had lived here for

Comment 12 - Water Rights/Water Supply

decades left, in a mass exodus, with nowhere to go. A few people committed suicide. There were many heart attacks. Doctors treated hundreds of farm and ranch family members for depression. There were prayer vigils for months. You have used that year as bait to promise farmers and ranchers that if they sign on the dotted line, they will have water, affordable power, protection from Endangered Species Act mandates, litigation will end, and we will all be friends and work together for sustainable farms, fisheries, and tribes, and never have another 2001. You know those promises are lies.

Comment 13 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I PRAY that you, Secretary Salazar, will fully understand the consequences of your actions to your food growers: moms, dads, grandparents, children. You know about the 20 million cubic yards of sediment. You know that the agreement states that the signers support the ESA and biological opinions and clean water mandates. In the KBRA there are guidelines for litigation rather than limits on it. There is no promise or quantification of a power rate. There will be no increase in ag jobs when we are downsized 25% or more. And any hint of water assurances is dependent on your climate change studies, fish counts, and latest produced "best" science filled with water quantity and quality mandates using tribal or nongovernmental agency scientists. People will die. People will again be forced from their homes they've had for generations. Indians living today will never see a pristine natural river with fish runs you've promised. May you be held accountable, whether you support the truth, or you support the lies which the KBRA is based upon. We thousands of citizens see. Our fate is partially in your hands. Your fate is in God's hands. Please do the right thing. And please answer our questions.

Also, I support Alternative 1 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal –No Action/No Project Alternative; leave the 4 dams in place.

We need the dams' clean renewable power. We do not believe hatchery fish are inferior so we support leaving the hatchery in place which produces millions of salmon.

Thank you for listening to my opinion and answering my questions.

Jacqui Krizo
Tulelake, CA 96134

Comment Author	Krizo, Jacqui
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1208-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-3	The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology model estimated the drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. This report can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration." Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov. The No Action case assumes the continuation of existing conditions therefore the regional economic analysis and agricultural analysis used the most current power rates obtained from the Klamath Water and Power Agency (KWAPA) for both the No Action and Action alternatives. Analysis of the KBRA in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) utilizes this conservative approach and is programmatic, however there are programs (Interim Power Program, Federal Power, and Renewable Power Program) "meant to ensure power cost security for all eligible power users as provided in (KBRA) Section 17.3". Master Response WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-4	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No

Comment Author	Krizo, Jacqui
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant. The KBRA would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).	
GP_LT_1230_1208-5	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-6	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-7	Master Response AQU–18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-8	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. The Proposed Action does not consider the removal of Keno Dam or the completion of other construction actions that could mobilize any sediment that has accumulated behind Keno Dam. Therefore the EIS/EIR does not present estimates of sediment accumulation behind Keno Dam. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-9	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-10	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-11	Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-12	Master Response WSWR-11 Effects on Refuge Water Supply.	No

Comment Author	Krizo, Jacqui
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1208-13	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response TTA-3 Federal Trust Responsibilities and Fisheries. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No

GP_WI_1111_557

From: bruce.h.krohn@jpl.nasa.gov[SMTP:BRUCE.H.KROHN@JPL.NASA.GOV]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:12:48 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon/Steelhead
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bruce Krohn
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Salmon/Steelhead

Body: I really want my son to experience the joy of fishing for steelhead and salmon on this river. It was an amazing experience for me and if removing the dam can make it better,let it happen.

Comment Author	Krohn, Bruce
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_557-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_743

From: wgfrogs@yahoo.com[SMTP:WGFROGS@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:36:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: KlamathFallsDamRemoval Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Wendy Lange
Organization:

Subject: KlamathFallsDamRemoval

Body: I am in favor of removing the dam and bringing back the natural cycle of life in a dying river. Western civilization seems to think progress means controlling nature. Hopefully western civilization is starting to see that progress means respecting nature.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Lange, Wendy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_743-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1214_1037

From: maryelangley@ymail.com[SMTP:MARYELANGLEY@YMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2011 7:59:25 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary E. Langley
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I support removal of the dams on the Klamath River in order to assist salmon migration. Our years of "development" have unknowingly brought immeasurable damage to our environment. We must do what we are able to repair the harms we have caused and leave our children a hopeful heritage.

Comment Author	Langley, Mary
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1214_1037-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1217_1089

From: Joe Lapke[SMTP:JLAPKE@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 9:48:49 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam removal from a simple college student

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please help remove the dams on Klamath river. Keep Oregon green, biodiversity should be our number one priority.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,
Joe Lapke

Comment Author	Lapke, Joe
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1217_1089-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_785

From: John Larimer[SMTP:JTLARIMER@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 5:23:38 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: John Larimer
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Mrs. Vasquez:

Removing dams is economic terrorism. Dams provide flood, silt, and debris control; water storage; the cleanest and cheapest electric power possible; the ability to control water levels below the dam for the benefit of river habitat; fish hatcheries; access from one side of a Canyon to another; lake habitat and animal and plant life; and recreation.

Removing them would not only result of a loss of these benefits but would involve an enormous outlay of public money and cause unknowable damage to the environment, and would very likely decimate fish population from the silt and pollution that washes downstream.

In short, only a fool professing himself to be wise to entertain this insanity.

The destruction to America and her economy and the freedom of her people is unacceptable and is rejected by every thinking American who loves his country.

John T. Larimer, Jr.
3726 Frakes Way
Yuba City, CA 95993
530 933-1122
Fax: 530 674-3703

Comment Author	Larimer, John
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_785-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1. Master Response REC-7 Keno Reach Access. Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	Yes

GP_EM_1204_963

From: John Larimer[SMTP:JTLARIMER@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Sunday, December 04, 2011 11:35:29 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Email to DOI

December 4, 2011

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dam removal is economic terorism

I am against dam removal for the following reasons:

Dams provide the following benefits:

• Dams provide flood, silt, and debris control;

• Dams provide water storage;

• Dams provide the cleanest and cheapest electric power possible;

• Dams provide the ability to control water levels below the dam for the benefit of river habitat;

• Dams provide fish hatcheries;

• Dams provide access from one side of a Canyon to another;

• Dams provide lake habitat and animal and plant life;

• Dams provide recreation.

Removing them:

• Would result in the loss of all of the benefits listed above;

• Would require a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money;

• Would cause unknowable damage to the environment as a result of dam removal activities and the rapid release of water;

Comment 1 cont.

• Would decimate fish population from the silt and pollution that washes downstream.

Only a fool professing himself to be wise would entertain this insanity.

The destruction to America and her economy and the freedom of her people is unacceptable and is rejected by every thinking American who loves his country.

Contact Info:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825,

or by fax to 916-978-5055 or email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov

John T. Larimer, Jr.
3726 Frakes Way
Yuba City, CA 95993
530 933-1122
Fax: 530 674-3703

Comment Author	Larimer, John
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1204_963-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1. Master Response REC-7 Keno Reach Access. Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	Yes

GP_EM_1120_815

From: Dick Laursen[SMTP:LAURSENRV@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 4:37:35 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez: I have a degree in Fisheries Management from Humboldt State University (1957). I inform you of this only to let you know that I have more knowledge of the ecological facts that are involved within and without the Klamath Basin than does the average environmental letter writer. This project has been studied backward and forward for over a decade and I have no new data to offer. However, the evidence accumulated in this decade supporting the removal of the four dams and the providing of additional water to flow in the Trinity River system is so over whelming, there should be no hesitation in making a decision supporting such action.

While it is proper to be concerned for the jobs and lives of the people living within the Klamath Basin, there are just as many people living outside the Klamath Basin whose jobs and lives must be considered. Is not the life of a commercial salmon fisherman, an RV park or motel owner, a store owner, etc. just as important as an alfalfa grower? I could go on, Ms Vasquez, but you don't need any additional data from me, you already have a decade of supporting evidence from expert biologists.

I respectfully urge you to issue the orders necessary to get on with the removal of the dams and to let more water from Trinity Lake flow down the Trinity River.

Richard Laursen
3939 Walnut Ave. #269
Carmichael, CA 95608

Comment Author	Laursen, Dick
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_815-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1230_1193

From: jal@stargp.com[SMTP:JAL@STARGP.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 9:08:22 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Iron Gate Reservoir/Dam Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Lefeber
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Iron Gate Reservoir/Dam

Body: I am against this. It is my contention that this entire project is not needed and is a wasted effort of time and money.

Iron Gate has been a great place for recreation.

I do not believe the propaganda about the salmon being endangered.

Regards,
Jim Lefeber
Grants Pass, OR

Comment Author	Lefeber, Jim
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1193-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_059

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: Stewart & Maureen Leitoke

Organization: Public

Title:

Address: 4379 Ferrier Ave., K. Falls, OR 97603

Email:

Comments:

Comment 1 - Economics

1) Jobs - for how many years ?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

2) Clean Energy ? Dams gone - ?
What clean energy ?

Comment 3 - Alternatives

3) Why can't they use the millions of dollars to put Fish ladders in for salmon other fish ?

Comment 4 - Fish

4) What about the fish hatchery existing ?

Comment 5 - Economics

5) What about the impact to our farmers for irrigation ?

6) If no decision has been made - Why are we having ~~to pay taken being paid~~ now on our power bill ?

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Comment 7 - Economics

7) 218 jobs in San Francisco - for what ?

8) Why can't the Upper Klamath Lake be dredged ? (Fertilizer) (Big money for whomever)
After 5 years when they put the dams back in - are
We going to have to pay for that too ?

Comment 8 - Alternatives

Comment 9 - Costs

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	Leiteke, Stewart & Maureen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_059-1	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long term after the dams are removed. The 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.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-2	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-3	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-4	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-5	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential economic impacts to the agricultural sector under the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-6	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-7	The 218 jobs pertain to the estimated increase in part- and full-time employment in the San Francisco ocean fishery management area associated with the increase in commercial fishery salmon landings and revenues that would occur under Alternatives 2 and 3. This estimate includes employment in the fishing industry, employment generated by purchases from other businesses by the fishing industry, and employment associated with increases in household spending. The employment estimate reflects the migratory range of Klamath Chinook salmon in the ocean, the important role of Klamath Chinook salmon in determining how much access to other salmon stocks is allowed by fishery managers in the ocean fishery, and the size of the commercial fishery in San Francisco relative to other coastal areas.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-8	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and	No

Comment Author	Leiteke, Stewart & Maureen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

	Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	
GP_MF_1019_059-9	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1018_118

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEWART LEITZKE: I am Stewart Leitzke, L-e-i-t-z-k-e.

I'm definitely against removing the dams.

Comment 1a- Disapproves of Dam Removal

They want to take out those, like he said. They

Comment 2 - Hydropower

are not clean energy. But compared to a biomass plant,

that is ridiculous.

I have seen -- lived here all my life -- I have

seen companies come in, they are offered five years,

property tax free, five years later they are gone. That's

what that biomass plant will do. Besides raping the

forest, there is nothing there, after five years there

won't be any trees.

Then we will have to pay to put the dams back in

Comment 1b- Disapproves of Dam Removal

again. That is ridiculous.

So, anyway, that's all I have to say. Thank you.

Comment Author	Leiteke, Stewart
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_118-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_118-2	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1127_902

From: flowerwalker@sbcglobal.net[SMTP:FLOWERWALKER@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 9:55:45 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gail Lester
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River

Body: Please protect the river. Remove the dam.
Thank you.

Comment Author	Lester, Gail
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1127_902-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1120_806

November 20, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation
Sacramento, CA 95825
FAX: 916-978-5055

The dispute between the ranchers and farmers of Siskiyou County and various state and federal government agencies is tragic and unnecessary. It is clear that the federal government wants these ranchers and farmers off their lands and wants to return the area to its original habitat that may have existed centuries ago. The government has increased their water rates 8-10 fold in one year, resulting in some families now being charged annual water fees in excess of $100,000. Annual family incomes rarely exceed $35,000. Additionally, and most importantly, the government wants to destroy the several dams that provide clean, inexpensive hydroelectric power to the area.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

The dams also provide irreplaceable irrigation and flood control. The removal of the dams will cause uncontrollable flooding in the winter and life threatening aridity in the summer.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Comment 3 - Land Use

The land will no longer be suitable for ranching, farming or other vital sustenance activities.

There appears to be no justification for the government's intrusion in the lives of these fine people, many of whose families have a multi generational history on their land. The entire story rings of conspiracy…sudden, outrageous piratical water rate increases, the arbitrary removal of dams that are required for life support along with clandestine meetings between government officials and dam removal enthusiasts. All of this is being initiated by an over-reaching government with trumped up, insincere and indefensible arguments that border on lunacy. This initiative will destroy families, property values, salmon and wholesome life styles. This entire episode does not make sense; in fact, it doesn't even make good nonsense.

This is clearly a case of aggressive environmental activism gone awry. It will destroy good people, their families and their livelihood UNNECESSARILY. In the name of common decency and good sense, please leave these people and the dams alone.

Thank you so much for your interest and consideration.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Edward V. Lewandowski
evltal@comcast.net

cc: FAX and email (see page 2)

California Department of Fish and Game, ATT: Gorden Leppig 707-441-2021
Governor Jerry Brown 916-445-2841
Senator Diane Feinstein 202-228-3954
Senator Barbara Boxer 202-224-0454
Governor John Kitzhaver 503-378-6827
Senator Ron Wyden 202-228-2717
Senator Jeff Merkley 202-228-3997
Representative Tom McClintock 202-225-5444

Comment Author	Lewandowski, Edward
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1120_806-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1120_806-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_LT_1120_806-3	As described in Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.14-22 thru 23 and 25-27, removal of the Four Facilities would not directly convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. Certain programs in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), including the Water Diversion Limitations, would limit diversions to specific irrigators receiving water on Reclamation's Klamath Project and could decrease the total acreage under cultivation or indirectly convert farmland to non-agricultural use. Currently, The Water Diversion Limitations (KBRA 15.1 and 15.2) outlines water diversion limitations to specific diversions that are intended to increase water availability for fisheries purposes, especially in drier years. Agricultural water diversion limitations would be based on annual water level forecasts for Upper Klamath Lake, which could result in less available water for irrigators during drought years and result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Also included are allocation and delivery guidelines for water provided to the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Lower Klamath NWR for both wildlife and agricultural interests, which include the Tule Lake Irrigation District and the Klamath Drain District. While the diversion could reduce the availability of irrigation water by up to 100,000 acre-feet less than irrigators received in the past, these fixed volumes would provide a base level for agricultural diversions and establish an irrigation framework that would provide security and increased certainty for farmers, allowing them to make decisions about the year's crops and activities based on the water forecast. This security would mitigate the effects of the lower delivery amount that may be expected in dry years. The activities in the Water Diversion Limitations have the potential to reduce the amount of agriculture occurring on Reclamation's Klamath Project. Implementation of the On-Project Water Use Program will maximize the use of available water supplies, improve water supplies for the National Wildlife Refuges, and increase reliability for agricultural users. However, the conversion	No

Comment Author	Lewandowski, Edward
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	of farmland to non-agricultural uses that could occur as a result of agricultural diversion limitations would be a significant impact as analyzed in the EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1120_806-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_502

From: brewcats@sonic.net[SMTP:BREWCATS@SONIC.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 9:55:58 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Louise Lieb
Organization:
Subject: Dams on Klamath River
Body: I support the removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. The wetlands and marshes of the upper Klamath basin must be restored so that the salmon can survive.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I also support an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge during the dry season.

The Secretary of the Interior must ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed.

Duplicate of GP_WI_1110_480

Comment Author Lieb, Louise
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_502-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_211

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

MS. DANIELLE LINDLER: Hi, my name is Danielle Lindler, D-a-n-i-e-l-l-e, last name, L-i-n-d-l-e-r. And I am a registered professional forester and (inaudible). I'm executive director of Care and I'm also a small business owner in Siskiyou County. We do (inaudible) plans and environmental planning.

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

And in reviewing the document, I found a few inconsistencies I want to point out.

I have heard it stated that there is going to be -- that there's twenty million cubic yards of sediment dropped behind the dams, the four dams, but in section 3.11.3, it only states 13.5 million cubic yards are deposited behind the dams, so I wasn't sure where there was the difference.

Comment 2 - Greenhouse Gases/Climate Change

Um, it's also stated in the document that there's concern of vegetation management in response to greenhouse gases, that there will be more fire, et cetera, and I'd offer that one way you can mitigate the effect of wildfire is to thin the nine million acres of national forest land that are within Siskiyou county and that drain into the Klamath.

A federal river study of increased water yield stated that, um, there was a four percent increase in water yield by thinning.

The U.S. Forest Service Regional hydrologist, Barry Hill, stated that he estimated it at a three percent increase in water yield, and with some rough calculation, if the forest service thinned their nine million acres, it would be a million-acre feet of water available, so I urge you to explore that option. Um, a million-acre feet of water is about the equivalent of 1500 square miles flooded about one foot deep.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

So, um, I also have questions about the dams, the let-'er-rip strategy of all that sediment being released into the river. I think it's overly optimistic to state that the 95, 98 percent of the, say at the low number, the thirteen-and-a-half million cubic yards, or tons, would be flushed through the system in a year. I think that's optimistic, even in a wet year; I don't see how that's possible.

Comment 4 - Water Quality

Um, I also question how -- in forestry, I have been told that when we get a waste discharge permit, that if I just dispose of a cup of dirt into the Klamath or one of its tributaries, that I'm in violation of the Clean Water Act. I would like to know how 13.5 million cubic

yards is not a violation of the Clean Water Act.

Comment 5 - Transportation

I also would like to know, um, how many miles of road are being proposed. Um, in timber harvesting, if I propose a thousand feet of road or more, it's considered significant, and if it's done while the plan is already made, it would require public review, um, resubmission of public review. I don't see any mention of the number of feet or miles of road and, yet, there's a note, less than significant impact for --

Comment Author	Lindler, Danielle
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_211-1	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. The 20 million cubic yard estimate is from previous studies conducted by Gathard Engineering Consulting (2006) and Stillwater Sciences (2008) with more limited data. The 13.15 million cubic yard estimate is from one of the Secretarial Determination studies conducted by Reclamation (2010) and is considered more accurate.	No
GP_MC_1020_211-2	As described in Section 3.10.3, the predicted changes in climate change contemplate conditions over the next century (end of 21st Century). The analysis was intended to show a conservative (worst-case) description of climate change-related impacts that could occur in the future. While thinning the forests or other techniques could possibly reduce the impacts of climate change, implementing such actions over nine million acres is infeasible for several reason including: such actions are likely to cause adverse environmental effects, require additional regulatory approvals, be cost prohibitive, and fail to meet the current National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. As a result, the Lead Agencies did not analyze the effects of thinning nine million acres of national forest land.	No
GP_MC_1020_211-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_MC_1020_211-4	The CA North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board issues permits with conditions and requirements that support and prevent harm of beneficial uses. The forestry related permit programs are designed such that forestry related operations are conducted in a manner that prevents or minimizes the discharge of sediment. The discharge of sediment from the dams will have to undergo a permitting process and evaluation just as any other discharge does. Any permit issued will require conditions to ensure the protection of beneficial uses. In the case of restoration projects, where a long-term threat to beneficial use would be eliminated, the Regional Water Board has some discretion. For example, the Regional Water Board can apply conditions such as a compliance schedule that balances the potential impact of the immediate restoration action against the long-term benefits to water quality. If the final preferred alternative of the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS / EIR is that the dams should be removed because they represent a long-term impact to water quality and beneficial uses	No

Comment Author	Lindler, Danielle
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	(e.g., fish populations) then the Regional Water Board will need to balance the potential immediate impacts of dam removal (e.g., sediment discharge) against the potential long-term water quality benefits.	
GP_MC_1020_211-5	Specific information about the haul routes needed for construction and deconstruction activities as well as potential right-of-way requirements would be provided in the Definite Plan for Facilities Removal. There would be subsequent environmental analysis on this plan to analyze traffic and transportation impacts from dam removal and related construction activities. The Detailed Plan for Dam Removal assumes that existing roads on project lands would be improved as necessary for use during construction. As part of the development of the construction plan, an in depth analysis of bridge and road capacity and state of repair would be conducted by the dam removal entity (DRE), with remedial actions taken prior to the commencement of facility deconstruction. Following completion of dam deconstruction additional analysis of road condition would be completed and where needed, as a result of wear generated by deconstruction repairs and or replacement actions would be completed. In total, there would be approximately 11.6 miles of new temporary unimproved (i.e. graded, no gravel) roadways established to facilitate revegetation efforts (Appendix D of the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal describes these roads). There would be 7 miles at Copco 1, 2.6 miles at Iron Gate, 2 miles at J.C. Boyle, and zero miles at Copco 2.	No

GP_EM_1117_740

From: Paul A. Lindstedt[SMTP:PLINDSTEDT@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 12:06:18 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

It makes absolutely no sense to take out hydro-electric producing dams in order to satisfy the environmental loons. Most of the information on the Klamath and Scott Rivers as it relates to Salmon is distorted, so cut the crap and stop the nonsense and leave the dams in place.

Paul A. Lindstedt
Fort Jones, CA

Comment Author	Lindstedt, Paul
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_740-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_119

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DENNIS LINTHICUM: My name is Dennis Linthicum, L-i-n-t-h-i-c-u-m. I would like to thank you for allowing time to speak tonight. And as you know, in the long run the world is governed by ideas. Therefor when ideas are spread to and adopted by a significant number of people, cultural change happens. Unfortunately this can be either good or bad.

Comment 1 - NEPA

For the 40 years since the creation of the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, there has been a mistaken effort to extol the chaotic world of the natural realm as being more valid and appropriate than the systematic and intelligent manipulation of natural resources for man's distinct benefit.

In your EIR and EIS document the five reams of paper basic report, many indices, many tables and many facts. And they are presented nicely, but what is missing is the a priori ideas that are guiding this document's creation. This is a veiled attempt at a false paradigm.

You can see it at the very beginning of this document. There is a blue call-out text box on page 1-4

that starts with this sentence. When the settlers of European decent first arrived in the Basin, and it finishes with this phrase: Land use patterns in the Klamath Basin will continue to reflect the value of natural resources in providing economic gain for local communities and the nation. Returning to the conditions seen in the 1800s is unrealistic. However, there are opportunities, dot, dot, dot and it continues on.

Now, where did that sentence come from, returning to the 1800s? Did that blossom from the scientific analysis? What generated that idea in the hydrology of the Basin? This is a sentence from left field, or more appropriately it is a glimpse of a faulty world view, a world view that imagines the chaos of the natural realm is more productive and beneficial than the controlled management of natural resources.

Remember, I mentioned the world is governed by ideas, and you cannot see ideas floating in the air like pollen. These ideas are only influential in so far as they are adopted and put forward by people.

Dennis, your job as coordinator and hearing officer is to make sure that the large volume of people that are in this room who are against the dam removal get their voices heard. Thank you.

Comment Author	Linthicum, Dennis
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_119-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1117_758

From: mlinvill@yahoo.com[SMTP:MLINVILL@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 7:25:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath river dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike Linvill
Organization:

Subject: Klamath river dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: The excessive building of dams has severely harmed California's natural heritage by destroying aquatic life and their habitat. The Klamath River has been especially adversely affected, and we must take ameliorative action now. Accordingly, all dams must be removed from the Klamath River and its tributaries as soon as practicable. In addition, all naturally-occurring wetlands in the upper Klamath must be restored (including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake).

Comment 2 - KBRA

In addition, all restoration activities must be implemented so that they also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers. Salmon populations have been seriously depleted, which has wrought devastating damage on local fisheries.

Also, minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge must be enforced for the dry season.

Comment 3 - Fish

Finally, 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.

Only through the implantation of these minimum requirements can the Klamath hope to recover its natural grandeur and economic importance. Thank you.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Comment Author	Linvill, Mike
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_758-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1117_758-2	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 (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1117_758-3	Master Response AQU-11A NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. The Biological Opinion (BO) does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions. Master Response AQU-11B through J 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 in dry years.	No
GP_WI_1117_758-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA. Conversely, improvements to fish habitat conditions, associated fish populations, and improved knowledge of biological conditions in the in the Trinity system will be of overall benefit to Klamath fish populations. The parties to the Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) are committed to transparency, adaptive management, real-time reporting, and the production of annual (and in the case KBRA, decadal) reports which will facilitate the sharing of information and coordination between the two programs. The TRRP partners have for years made their data and restoration efforts available to the public via the TRRP website and other means. The goals of the TRRP and the KBRA are closely aligned in program plans and intended benefits to fisheries throughout the basin; water and power users in the Upper Basin; counties; Indian tribes; and basin communities. Both programs include extensive habitat restoration, and improvements to water flow and quality.	No

Comment Author	Linvill, Mike
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The interconnectedness of the two programs in their implementation evidence a commitment to continued support in the common restoration effort of the Klamath River. From a biological perspective, the TRRP and KBRA are closely aligned and the two programs will complement one another.	

GP_WI_1118_764

From: dlipman@mcn.org[SMTP:DLIPMAN@MCN.ORG]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:12:09 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Urge dam removal on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Donald Lipmanson
Organization:

Subject: Urge dam removal on Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: As a northern CA resident, former Mendocino County planning commissioner (2000-2006) and long-time advocate for restoration of salmonids and their fishery in this region, I write in support of the rapid removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. Restoration of historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin would enhance that restoration, as wetlands and riparian zones near the river filter out pollutants and provide breeding areas for the insects on which juvenile salmonids feed.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Besides elimination of dams, salmonid restoration also will require adequate minimum water flows in the Klamath and its tributaries, especially during dry season. Since NMFS is requiring such minimum flows to attain ESA compliance, DOI Secretary Salazar should "bite the bullet" and set adequate minimum flows for the Klamath River basin and its tributaries.

Comment Author	Lipmanson, Donald
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_764-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1118_764-2	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No

GP_MC_1018_154

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. LINDA LONG: I'm Linda Long, L-o-n-g.

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

In the spring of 2009, Representative Garrard, Representative Gillman, and Senator Whitsett commissioned an independent telephone poll to determine the level of support for the removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River.

Those three legislators, who represent the entire Klamath River watershed in Oregon, privately paid the costs of a professional poll performed by Target Market Strategies, located in Portland, Oregon.

Target Market Strategies wrote the questions and randomly selected 300 individuals registered to vote in Klamath County to participate in the poll.

The poll achieved a statistical confidence of 95 percent. That level of statistical confidence means that if the poll were repeated 100 times, the same result would occur 95 times out of a hundred times.

The poll determined that 65 percent of Klamath County residents opposed the destruction of the hydroelectric dams at that time.

There was no statistical difference in the

response among those polled in Chiloquin, Klamath Falls, Merrill, Malin, or Bonanza. They uniformly opposed dam removal by a two-to-one margin. There was no statistical difference between the age groups or the sex of the respondents or among political party affiliations. Across the board, two out of three Klamath County residents opposed the demolition of the hydropower dams.

Supporters of dams, of dam destruction, have attempted to minimize this poll. Some of the same folks hired -- some of the same folks have hired high-powered public relations firms to sway public opinion toward accepting the destruction of the hydroelectric infrastructure.

County, state, and tribal governments, as well as media outlets, have both adequate funding and opportunity to develop their own public opinion polls. The professional 2009 public opinion poll cost less than $5,000. Yet, in more than two years, no one has published a poll that even attempts to contradict that two-thirds level of public opposition to dam removal.

The only logical conclusions are that the 2009 legislative poll was not only accurate, but that the two-thirds level of opposition to the destruction of our hydroelectric infrastructure remains viable and vocal.

The destruction of the Klamath River hydroelectric project is wrong and I strongly oppose that action.

I would also like to comment on Jim Carpenter's, um, thought that -- being a Hatfield Upper Klamath Basin, Oregon, group member, I did not agree with Jim Carpenter's appraisal of the KBRA or the dam removal.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_154-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_523

From: LLOPER@GMAIL.COM[SMTP:LLOPER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:11:05 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: remove lower 4 dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laura J Loper
Organization:

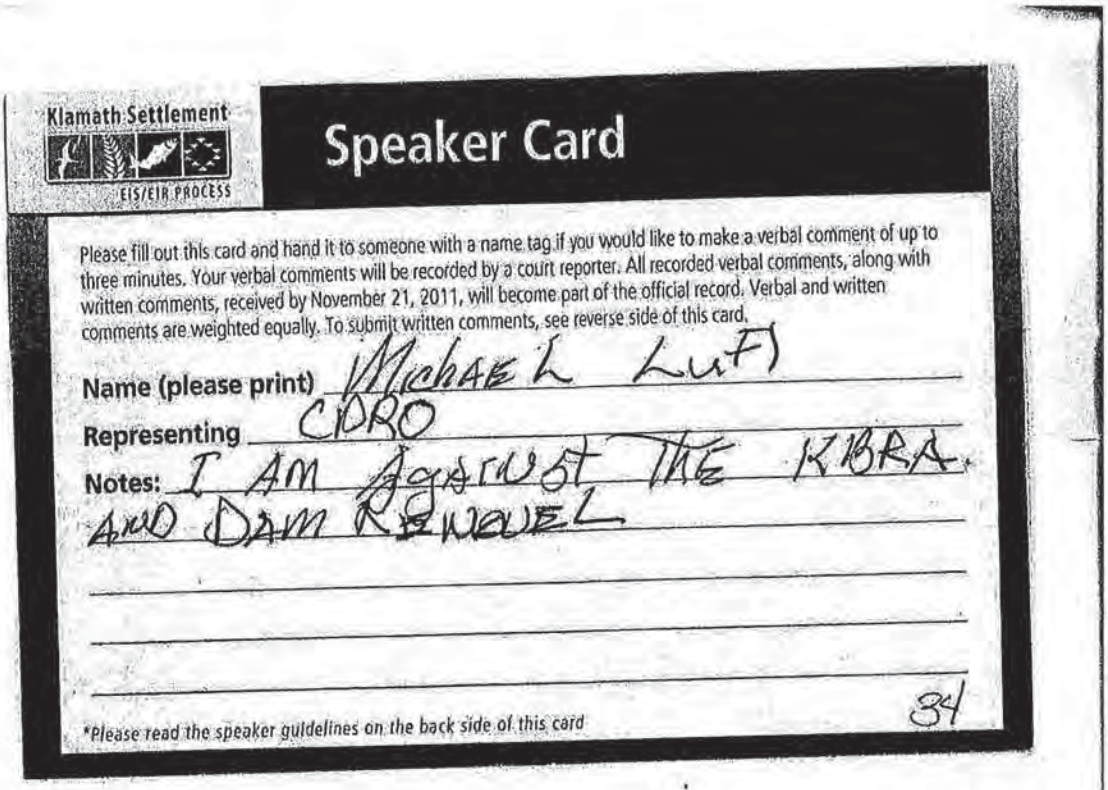
Subject: remove lower 4 dams

Body: The salmon ought to have triage priority over the human businessmen. The human's are supposed to be smart enough to figure out how to take care of themselves AND protect the natural resources. The salmon are supposed to be salmon: beautiful inspiring smooth creatures driven by biological urges to come upstream and spawn.

Comment 1 - General/Other

Comment Author	Loper, Laura
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_523-1	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 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) MICHAEL LUFI

Representing CDRO

Notes: I AM AGAINST THE KBRA AND DAM REMOVEL

34

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

GP_MF_1019_089

Comment Author	Luft, Michael
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_089-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_141

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. MICHAEL LUFT: My name is Michael Luft, L-u-f-t.

I have got a pretty good background all my life in natural resources, in commercial fishing, in logging, working in timber and I grew up on a cattle ranch.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am definitely against taking the dams out.

Comment 2 - KHSA

I'm definitely against this whole agreement. It was done behind closed doors. Our local politicians made a fait accompli. We have a local election here where the ballot was so confusing that many of the elderly voted in favor of it when they were actually opposed.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

It does nothing to address something and that's the water quality in Klamath River. You have a natural phosphorus building hot water heater up here called Klamath Lake.

Comment 4 - Fish

Now, some very intelligent biologist called for the releasing of all that water which could have gone to the farmers down to benefit the salmon. Salmon, the minute you get it fresh in the water move into the rivers and try to go to their spawning

grounds.

Comment 5 - Algae

Hot water breeds parasites. We had a disaster that should have been known would have happened. This is the kind of science I've seen goes through with this.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

You want to take out four dams with green power and replace it with what? Nothing. You don't sit here with any proposal to replace that power. And then you expect us as citizens to pay for it. And, whoa, wait a minute, all this money on these studies could have paid for this but you want us to pay for it.

Comment 7 - KBRA

And on top of it you want us to pay for land for the tribes -- and I have no problem with the tribes getting land. But I think they need to negotiate with the federal government. I wasn't part of their losing their reservation and all the problems that they have.

So the way this thing is, it's a mess.

Now, you take salmon, that is something I know something about.

Comment 8 - Economics

The Secretary says this is going to create all kinds of salmon fishing jobs, commercial fishing jobs. That little dab of fish in the Klamath River really doesn't mean anything. We have a coast-wide disaster in three states and

probably a little bit in British Columbia and above.

And this is not even addressing a tiny bit of it.

So I'm going to end with this. Pretty much

the other points that I had have all been said.

I am opposed, my wife is opposed, everybody I

know is opposed to this removal.

And if you guys want some good ideas of

things to do, there has been some suggestions in this

meeting, one of them was dredging Klamath Lake.

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

MR. MICHAEL LUFT: Okay, I'm going.

Comment 9 - Alternatives

Comment Author	Luft, Michael
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_141-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-4	Conflicts over the use of water in the Klamath Basin have gone on for years. In broad terms, the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; 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. Combined, both agreements seek to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin while providing more predictable water supplies for agricultural uses. Flows for agricultural supply are analyzed in Section 3.8, Water Supply/ Water Rights. The Secretary of the Interior may select the No Action/No Project Alternative, which is responsive to this comment or one of the action alternatives. 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 increase the flows of water for agriculture through implementation of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-5	We assume that the comment refers to the 2002 adult fish kill on the lower Klamath River. The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. Additional text has been added to Final EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3.9 Disease and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude.	Yes

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known pre-spawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, *Ichthyophthirius multifis* (Ich) and *Flavobacterium columnare* (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (National Research Council [NRC] 2004, p. 9).

Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites *Ceratomyxa shasta* (*C. shasta*) and *Parvicapsula minibicornis* (*P. minibicornis*) that chronically affect salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.

Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (2004), NRC (2003) and USFWS (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The NRC did not rule out low flows as a contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.

The low flows and river volumes combined with the above average run of salmon, resulted in high fish densities in a relatively short segment of the river that had warm temperatures typical of late summer. The high densities of stressed fish in warm water facilitated the epizootic of the Ich and columnaris pathogens

Comment Author	Luft, Michael
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	causing the deaths of over 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead (CDFG, 2004; USFWS 2003). As noted in the CDFG review, algal toxins were ruled out as a cause of mortality. Projected KBRA flows for the river are consistent with recommendations by California Department of Fish and Game to avoid flows and conditions that occurred when the 2002 adult fish die-off took place (Section 17.4 (p. 5), KBRA Operations, Reclamation 2012d). In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, dam removal and KBRA flows would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009; Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-91). If the comment refers to juvenile salmon disease please refer to Master Responses AQU-28 and AQU-27.	
GP_MC_1018_141-6	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-7	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-8	The Draft EIS/EIR addresses the specific effects of four action alternatives pertaining to Klamath Dam removal and the KBRA relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Consistent with this intent, the scope of the fisheries analysis is limited to Klamath Basin fish populations.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-9	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_WI_1104_360

From: watermaniac1@gmail.com[SMTP:WATERMANIAC1@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 5:36:49 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Trevor Lynn
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I fully support alternative 2, the full removal of all dams.

Comment Author	Lynn, Trevor
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1104_360-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1128_942

10/15/11

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

PROTESTING THE REMOVAL OF FOUR KLAMATH RIVER DAMS

I spent 28 years with Pacific Gas and Electric in Power Control. I was involved in power system planning and operations including power generation. For the last 13 years I have owned a ranch in Siskiyou County. From my experience in the power business and as a rancher I protest the removal of the four Klamath River Dams.

To begin with, hydroelectric power is the cleanest, cheapest, and the most dependable power generation. The generation units and the infrastructure are already in place and operational. The fish can survive and navigate around hydroelectric generation. For these reasons and the many other reasons listed below, the Klamath River Dam Removal Project should be terminated.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The four Klamath River Hydro Generation Dams are the power supply (170 mega watts) for Siskiyou County and a portion of Southern Oregon. They also deliver 70 mega watts south to PG&E. This is clean, cheap and dependable power and would have to be replaced by another 170 mega watt generation plant which would have to be coal, natural gas, nuclear, or oil. Wind and solar are not dependable power. The point is, the rate payer will pay for the cost of dam removal ($1.9 billion), the cost of building the replacement power generation plant and the increased energy cost difference between hydroelectric and the new replacement generation. PacificCorp was pressured into giving up the hydrogenation and it was not their first choice.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

BELOW ARE PROTEST POINTS AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

- Agriculture is the leading economic base for Siskiyou County and dam removal will result in forcing several hundred farms and ranches out of business further reducing US food production. Everyone in the United States is penalized for this action.
- Klamath River is the water supply to the City of Yreka.
- The annual loss of up to $1,000,000 for county tax revenue from PacificCorp Dams.
- The Siskiyou County lumber industry was destroyed by the spotted owl study which was based on unproven science that is similar to the Klamath River Dam Removal Project. There were 18 lumber mills and 6000 jobs lost. Because of this we are still dependant on timber harvest subsides for schools and roads. Taking out the dams would completely destroy our economy.
- The lack of water storage already exists in the western states and dam removal increases that condition.
- The loss of water supply for fire fighting protection.
- The loss of flood protection down stream.
- The loss of sustained river flow regulation.

Comment 3 cont.

- During drought years the loss of the dams would be detrimental to the fish habitat.
- Dams prevent erosion, the reduction of water temperature, and provide a water cleaning process.
- The loss of property value of the many homes all the way to the coast that would be in and out of the changing water line.
- The annual flood damage for years to come.
- The loss of recreation in and along the river.
- The tunnel by pass alternative to the dam removal which will enhance and expand the salmonids habitat has been ignored by the dept of interior.

In the November 2010 election, 79 percent of the Siskiyou County residents voted no to dam removal on an advisory measure. The fact is, the people are being forced by our own government to have the dams removed. The fish are being used as a tool in the process. If the alternative tunnel by pass was utilized, the fish, the people of Siskiyou County, the Indians, agriculture, lumber industry, miners, and PacificCorp can all benefit from the Klamath River with the dams left undisturbed. Therefore, the dam removal project is wrong for all the above reasons and should be terminated.....

Don Mackintosh
5322 Hoy Road
Weed, ca, 96094
(530)859-1941

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Don
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_942-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response ALT-4 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_LT_1128_942-2	Master Responses GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1128_942-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) evaluates effects to water supply (Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights), regional and agricultural economics (Section 3.15, Socioeconomics), property tax revenues (Section 3.15), public health and safety (including firefighting protection) (Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety), flood protection (Section 3.6 Flood Hydrology), erosion (Section 3.11, Geology Soils and Geology) and habitat (Sections 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatics, and Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources). None of the alternatives, including the No Action/No Project Alternative, would impact food prices. There are thousands of farmers and ranchers nationwide producing products that are also grown/raised in the Klamath Basin. Farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin supply a very small portion of commodities to the total market, which includes the rest of the United States and world markets. Therefore, Klamath farmers and ranchers accept the market price of commodities and have no influence on market prices. The cumulative analysis in Chapter 4 considers effects other projects and programs in conjunction with the Proposed Action and the Proposed Action's contributions to such effects. The cumulative economics analysis considers recent trends because of the economic recession and also decreased timber industry. The EIS/EIR considers Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing) in Appendix A, the Final Alternatives Report. the Lead Agencies received independent review of Alternative 11, which confirmed the Lead Agencies' conclusion that the fish bypass method is unlikely to be used by adult anadromous fish or outgoing smolts.	No

GP_MC_1020_218

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

MR. DON MACKINTOSH: Don Mackintosh,

M-a-c-k-i-n-t-o-s-h, 5322 Hoy Road, Weed.

Let's see, I have spent 28 years with PG & E in

power control and what I did was, I was -- oh, let's see,

we are in -- I controlled the power grid and we did the

planning and the operations. And then I now have, the

last 13 years, owned a ranch. So the basic thing, I

changed my thing here because there was some false

statements made earlier.

So I have to qualify myself for making a

statement here. So basically we had, oh, a case with the

PUC. It was from 2005 to 2008. And we won. It was an

eminent domain. It was a case against a power system, you

know, routing of power line which was electrically wrong.

So we won.

During this time we did -- I paid for it --

$12,000 power flow test, study, for this area from

Northern California into Oregon. And we, so I know what

this power system does.

And so the wrong statements, false statements

in connection with this power company, I know for one

thing, PacifiCorp would not -- incidentally, you can Google John and Judy Mackintosh versus PacifiCorp, and you get a hundred filed documents on this case, okay. So what I'm saying is the truth.

So the thing is that the power generations, it can be kept going forever.

PacifiCorp would not want to give them up without the pressure that the government put on them, okay. And that's the pressure of realizing the thing. So they had no choice to take it out.

You know, hydroelectric power is the most cleanest, you know, it is clean, cheap and dependable.

You can schedule it for the next day and it's -- but, basically, the thing is that, the thing, these four dams supply 170 megawatts for this whole area. It supplies power to this whole county, southern part of Oregon; and then it sells power to PG & E down, 70 megawatts down to Redding.

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

MR. DON MACKINTOSH: The dams should not be pulled out.

Comment 1 - Opposes Dam Removal

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Don
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_218-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_838

From: Matt_Baun@fws.gov[SMTP:MATT_BAUN@FWS.GOV]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:22:09 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fw: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

bmadgic@charter.net

11/19/2011 07:37 AM

To matt_baun@fws.gov

cc

Subject Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: The four dams should be, must be, removed. They have been highly damaging to the river and its salmon and steelhead, The value of these fish is greater than the value given to those artificially created. Take the dams down!
Bob Madgic, author, A Guide to California's Freshwater Fishes.
From: bmadgic@charter.net
Phone: 530-365-5852

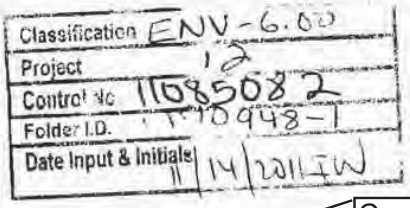
Comment Author	Madgic, Bob
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_838-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1114_699

11/8/11

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



Dear Ms. Vasquez:

Comment 1 - Costs

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS/EIR. As a resident of Siskiyou County, I am appalled at the amount of money that has been and will be spent on the KHSA and the KBRA and that the draft recommends the removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. The expenditures for this ill conceived project are absolutely irresponsible at a time of state and federal economic crisis. The cost of dam removal and implementation after removal is largely believed to be in excess of $3 billion. Because of the unknowns, how can anyone even come close to estimating what the cost will be? This project could create such a disaster that there will be no end to the amount of money it will take to deal with the damage it could cause.

Where is the common sense in this issue? How can destroying one of the cleanest most economical sources of renewable power, at a time when there is such a push for green energy, possibly be justified? What will the hydroelectric power be replaced with? Nothing is as economical or efficient as what we already have, including coal, windmills, or natural gas. How can this study be complete or any estimates made if it is not known exactly what the power replacement will be?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 3 - Economics

The residents of Siskiyou County voted 79% against dam removal in an Advisory Measure on the 2010 November ballot. The loss of the dams will put the final nail in the coffin of the already struggling economy of this county. Because of the spotted owl debacle we lost the majority of our timber industry with the closure of 18 mills and the elimination of nearly 6,000 jobs. We are now dependent on timber harvest subsidies to maintain our schools and roads and are also now in jeopardy of the Rural School Act not being renewed. The dams bring in 300,000 to 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our county. Not only will the residents be facing taxes and rate hikes for the cost of dam removal but higher costs for electrical generation replacement (we are already paying an increased rate for our power even though the dam removal has not yet been approved). We are also facing the destruction of our agricultural industry. Losing the dams will have the effect of putting over several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley agricultural operations amount to about 56% of the total economic output for Siskiyou County. Because there is an increasing need for water, food production and food independence throughout the nation and the world, isn't the loss of green hydropower, water storage and irrigation of serious concern to us all?

Comment 4 - Fish

Will the removal of the dams truly enhance the salmonids habitat? Since there is no proof that it will, is it not an unknown? The federal government's own "expert panel" of six has expressed concerns that the science is not in place to support a conclusion that removal of the hydroelectric facilities would result in the restoration of the species at issue. The same panel

SCANNED

said this entire process amounts to a huge "experiment." Why was the tunnel bypass alternative to the proposed dam removal (which would enhance and expand the salmonids habitat) totally ignored in the study? And because the salmon spend 83% of their lives in the ocean, why was the Klamath River studied and not the ocean in the proximity of the mouth of the Klamath River? Could not the loss of Irongate Fish Hatchery, the loss of sustained minimum river flows and the release of a massive amount of sediment allowed to freely flow to the Pacific Ocean, cause the salmon to disappear from the River for 100 years or more? And what will happen in drought years when there is not enough water in the Klamath to support the salmon? Will the farmers and ranchers who use water for irrigation from Upper Klamath Lake and from creeks and streams that feed into the Klamath River, then be cut off from their water supply? That is what happened in the Klamath Basin in 2001. Because of the sucker fish, 1200 people were forced out of business. How will this be prevented from happening again? The Department of Fish and Game is already planning to do water flow studies on the Scott and Shasta Rivers. Why? If there is not enough water in those rivers for the salmon, what then?

Comment 5 - Cultural Resources

How can this study be complete without thoroughly researching the Indian ancestral rights to the territory encompassing the Klamath River? How do you justify compensating some of the Klamath River Basin Tribes but completely excluding the Shasta Nation? Fifty percent of the Klamath River is in the ancestral territory of the Shasta Nation and all four dams are in that same territory. The Shasta Nation's ancestral territory has been usurped, and the question is, by your actions, will you not become a part of the illegal claim taking?

The purpose of our government is to serve the people and as government agencies it is not the function of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of the Interior to aide the United Nations in making this area of California and Oregon off limits to human use. Agenda 21 has not been rarified by the U.S. Government and is against the United States Constitution. Yet this project seems to play directly into the goal of Agenda 21. The dam removal will destroy our economy and force the people off the land. Are you as government agencies willing to illegally aide the U.N. under the guise of saving the salmon?

Comment 6 - Other/General

Comment 7 - NEPA

Because the Draft EIS/EIR is based on unproven science and not on facts, I urge you to do a more comprehensive study, coordinate with the people who will truly be affected by your decisions and give those same people more time to do an in-depth study of this complex and deceptive document. Fish and wildlife are important to all of us, but not to the point of disallowing human habitation! I urge you to change your recommendations to a more realistic goal for restoration of natural fish production that does not destroy clean renewable power, flood control, water storage, sustained river flows, farming, ranching and the economy of Siskiyou County.

Comment 8 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,

Judy Mackintosh
5322 Hoy Road
Weed, CA 96094

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Judy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1114_699-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-2	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-3	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy The tribal effects described in Section 3.15 (Socioeconomics) are narrowly focused on fishing and related practices. Sections 3.12 (Tribal Trust) and 3.13 (Cultural and Historic Resources) provide more comprehensive consideration of tribal effects as they relate to aquatic resources (not just fish), tribal trust obligations, and effects of the No Action and Action alternatives on the rivers cape, cultural resources, and cultural and social practices. Section 3.16 (Environmental Justice) addresses the issue of disproportionate effects. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long-term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions. The KBRA would include the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), a voluntary program for the purpose of supporting fish populations restoration by permanently increasing inflow to Upper Klamath Lake by 30,000 acre-feet per year. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts from the WURP on p. 3.8-21 and 3.8-22, and concludes that "Implementation of the WURP is anticipated to have a less than significant impact to water rights because rights would be voluntarily retired. Implementation of the WURP is expected to have no effect to water supply because there would be no changes to diversions." Future hydrologic conditions, including agricultural water supply, are discussed in the technical report entitled “Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary’s Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration,” which can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov. Section 3.15 discusses potential effects to electricity bills of PacifiCorp customers as a result of the Proposed Action and alternatives, 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	No

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Judy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	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. The cost of dam removal is discussed on p. 3.15-53. The costs for full facility removal are estimated to be approximately $178.4 million in 2012 dollars. P. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to counties under the Proposed Action. California and Oregon law requires the states to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. If the counties receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.	
GP_LT_1114_699-4	This Draft EIS/EIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the KHSA and from the implementation of the KBRA. Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on P. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. This comment includes concerns regarding effectiveness of the Proposed Action, alternatives for fish passage, ocean conditions, loss of hatchery production, sediment movement, water supply during dry years, and socio economic impacts to the area. The following response addresses each of these issues:	

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Judy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

• Proposed Action.

Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.

Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.

Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Likelihood of Success.

Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.

The Draft EIS/EIR does include an analysis the Pacific Ocean in the proximity of the mouth of the Klamath River (See Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources).

• Alternatives for fish passage.

The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5). Engineered bypasses, as identified in this comment, are part of Alternatives 10 and 11 in Sections 4.2.10 and 4.2.11 of Appendix A and in Section 2.3, Table 2-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR.

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations for the upper Klamath River (California Department of Fish and Game 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (2011) reviewed all Engineered Bypass proposals submitted. They concluded that the proposed conceptual by-pass alternatives all contain elements related to fish passage that are beyond the realm of known, successful application and that the proposals are not acceptable alternatives to dam removal, from fish passage perspectives.

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Judy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.

• Loss of Hatchery Production:

Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.

• Sediment Movement.

Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.

Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.

Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.

• Water Supply during dry years.

Section 3.8.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides information regarding water supply and water allocation. The KBRA, which is a component of the Proposed Action, encompasses several programs that could affect water rights and water supply, including the Water Diversion Limitations Program (Program), the On-Project Plan and Drought Plan. The Program provides specific allocation of water for refuges and limitations on specific diversions for the Reclamation's Klamath Project intended to increase water availability for fisheries purposes. The program would be implemented during dry years to increase flows for fisheries by reducing Reclamation's Klamath Project diversion upstream of approximately 100,000 acre-feet. Water diversions could increase by 10,000 acre-feet for irrigation in some years if: 1) dam removal is implemented, 2) 10,000 acre-feet of new storage is created, or 3) Klamath Basin Coordinating Council concurs. Implementation of the diversion limitations would include assurances of increased reliability of diversions. The On-Project Plan provides the framework for management of Water Diversion Limitations implementation. While reducing diversions during the driest years would affect water supply for irrigation, it would not affect what is needed for public health and safety. 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. These plans would provide mechanisms for irrigators to plan for water deliveries based on the type of water year. It is likely that health and safety issues related to water supply would be a priority whereas, water for irrigation would likely be less of a priority. The

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Judy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	geographic separation between the Water Diversion Limitations and the hydroelectric facility removal actions analyzed above reduce the potential for negative water supply effects generated by this program from contributing to water supply effects generated by facility removal. Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR contains an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts of the Proposed Action and the alternatives. Section 3.15.4.2 (Effects Determinations) describes the economic effects for the Proposed Action and the alternatives. Although outside the scope of the EIS/EIR, a brief response to the commentor's mention of proposed flow studies in the Scott and Shasta River is provided below as part of the Lead Agencies good faith effort at full disclosure. The State of California has identified the Scott and Shasta Rivers as high priority watersheds for instream flow assessments. The California Department of Fish and Game is preparing to develop the study plans necessary to conduct Instream flow assessments for the purposes of: 1) identifying flows necessary for the conservation of coho salmon (a State and Federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act) and that would also benefit Chinook salmon and steelhead; 2) identifying gaps in available information; and, 3) identifying appropriate methodologies for flow assessments in these unique watersheds. This planning phase (Phase I) will be conducted through a multidisciplinary, transparent, and collaborative approach that involves local, state, federal, tribal and basin stakeholders from the on-set. No field work will occur in this phase. However, this planning effort will be followed by an implementation phase (Phase II) wherein on-the-ground assessment work following the approach identified in Phase I would occur. Funding for Phase II has not been identified.	
GP_LT_1114_699-5	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation. Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-6	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-7	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-8	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. The Draft EIS/EIR evaluates effects to water supply (Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights), regional and agricultural economics (Section 3.15, Socioeconomics), hydropower (Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety), flood protection (Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology),	No

Comment Author	Mackintosh, Judy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	and habitat (Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, and Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources).	

GP_WI_1111_620

From: ldmahony@gmail.com[SMTP:LDMAHONY@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 11:41:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lynne Mahony
Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams.

Comment Author	Mahony, Lynn
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_620-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_170

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. BEVERLY MALLAMS: Hi, I'm Beverly Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s. I, too, would like to thank you for coming. And I would especially like to thank you for recording this.

I cannot tell you how many meetings we've been to that we were told that you wanted to hear what we had to say but you didn't want to record what we had to say.

That was rather disheartening to us that you did not feel that we were -- the things that we had to say needed to be recorded.

I have heard several comments tonight saying various terms from different ones. They kept saying status quo and they were using the word crisis.

To me these are just tactics to make people afraid.

They are afraid not to do something.

That's wrong. We shouldn't have to scare people into doing the right thing. And the right thing is leave our dams where they are.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Economics

I was asked this evening what the KBRA Jobs signs are. And I told them, I said walk in the building and take a look around on the edges and you will see lots of

men and women with badges on and lots of them in here working. That is KBRA Jobs. Those will be jobs that will be created and kept.

I'm concerned about the precedence that this settlement agreement would set. One would be relatively small dams off the Klamath River systems. We would have effects on the Upper Klamath Basin power rates. The greater effect is the precedence that this will set.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 4 - Other/General

What will happen if this settlement agreement issued is to order the removal of the Columbia River or the Snake River dams? Those are out there and they are being discussed.

Environmental groups have long been successful at taking very small steps towards a long-term goal. They are very patient. With every small step there is little concern. And then one day you turn around and you realize they are now taking out the Columbia River Dam. It is not a small crumbling Chiloquin Dam.

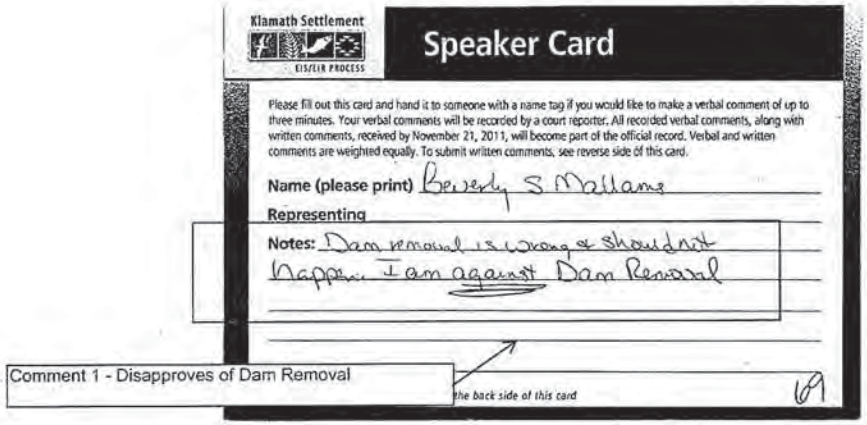
Please stop the environmental groups from marching over the Klamath River system by taking small steps on the way to much larger steps to a more detrimental end.

When our economy in Klamath Basin is in the condition it is in, why would we want to remove four perfectly good dams? And to quote Tom McClintock, it is insane. Thank you.

Comment 5 - Costs

Comment Author	Mallams, Beverly
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_170-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-2	Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA. The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-3	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Beverly S Mallams

Representing

Notes: Dam removal is wrong & should not happen. I am against Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

the back side of this card

69

CP_MF_1019_099

Comment Author	Mallams, Beverly
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_099-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_168

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. KANTICA MALLAMS: Good evening, my name is Kantica Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s; My father is Tom Mallams.

First, I'd like to say that the cost of dam removal here to our community, our small, wonderful community, is going to be astronomical, and since ratepayers are going to be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to ratepayers, including homeowners and elderly and, in this community, we have a lot of elderly people.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I am very concerned about how the ratepayers and the taxpayers and the elderly are going to afford this increase in the electricity costs.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

I have the privilege of working for a home medical company so I come in contact with elderly people on a daily basis. And my company is fairly large so it has a financial assistance program which is absolutely amazing, and it just -- it blesses these people in so many ways, and with the increase of the electricity, there is -- I've seen their budgets, they are on a tight budget, they are very proud, they are very proud of those budgets and being able to pay their bills in a timely manner, and

I just don't see that feasible with the increase of electricity.

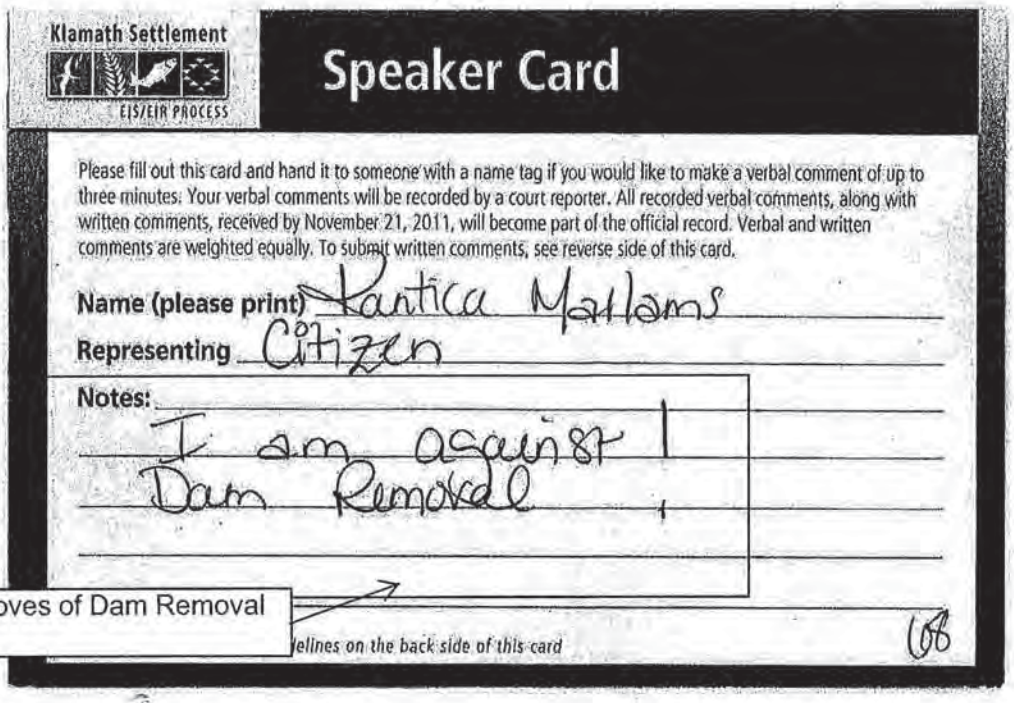
I just see them stressing more and maybe not feeding themselves like they are supposed to, and I -- it really concerns me that this wonderful community that we all live in doesn't take into consideration the fact that they are struggling already, so I'm very much against dam removal.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Thank you.

Comment Author	Mallams, Kantica
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_168-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_168-2	The Klamath Basin is on the regional electrical grid. Removal of the dams will not affect electricity availability or significantly change electrical rates. P. 3.18-23 and 3.18-24 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe how the loss of hydropower from dam removal would be replaced. P. 3.15-63 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the potential changes in energy rates for PacifiCorp customers with dam removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_168-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Kantica Mallams

Representing Citizen

Notes:

I am against
Dam Removal

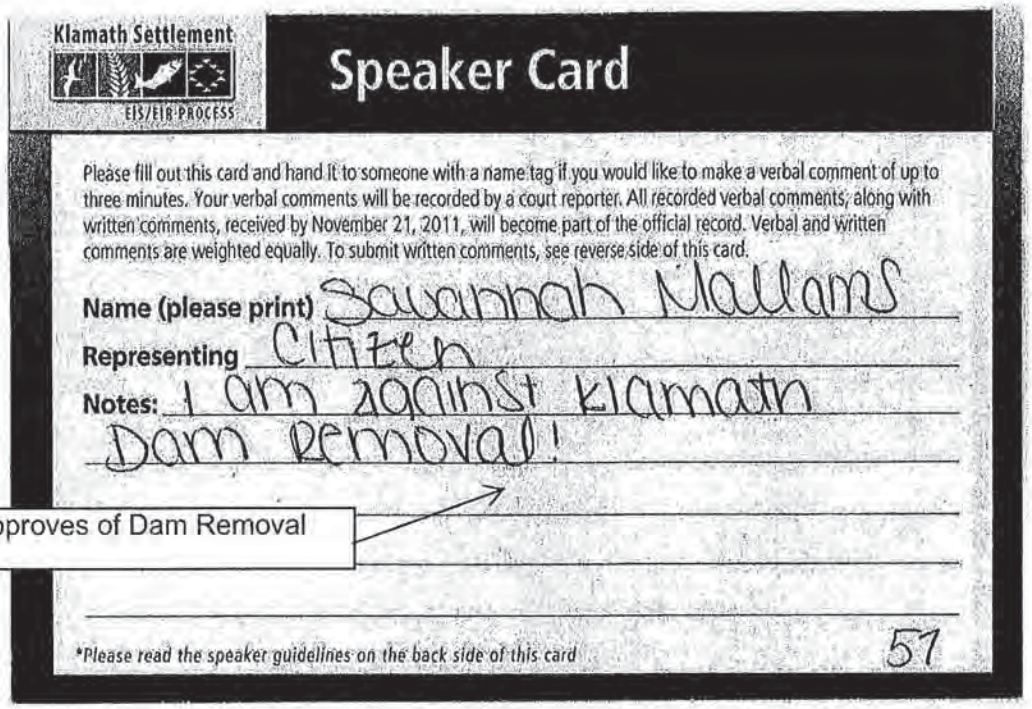
approves of Dam Removal

...elines on the back side of this card

GP_MF_1019_103

Comment Author	Mallams, Kantica
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_103-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Savannah Mallams

Representing Citizen

Notes: I am against Klamath Dam Removal!

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

57

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

GP_MF_1019_104

Comment Author	Mallams, Savannah
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_104-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_159

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. SAVANNAH MALLAMS: Savannah Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s.

Prior to the man before me I also think that there needs to be more alternatives explored. Such alternatives may include fish waters, trucking fish as is conducted on the Columbia River. Dean Brockbank, vice-president and general counsel of PacifiCorp was quoted as saying the government made it very clear from a public policy point of view that they did not want these dams re-licensed. Once that became abundantly clear, we shifted our framework from re-licensing to a settlement involving a possible dam removal framework. What this statement makes clear to me is that the top level officials within the Department of the Interior conspired to orchestrate the removal of the dams from the beginning and that the rest of his discussion was simply window dressing and not a sincere attempt to settle the issues with all options available. Even with the dams out the fish will have to be trucked past Keno Dam and its reservoirs. Why are we worrying about dam removal if our schools are having problems? The Klamath schools need

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Comment 2 - KHSA

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Costs

$47 million to make needed repairs. But instead we're putting our efforts and money into dam removal. Obviously our priorities aren't straight. I'm against dam removal. Thank you.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Mallams, Savannah
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_159-1	Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 9, Trap and Haul Fish, considers collecting fish and transporting them around the passage obstructions. Transporting fish has been shown to be ineffective in this type of application (CDFG 2006). Alternative 9 was not carried forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR because it does not meet the purpose and need under NEPA or most of the program objectives under CEQA. (Reference is in Appendix A: CDFG. 2006. Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Klamath Hydroelectric Project, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2082-027. Sent November 29, 2006 by Donald Koch, Regional Manager, Northern California-North Coast Region, 601 Locust Street, Redding, CA 96001.)	No
GP_MC_1018_159-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1018_159-3	As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 2-39, trap and haul around Keno is seen as a temporary solution, for a single fish stock (fall Chinook adults) and would only be done seasonally when water quality cannot meet certain criteria (U.S. Department of the Interior 2007; NMFS 2007 - modified fishway prescriptions). These conditions generally occur during the period July-October, however they can occur over a broader period on occasion. In some years it may not be necessary. In the long run, implementation of KBRA and TMDLs may eliminate the need for trap and haul around Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna, or sooner if engineering solutions to the low summer DO in the Keno reach can be found and implemented. Trap and haul around the four dams would bypass 58 miles of important salmonid main stem and tributary habitat and cold water refugia (Administrative Law Judge 2006).	No
GP_MC_1018_159-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1018_159-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_125

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. TOM MALLAMS: I thank you for coming here tonight, I appreciate your efforts on behalf of the citizens here.

My name is Tom Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I do, like Mike King, think such a large document deserves much more time to investigate it and to come up with some conclusions to find all the many holes in your document.

We had -- the dam removals is, in a nutshell, basically a power-control government at its worst. This process has been so flawed from day one, it defies all imagination.

I am ashamed to say that I was a stakeholder in the meetings for some time, I was ashamed to be at those meetings. When I left those meetings, I told my wife, "I need to go have a shower because I feel like I'm violated." That's how bad it was, in my opinion.

Even Judge Wanger gave a scathing ruling against Secretary Salazar and the Department of Interior on the issues down in the San Joaquin Valley area. He called the department full of zealots with an agenda, and

their actions were totally illegal in many cases.

The KBRA dam removal scenario mirrors what has been happening in the San Joaquin delta area and the delta smelt.

So what can a citizen do? Citizens can come to these meetings like this and sit and listen and try to get educated, participate, testify and what have you: You never give up. Our county fathers never gave up and we will never give up. We will be there every time there are meetings and we will keep at it, and more and more people will stand up and voice their opposition to what is going on.

Each of us has to decide how much we can do as an individual. Can I raise the bar? Lengthen our stride or pick up the pace, more and more.

We need, in our county, leaders that are willing to take that extra step forward to see that all things are done correctly, and that all citizens are represented. We need to have leadership that will help us thrive, not just survive.

Then I came to a decision to do exactly all of the above just not too long ago, and so I'm taking this opportunity to announce that I am filing as a candidate for Klamath County Commissioner. Thank you.

Comment Author	Mallams, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_125-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP_MC_1020_236

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

MR. TOM MALLAMS: My name is T-o-m, M-a-l-l-a-m-s.

I'm an irrigator in the Upper Basin. I am

president of the Klamath Project Water Users Association.

Very well acquainted with the gentlemen here. They don't

like me very much sometimes but that's okay. I can live

with that.

I do recognize the hard work that has gone into

this document. It is a huge document. One gentleman had

it back here, held it up, very impressive.

Unfortunately a large document like that

doesn't necessarily mean it's worth anything more than a

case of toilet paper.

THE FACILITATOR: Would you slow down.

Comment 1 - NEPA

MR. TOM MALLAMS: I not only expect scientific

integrity, I demand it. I think people do this as well.

This document is lacking everywhere you look. It doesn't

have scientific integrity, it has paid-for science.

A few examples of that is the Stillwater Report

was bought and paid for by American Rivers, proved to be

faulty. The Dr. David Gallo's report to the economic

parts of this thing bought and paid for by Cal Trout and

prosper. They are all signatories to the KBRA and dam removals.

This just reeks of non-peer-review so-called science.

There is talk about the Rogue River. I grew up in Rogue Valley over there in my younger days. I spent a lot of time in the Rogue River, very clean river.

Unfortunately they took the dams out there, and the river design is a company out of Corvallis that did the modeling on that project there.

Guess what, you heard the story before, oops, they made a mistake. They didn't quite figure that was going to happen to those dam removal projects there.

Scientific integrity, guess who's doing the modeling on the Klamath River dams, river design? Does that mean that you're a two-time loser, government is going to hire you back again to do another one?

Well, I'm sorry, the Klamath River is not exactly like the Rogue River. It is an impaired river, always has been, always will be by naturally recurring phosphorus.

If you have the whoops in the Klamath River like they had in the Rogue River, you're going to have an environmental disaster of epic proportion as has been

mentioned before. A hundred years or more of sterilized river that will never recover.

You can't do this. You're denying and ignoring your scientific panels that have already put out stuff there.

We had one here not too long ago, back in June, didn't get a very glowing report. It seems like that report is being ignored completely. You're denying the FERC report that has been put out there, CDN report that was out there, dam removal cost, somewhere in the area of 1.9 to 4.4 billion dollars because you cannot ignore the sediment issues.

Thank you.

Comment Author	Mallams, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_236-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_MF_1019_087

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) TOM MALLAMS

Representing KLAMATH OFF-PROJECT WATER USERS

Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

35

Comment Author	Mallams, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_087-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_055

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: DAVID MAC IVOR

Organization: VOTER & TAX PAYER

Title: N/A

Address: 7649 BOOTH RD K-FALLS OR 97603

Email: SYCAN2@GMAIL.COM

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comments: KEEP THE DAMS - THEY ARE GREEN

PUT IN SOPHISTICATED FISH LADDERS

MANAGE THE WATER ACCORDINGLY.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_055-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_MF_1019_055-2	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_286

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

KlamathRestoration.gov

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Norman R. Malmberg

Organization: Self employed Real Estate Broker, 36 yrs in Siskiyou Cty

Title: Captain, USN (Ret.)

Address: POB 113, Greenview, CA 96037

Email: pandn42@sisqtel.net

Comments: I am opposed to removal of the dams. I am not convinced it is necessary. Leave them alone. We would lose power generation. Power would most likely be more expensive. Why does government always interfere? Why were the dams installed in the first place? Have those reasons changed? I doubt it. What about the sediment which will be released? Word is that a dam removed on the Rogue River released sediment which is causing detrimental effects. I understand that this EIS/EIR cost about $20 Million, a waste I think especially in these times of economic slump & national debt. I call it irresponsible.

Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

Comment 4 - Costs

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	Malmberg, Norman
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_286-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1020_286-2	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MF_1020_286-3	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
GP_MF_1020_286-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1230_1196

From: Stefan Manhart[SMTP:KIPP-MANHART@AN-NETZ.DE]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 1:00:13 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Stefan Manhart

91555

Comment Author	Manhart, Stefan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1196-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_524

From: smarch13@gmail.com[SMTP:SMARCH13@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:34:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sara March
Organization:

Subject: Remove the Klamath Dams

Body: As a resident of Northern California, and an environmental scientist, I strongly support immediate dam removal on the Klamath River and its tributaries. This is essential for sustaining fish populations and to restore ecological health to the ecosystem. I also strongly support ecological restoration activities on the Klamath, Scott and Shasta rivers. Dam removal is of critical importance to the people where I live, and everyone I speak to is in favor of it. Please support dam removal immediately.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	March, Sara
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_524-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1019_046

From: Kate[SMTP:KATMAX@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 12:19:33 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Comments on Draft EIS/EIR Klamath settlement
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Thank you for taking our comments.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm a 4th generation Oregonian and active in the Klamath community. I serve on many local boards, including Ross Ragland Theater, the Herald and News editorial board, Discover Klamath, and the Klamath County Tourism Grant Review Board.

I care about Klamath's economic and social health. I support the KBRA/KHSA because they are the brightest hope and best road forward for resolving the ongoing water crisis (and accompanying social/political divisions) that hampers Klamath's economic and social health. I look forward to the day when Klamath is known, not as ground zero of the western water wars, but as the place where differing, even contentious, groups came together and hammered out an agreement.

Kate Marquez
2034 Fremont Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601
541/883-2127
katmax@charter.net

Comment Author	Marquez, Kate
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1019_046-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_208

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

MR. RICHARD MARSHALL: My name is Richard Marshall, R-i-c-h-a-r-d, M-a-r-s-h-a-l-l.

I live in Fort Jones where I have a small ranch.

We use Pacific Power for electricity and we get our ag water from the well.

Comment 1 - General/Other

My first comment concerns the DOI mission statement which is right behind the front cover, which does not mention protecting the people here in this room.

Comment 2 - NEPA

My second statement is concerning the abstract page which states that the EIR/EIS is prepared in accorddance with NEPA and CEQA. Firstly, because both acts require coordination, which hasn't been done in this case, with the county of Siskiyou, referred to earlier.

If fact, I would point out that by letter dated May 12, 2010: The county of Siskiyou board of supervisors, specifically requested Secretary Salazar that coordination should take place in accordance with the county comprehensive land use and resource management plan.

The Secretary's response by Mr. Stopher, I believe, on June 14th, 2010, the county was advised that the EIS/EIR would specifically describe inconsistencies

which it doesn't contain.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Apparently the plan does not review the no action plan in detail and specifically how the funds, some three billion dollars in all, could be spent better than removing green power plant that produces efficiently enough electricity for this area.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

The plan looks only at downstream benefits only and is not considering the detrimental impacts on land values and the quality of life costs associated downstream as a potential result of dam removal.

In Siskiyou County alone with a 20 percent reduction in value, which could take place over a period of time as the dams are taken out, could result in a loss of nearly a billion dollars to Siskiyou County valuation according to the assessor's office. The total assessment value is about four billion in Siskiyou County.

Comment 5 - Other/General

Five, the secretary of the Interior has been rightfully criticized on misrepresenting scientific facts and manipulation of scientific information to achieve the Administration's desired results. In the case of the dams removal process, the Secretary has developed a bogus survey referred to earlier, which I looked at fairly thoroughly, and that survey, which was of 12,400 homes throughout the US, doesn't consider Siskiyou County's

interest in having the dams stay. In fact, Measure G, which everyone here knows about, 80 percent of the people approve keeping the dams in place.

Comment 6 - Alternatives

Six, the decision to breach the dams by Mr. Salazar instead of taking them out is relatively a new approach and is not really seriously evaluated as to its impact.

Comment 7 - Hydropower

Finally, I point out nowhere is there an identification of where the electrical power that replaces the power that is taken out is going to come from. What will be its cost, will be another question everybody ought to wonder about.

Comment Author	Marshall, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_208-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-3	The No Action/No Project Alternative is a requirement of NEPA (Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations for Implementing NEPA, 40 CFR Part 1508.25(b)(1)) and CEQA (Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines) and must be analyzed in an EIS or an EIR. The No Action/No Project Alternative is presented in the Draft EIS/EIR as Alternative 1. Additionally, Alternative 4 leaves all Four Facilities in place and Alternative 5 leaves two dams in place to produce hydropower. Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-4	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-5	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-6	No decision has been made regarding yet about which alternative to implement. The Draft EIS/EIR, Appendix A, includes all of the alternatives considered during development of this document. Alternative 12, Notching Four Dams, would involve cutting concrete and excavating earthen material from the middle of the dams down to the river bed to create a free-flowing condition. This process would leave portions of each dam intact on either side of the river, along with many of the appurtenant structures (see Figure 3-9 in Appendix A). The appurtenant structures would be retired, but left in place. This alternative was considered, but it did not move forward for further evaluation in the Draft EIS/EIR because it was very similar to Alternative 3, Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams and would result in similar impacts. Alternative 3 was selected to move forward and is analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-7	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

GP_LT_1208_990

November 18, 2011

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

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

Re: Klamath Facilities Removal
EIR/EIS Comments
Siskiyou County, Calif.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Gentlemen,

Comment 2 - Alternatives

So that there is no confusion let me say that there should be **no removal of the dams**. Instead there should be an effort spent to review the many alternatives which have been suggested by concerned citizens and which are much less controversial and less expensive to the Nation and the State. On its face, the idea of removing four clean, "green" hydropower dams which provide enough power for 70,000 homes makes no sense. The cost, for example, of constructing a fish tunnel to allow volitional fish passage to the Upper Klamath past the Dams and at a reasonable cost was not fully explored. Instead, we have a politically motivated and one sided attempt to redistribute tax and rate payer dollars to fund a collection of self serving environmental NGOS and a few Indian Tribes. This project consists of a monumental expense of more than 3 Billion Dollars to increase production of a fish, which is not indigenous to the area.

Comment 3 - NEPA

The Department of Interior and the CFG have spent years and millions of dollars to fund this effort to produce the EIR/EIS and are giving the citizens and their agencies **only 60 days to respond** to this approx 1900 page document. This is an egregious situation which demands that an extension of time be given for the working citizen and local agencies to respond. An entire region and its citizen's welfare are at stake.

Comment 4 - NEPA

Several problems are immediately apparent with the tenor of this analysis presented by the CFG and the Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation. *The first* is the mission statement of the US DOI which states in part "to honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes". Continuing through the statement there is no comment about protecting the citizens of the region. The citizens evidently don't count as evidenced by *the second fact* presented in the Abstract is that the "EIR EIS has been prepared according to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)" which if true and it is not, would mean that the Agencies had engaged in CO ORDINATION. CO ORDINATION IS A SPECIFIC PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT MEETING TO ACHIEVE CONSISTENCY WITH THE LOCAL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THIS PROCESS IS ONGOING UNTIL CONSISTENCY IS ACHIEVED.

This was not done by the DOI or CFG and in fact even though it had been specifically requested in writing by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors, the DOI in writing, (Bezdek) told the County that they didn't have to coordinate. Mr. Stopher representing the CDFG went even further adding insult to incorrectness by stating "The Department does not have the resources or the capacity to commit to a separate coordination process with Siskiyou County regarding its Comprehensive Land and Resource Management Plan, and as a matter of law this is not required". Not having the funds is not an answer. It is not the public's fault that the State and Federal government have not planned adequately.

The CDFG needs to train its people regarding this matter of the CO ORDINATION PROCESS. This is a complete misstatement and the result is the attitude of the agencies is clearly shown as biased right from the beginning. In short, the Agencies despite the law and "good sense" of providing a vision of "evenhandedness" chose to take the approach that they were going to proceed with this project, and the public be dammed. This attitude of course reverberates throughout the process and doesn't belong in the consideration of this massive federal and state project which will change the lives forever of the

Comment 4 - cont.

communities of Siskiyou County. The County government extended its hand several more times to enter into COORDINATION with the Agencies. They were rebuffed each time. If the COORDINATION PROCESS had been followed from the beginning we might have had an entirely different project before us and one which everyone might support.

Given the above and the continuing attitude of the Agencies involved, destruction of the dams seems completely doomed. The serious problem is not only the massive cost (exceeding 2.5 Billion dollars) for this "experiment", but if it is a failure in terms of its stated objective, i.e. to "provide for the restoration of native fisheries and sustainable water supplies", there will be no going back to a more moderate approach. Several serious alternatives were presented through the Siskiyou County Water Users Association and discarded out of hand by the DOI. These alternatives provided a much less costly method and more moderate approach to accomplish the same goals and provide a cushion of safety.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

Besides losing a renewable and green source of electricity the safety valve of being able to flush the river bed in the late summer season will be lost with the removal of the dams. These dams also provided opportunity for flood control and a source of water for late summer forest fires.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Comment 7 - Fish

The EIR EIS in its scientific approach defeats its own purpose by using words throughout such as "could, might, may, should etc. It also states in many places that the COHO would be returning to its native territory in the Upper Klamath. This is a blatant fabrication. The Karuk Tribe in one of its meetings which is now public knowledge indicated that the COHO was not native but could be used much like the spotted owl. It is also unfortunate the COHO is listed as ESA, as this is also not true. COHO abound in the ocean and their range according to NOAA extends all the way around the Pacific through the Bering Straits to the coast of Japan. They are a cold water fish and follow the cold water columns in the Pacific and generally spawn in the rivers not far back from the coast. The representation in the EIR that the COHO will travel some 40 miles upstream to warm, shallow and phosphorous laden waters for spawning is a total misrepresentation.

Further complicating the truthfulness of the EIR EIS are the recent statements made by Mr. Ken Salazar Secretary of the Department of the Interior that the dams are coming out. Only now instead of a total deconstruction of the dams they are just going to breach them (blow a

Comment 8 - KHSA

Comment 8 cont.

hole in them). How the environmental community can support this approach is beyond me. The DOI has stooped so far as to have developed a bogus "non use evaluation survey" engineered to provide a cover for the Secretary to sign off on the project claiming national support. No mention made of the recent Measure G voted on in Siskiyou County supporting keeping the dams. This measure passed with a nearly 80% vote. The entire project smacks of political overtones aimed at using public funds to send money to tribes and environmental organizations that have made public their intentions to remove all dams everywhere throughout the West. I think many of these people have not lived in California through the forties and fifties when we had huge floods in the springtime and extremely dry summers. The solution was to build the dams. The dams among other benefits provided a source of clean power. This allowed California to grow and prosper to the point where it was the envy of the nation. This movement to go backwards in time makes poor economic sense.

Comment 9 - Fish

The fish problem is a result of overfishing the oceans and the mouths of the rivers. The low fish count the DFG always refers to, says very little about the impact of international fishing fleets and in particular the Native Americans gill netting of Salmon returning to spawn. They have used a zigzag netting technique covering fully 90% of the river width. This is not "subsistence fishing". The NMFS in its reports pays only a passing remark to the climate impacts on the fish.

In summation, I would say that the DOI and CDFG need to go back to the drawing board and start working with everyone in the community to solve perceived problems and to COORDINATE with the County and its agencies as required by law and good sense.

Respectively Submitted

Richard Marshall
Fort Jones, California

Comment Author	Marshall, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_990-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. The Draft EIS/EIR did evaluate fish passage alternatives that would allow the dams to remain in place to produce hydropower. Alternative 4 leaves all Four Facilities in place and Alternative 5 leaves two dams in place.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-4	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis. 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_LT_1208_990-5	*Power Generation* The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts from the replacement of hydropower facilities with other power generation in Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change. The analysis finds that emissions from power replacement would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measures CC-1 through CC-3 would be implemented to reduce emissions from replacement power. Although these measures are expected to lessen the degree of significance, it is expected that GHG emissions would remain significant and unavoidable in the short term until PacifiCorp adds new sources of renewable power that would replace the removed dams. *Flood Mitigation* Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

Comment Author	Marshall, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Fire Fighting The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant. *Flushing of the River Bed* Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_LT_1208_990-6	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."	No
GP_LT_1208_990-7	Master Response AQU-4 Coho Are Native. Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, "**achvuun."** Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at: http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&ge=coho&sd=fish&lxGroup-id=126&audio=&index-position= Coho salmon are known to be able to swim long distances to return to their freshwater spawning grounds. In the Columbia River Basin, coho salmon historically spawned in the Snake River, a tributary to the Columbia well over 1,000 miles from the coast. In the Yakima River system in Washington, coho salmon travel 400 or more miles from the ocean to reach their spawning grounds. Coho salmon traveling upstream nearly 230 miles to Spencer Creek in the Klamath Basin is well within their capability.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-8	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

Comment Author	Marshall, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	
GP_LT_1208_990-9	Declines in salmon runs are caused by several factors. These include loss and degradation of freshwater habitat, low ocean productivity, and over-exploitation of fish populations. With respect to fish harvest, ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for Chinook salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. Since 1987, based on recommendations from the Klamath Fishery Management Council, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) amended the spawning escapement goal for fall Chinook salmon within the Klamath Basin. Rather than establishing a fixed numerical ocean escapement goal, the PFMC adopted a policy of "Harvest Rate Management". Under harvest rate management the overall goal is to allow a fixed percentage of all salmon from each brood year to spawn. The allocation method allows the spawning escapement to fluctuate. In high population years the escapement would be larger than if the stock was fished down to a fixed numerical escapement and in low year's fisheries would not be closed to meet an escapement that was not attainable. By allowing a wide range of escapements, fishery managers may be able to determine the actual carrying capacity of the river system. To protect the salmon stocks in very low abundance years, an escapement "floor" of 35,000 natural spawners was established (Kope 1992, Prager and Mohr 2001, PFMC 2011). The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that the fish problem is a result of overfishing. Climate change is addressed in EIS/EIR, Chapter 3.10 and in Part IV, Section 19.4 of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Potential effects of climate change on the Proposed Action include: • Projected changes in precipitation would result in drier summers and increased frequency and severity of extreme events (USGCRP 2009; Barr et. al. 2010; OCCRI 2010). These precipitation changes would produce some adverse effects in the Klamath Basin. Adverse effects could include increased flooding, decreasing water quality (due mainly to the effects of higher water temperatures and changing vegetation), higher fire potential (with	No

Comment Author	Marshall, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

subsequent water quality impacts), and adverse low flow conditions due to summer droughts.

• Average annual air temperatures are projected to increase approximately 1 to over 4°C in the next century. Temperature changes would increase water temperature; water temperature increases could create stressful conditions for fish during some times of the year and reduce the migration window. The Proposed Action would create initial decreases in water temperature by removing dams and increasing river flows, but climate change could partially offset some of these temperature improvements.

The Proposed Action is positioned to respond to the changes in climate conditions compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Dam removal can increase ecosystem resiliency by restoring floodplain wetlands, which allow the river system to handle the projected changes in seasonal precipitation (Dinse et al. 2009). Also, sediment budgets may return to pre-controlled conditions, revegetation of the watershed can replace missing large woody debris, and more dynamic flow regimes can diversify channel morphology and increase habitat complexity.

Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.

Other benefits of the Proposed Action include: additional riparian zone to reduce peak flooding impacts; improved water quality by removing large quiescent water areas that are subject to temperature increases and evaporation; restored natural sediment budget to improve in-channel habitat diversity; more available stream channel habitat; a migration corridor for fish to move further upstream to find cooler water; access to the largest concentration of cold springs and spring-dominated tributaries in the Klamath Basin; and improved habitat quality, water quality, and riparian and floodplain functionality in and above Upper Klamath Lake. In contrast, the No Action/No Project Alternative would require modified management and dam operations to off-set flow regime changes; provide no new opportunities for new in-channel or riparian/floodplain habitat; and be subject to greater water quality impacts due to projected temperature increases.

As described in Section 3.2, Water Quality, removal of the reservoirs under the Proposed Action would result in a 1 to 2 degrees Celsius (°C) increase in spring water temperatures and a 2 to 10 decrease in late-summer/fall water temperatures immediately downstream of Iron Gate Dam. These effects would decrease in magnitude with distance downstream of the dam and would not be evident by the Salmon River confluence (RM 66)

Comment Author	Marshall, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	(PacifiCorp 2004, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board 2010, Perry et al. 2011). General warming of water temperatures under climate change is projected to be on the order of 1 to 3°C in the Klamath Basin (Bartholow 2005, Perry et al. 2011), which would partially offset anticipated water temperature improvements from the Proposed Action, particularly further downstream of Iron Gate Dam where the improvements would be of smaller magnitude. However, overall the primary effect of dam removal is still anticipated to be the return of approximately 160 miles of the Klamath River, from J.C. Boyle Reservoir (River Mile (RM) 224.7) to the Salmon River (RM 66), to a natural thermal regime. This return would also include increased daily fluctuations in water temperature immediately downstream of Copco 1 and Iron Gate Dams, as water temperatures once again achieve equilibrium with (and reflect) daily fluctuations in ambient air temperatures. In contrast, in the Bypass Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam, daily fluctuations in water temperature would decrease under the Proposed Action, as hydropower peaking flows would not occur. As described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, improvement in the river thermal regime by the Proposed Action would likely moderate the anticipated stream temperature increases resulting from climate change.	

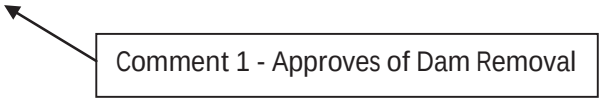
GP_WI_1112_579

From: telstar11@verizon.net[SMTP:TELSTAR11@VERIZON.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:16:31 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tim Marshall
Organization: NA

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Body: I am in full agreement to remove the Dam and restore the Klamath River.



Comment Author	Marshall, Tim
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_579-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_319

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

MR. MARTIEN: Jerry Martien, J-e-r-r-y

M-a-r-t-i-e-n.

My letter is really not very technical, but on behalf of the arts, I think that the dams are an impediment to the imagination. For several decades, as a carpenter, a fisherman, even a tourist, as a poet and writer, an editor of a little bioregional rag called Upriver/Downriver, and as a guest at traditional Yurok, Karuk, and Hupa dances, I have worked and traveled and celebrated the Klamath watershed, from the Sprague and Williamson to the headwaters of the Trinity and down to the river mouth at Requa.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I strongly urge you to adopt Alternative 2, the full facilities removal of Boyle, Copco 1 and 2, and Iron Gate Dams.

The dams were conceived in a time of limitless faith in progress, when it was believed rivers and all of nature could be reclaimed and improved and subordinated to short-term return on investments. They were constructed with no concept of water ecology, no regard for native wisdom, and apparently no recall of even the oldest Euro-American traditions warning against arrogance and pride.

I live near Elk River, a tributary of Humboldt Bay and, like the Klamath, listed by the EPA as a 303(d), an impaired watershed. A few days ago, I was at a conference in Ashland, Oregon, where artists and writers were asked to respond to the looming consequence of climate change. Our message was clear: unless we give these rivers a chance to survive, our own survival is at risk.

Here is a chance to correct a past error, to restore some of what was lost, and perhaps send an instructive lesson to future generations. In a lifetime of the usual foolishness and stumbling, I've found that such opportunities are rare. On behalf of responsible governance, reaching across region and basin and range, across state lines and the divisions of human politics, and most urgently across the boundaries of species, I urge you to seize this opportunity and bring down the dams.

May we all live to see it. Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_319-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_865

From: Lazaro Martin[SMTP:LWMARTIN67@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:48:54 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: STOP DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please I ask you to NOT Remove the Dam on the Klamath!

The 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.
Please take my email into consideration along with all the others asking you not to remove the dam.
Remember, there is a God who sees and Judges the hearts of man.

Duplicative language from GP_EM_1118_800

Sincerely,
Laz Martin

Comment Author	Martin, Lazaro
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_865-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_060

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: Les Martin

Organization: Mr.

Title:

Address: 7005 Henley Rd. K.F.

Email:

Comment 1 - Water Quality

Comments: There are many lakes with no Cattle upstream of them & they have algea just like Klamath Lake. So what is the real water Quality Problem - whats the real Cause. Sulfuric Hot Springs? So taking out the Dams will not help the lake - the source of the problem. So what is the point of Hundreds of Millions being thrown at it.

We do not trust the Dept. of Interior!

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	Martin, Les
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_060-1	Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. The comment does not provide enough information to know whether the other lakes referred to that have algae problems are in the Klamath Basin or are elsewhere. Eutrophication of lakes and cyanobacterial blooms are a growing regional problem, however the sources of nutrients feeding blooms are not always the same. In most cases, human alteration of the landscape has contributed, at least in some way, to a likely increase in nutrients.	No

Klamath Settlement

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_061

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: Leo Martin

Organization: American Tax payer

Title:

Address: 7005 Henley Rd. K.F.

Email:

Comments: I am opposed to the EIR.

Comment 1 - Disapprove of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Cost Estimate

Its not a good time to spend $500 Mil. If you have to do it - Breach the dams as cheap as possible! No removal of debris.

Its mainly the cost that we object to!

I do not agree with our government officials overly cooperative with the Indians. They are telling us what to do and how much to spend. Not good.

Comment 3 - ITAs

I suggest we terminate all Treaties with Indians in 75 years. Its long past for them to be self Sufficient! They lost remember. I should not have to pay for 150 year old agreements.

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	Martin, Les
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_061-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_061-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_061-3	As described in Section 15126.6(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, an EIR is not required to consider alternatives which are infeasible. The comment author suggests an alternative that is illegal and therefore infeasible. This alternative will not be considered for this project.	No

GP_LT_1019_064

October 18, 2011

To: Department of Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Calif. Dept of Fish and Game
Oregon Dept of Fish and Game

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am totally opposed to spending Half a Billion dollars to remove dams and the efforts to beautify an ugly desert river canyon.

Comment 2 - ITAs

You are going overboard on catering to Indian and Environmental groups.

Problems that I see are:

Comment 3 - Economics

1. Killing farmers and the businesses that sell products to them.

Comment 4 - Fish

2. Saving a trash fish (suckers). They eat trout eggs don't they?

3. Fisherman are sill allowed to kill salmon as we speak. If the Salmon are in short supply why is this going on?

Comment 5 - Fish

4. Lies about lower Power rates for Farmers!

Comment 6 - Hydropower

5. Population growth demands more non polluting electric power, not less!

Comment 7 - Hydropower

6. Population growth demands more farms and cheap water to handle our future food needs, not less!

Comment 8 - Economics

7. Throwing Old men gold dredgers off of the Klamath River with no logical reasons. That's called witch burning. Also see #3.

Comment 9 - Other/General

Thanks for consideration of my view point.

Les Martin

Les Martin
7005 Henley Rd.
K. Falls, OR.

Comment Author	Martin, Les
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_064-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-2	Public involvement is a key part of the environmental review process and provides numerous opportunities for public input. All written comments received on the Draft EIS/EIR, and all verbal comments received during the public meetings on the Draft EIS/EIR (within the specified comment period), by law, become part of the record and must be presented in the Final EIS/EIR. In the Final EIS/EIR, the Lead Agencies must respond to comments that raise significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. If the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response will be provided. After the Final EIS/EIR is released, the public will have the opportunity to provide written comments on this document. These comments will then be considered by the Lead Agencies before making a decision. The Secretary of the Interior will review the Draft and Final EIS/EIR and the comments received on those documents, as well as the Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior (a separate document containing additional technical information), and will then release a Record of Decision (at least 30 days after the public release of the Final EIS/EIR), that will include either an Affirmative or Negative Determination on whether or not to remove the four Hydroelectric Facilities on the Klamath River. The Governors of California and Oregon must then concur with this decision to allow dam removal to move forward. According to the Constitution of the United States, Federally recognized tribes possess a nationhood status and retain powers of self-government, including the right to make and enforce laws. Several executive orders, including Executive Orders 13007, 13084, and 13175, require specific consultation with tribes when government policies or actions may affect Indian tribal self-government, trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights. These government-to-government consultations notify the tribes of the proposed actions and to allow the tribes to provide meaningful and timely input on matters that could affect their communities. The Lead Agencies have complied with the Executive Orders by consulting with potentially affected and interested Indian tribes throughout the environmental review process and development of the project, and have incorporated their input into the project.	No

Comment Author	Martin, Les
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

	NEPA mandates that Federal agencies responsible for preparing NEPA analyses and documentation do so "in cooperation with State and local governments" and other agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. (42 U.S.C. §§ 4331(a), 4332(2)). Interested and affected tribes were invited by the Lead Agencies to participate as Cooperating Agencies for this Draft EIS/EIR. As Cooperating Agencies, the tribes have provided relevant information and technical expertise, participated in document development and reviewed drafts, and provided input throughout the environmental review process.	
GP_LT_1019_064-3	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-4	Shortnose and Lost River suckers do eat trout eggs. Information regarding the feeding habits of Lost River and shortnose suckers is limited, but does suggest both Lost River and shortnose suckers consume zooplankton, benthic macroinvertebrates, and detritus, implying they may feed in close association with the lake bottom (Scoppettone and Vinyard 1991; Moyle 2002; NRC 2004). Trout dig redds or gravel nests to deposit their eggs while spawning. Many of the eggs will float out of the redd before the redd is filled with gravel by the spawning fish. As these eggs float near the bottom of the lake, stream or river they are often eaten by other fish (this can include suckers and other trout). Trout and other native fish (including suckers) have evolved with this feeding behavior for thousands of years and is one reason trout will deposit several hundred or thousands in redds during a typical spawning cycle.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-5	Fishers are still allowed to harvest Chinook salmon. However, in-river and ocean fishing seasons have been limited. In 2006, the commercial salmon fishing season was closed along 700 miles of the West Coast for much of May, June, and July, the most productive months of the season, to protect a weak return of Klamath River Chinook salmon stocks. Tribal Commercial and subsistence, along with ocean commercial, sport and in river sport fishers continue to be restricted by gear and time closures. As with other business sectors (such as agriculture and ranching) in the Klamath Basin, salmon harvest restrictions cause economic distress to the fishing economy of the area. That said, fishery managers at the federal and state level attempt to manage the harvest of salmon while allowing sufficient salmon to return to the river to spawn. Ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for Chinook salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery	No

Comment Author	Martin, Les
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

	managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. Since 1987, based on recommendations from the Klamath Fishery Management Council, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) amended the spawning escapement goal for fall Chinook salmon within the Klamath Basin. Rather than establishing a fixed numerical ocean escapement goal, the PFMC adopted a policy of "Harvest Rate Management". Under harvest rate management the overall goal is to allow a fixed percentage of all salmon from each brood year to spawn. The allocation method allows the spawning escapement to fluctuate. In high population years the escapement would be larger than if the stock was fished down to a fixed numerical escapement and in low year's fisheries would not be closed to meet an escapement that was not attainable. By allowing a wide range of escapements, fishery managers may be able to determine the actual carrying capacity of the river system. To protect the salmon stocks in very low abundance years, an escapement "floor" of 35,000 natural spawners was established (Kope 1992, Prager and Mohr 2001, PFMC 2011). The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that the fish problem is a result of overfishing.	
GP_LT_1019_064-6	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-7	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-9	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Duplicate of GP_LT_1117_751

GP_LT_1118_796

I am writing this letter to object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River: Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and JC Boyle Dams.

- The total cost of dam removal and implementation after removal exceeds $1.9 billion. Irresponsible expenditures during a national economic crisis
- The science to support dam removal is based on unproven science and not on facts. Lacks of factual evidence that dam removals will restore salmon runs.
- Dam removal will have the effect of putting over several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third (1/3) of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley agricultural operations in 2006 (95.15 Million) amounted to 56% of total economic output for Siskiyou County.
- America needs clean renewable energy and food independence.
- The spotted owl was listed as endangered in 1995. We had closure of 18 mills and elimination of nearly 6, 0000 living wage jobs. We have never fully recovered and are still dependent on timber harvest subsides to maintain our schools and roads. *The rural school act is in jeopardy of not* being renewed. We cannot allow destruction of our agricultural industry.
- In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services and gold mining,
- 79% of Siskiyou County residents voted NO Dam removal on an Advisory measure on the November ballot 2010
- Dams bring in 300,000 to 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our county.
- Substantial increase in electricity cost as hydroelectric is the cheapest source of engery.
- Lost of habitat wildlife
- Loss of lake fisheries
- Loss of Irongate fish Hatchery
- Loss of recreation
- Loss of property value
- Loss of down river flood protection
- Loss of roads and bridges from flooding which has been document by the flood of

_____

- Loss of fire protection…the lake is used to put out fires
- Irresponsible release of dam sediments down river by state and Federal agencies.
- Loss of Shasta Nation burial grounds which will be uncovered which are behind the dams.
- Loss of sustained Minimum River flows
- Tunnel by pass alternative to the proposed Dam removal which will enhance and expand the Salmonids Habitat has been totally ignored by the dept. of the interior.

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement consist of 2 farming units, 3 tribes, 3 Federal Cabinet Secretaries, 3 Oregon State Depts., 1 CA stated Dept. and only 2 of the 9 basin counties, 8 environmental groups and 2 fishing associations. Siskiyou County was not representatives. These agreements were done in secret. It wasn't until the BOS learned of these agreements that public hearings were finally heard. The majority of Siskiyou County residents are opposed.

Office of Environmental Affairs
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
Attention: Elizabeth Vasquez
Telephone: (916) 978-5040
Fax: (916) 978-5055
E-mail: evasquez@usbr.gov
klamathsd@usbr.gov;

There is nothing good about Klamath River Dam Removal. It is a "pie in the sky" idea that is very sad and destructive — and the ruin of Siskiyou County.

Regards,
Pat Martin

12531 Table Rock Rd
Montague, CA 96064

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Martin, Pat
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 18, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1117_751. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_LT_1117_751. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1117_751 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_796-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1215_1041

From: riverrock8@gmail.com[SMTP:RIVERROCK8@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2011 4:00:00 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Rosada Martin
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I would like to send my support for the full removal of the dams on the Klamath River (ie: option 2) Let's bring the river back to the way it use to be!

Comment Author	Martin, Rosada
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1215_1041-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

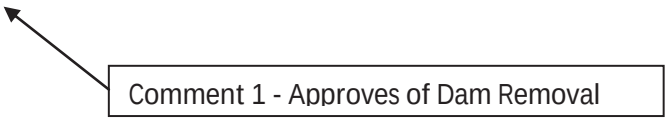
GP_WI_1229_1188

From: rmason@pdx.edu[SMTP:RMASON@PDX.EDU]
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 1:03:15 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ramona Mason
Organization: student

Subject: Removal of Dams

Body: Native people have always taken care and loved the land and all her inhabinants. We were never influenced by greed such as corporations. What those whose voice is heard through profit do not understand is we are concerned about our land that not only provides for us, but for their children also.
Please consider the damages done and future damage to come if you do not remove these dams.
Thanl You, Ramona Mason



Comment Author	Mason, Ramona
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1188-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1119_779

From: Harold Mathis[SMTP:HJMATHIS@TDS.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 9:00:59 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Removal of dams on Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We strongly oppose the removal of dams on the Klamath River. This will hurt water rights and property rights.

Thank you for your attention.

Joann and Harold Mathis
2297 Long Canyon Road
Trinity Center, Ca. 96091
530-286-2217

Comment Author	Mathis, JoAnn and Harold
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_779-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1119_780

From: driverfn@suddenlink.net[SMTP:DRIVERFN@SUDDENLINK.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 7:08:58 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam Removal on the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA Process

Not enough study has been made as to the possible aftermath from removal of the four dams. Providing passage for the fish by ladders or tunnels might be expensive but the destruction of the dams will lead to more costly problems in the future.

Albert. Nelson
Resident of Eureka, CA.
Joann and Harold Mathis
2297 Long Canyon Road
Trinity Center, Ca. 96091
530-286-2217

Comment Author	Mathis, JoAnn & Harold
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_780-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

GP_WI_1216_1044

From: Stoecker@akita.wrinkledog.com[SMTP:STOECKER@AKITA.WRINKLEDOG.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 11:51:05 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Matt
Organization: Stoecker Ecological

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal

Body: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal. This alternative provides the greatest benefit to the Klamath River watershed, fisheries, and eliminates future tax payer dollars that would be needed to maintain parts of the aging dam infrastructure.

Thank you for your detailed analysis on this project and consideration of supporting Alternative 2.

Comment Author	Matt
Agency/Assoc.	Stoecker Ecological
Submittal Date	December 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1216_1044-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1112_581

From: Sue[SMTP:SUSANADAN@AOL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:33:50 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Remove the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Please continue to pursue the removal of the four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. It will cost more to provide fish passage than to remove the dams. A functional river with aquatic passage is far more beneficial than the small amount of hydroelectric power that is generated from the dams. We can generate power from solar, wind, tidal and other safe methods.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sue Mattenberger
752 Longacre Ln
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Comment Author	Mattenberger, Sue
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1112_581-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

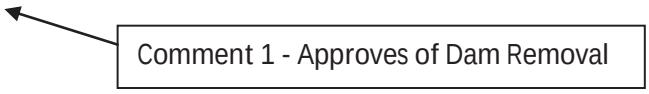
GP_WI_1114_667

From: troutfella@aol.com[SMTP:TROUTFELLA@AOL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 7:33:21 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard May
Organization: retired

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Body: I support the removal of the four dams historically blocking many miles of salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing habitat. Life for fish. Jobs for man. Slam dunk.



Comment Author	May, Richard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_667-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1117_1079

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 11:01:00 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Public Comment - Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

>>> tmay33 <tmay33@uoregon.edu> 11/17/2011 11:11 AM >>>

The document attached entitled SALMON IS EVERYTHING is submitted as public comment in favor of full dam removal on the Klamath River and the return of Klamath and other tribal homelands and resource rights to Tribal communities. SALMON IS EVERYTHING is a script and theatrical production composed of the voices of Karuk, Hupa, Yurok, Klamath and Modoc people in the Klamath Watershed, and also farmers and ranchers in the Klamath basin.

It constitutes strong community support all along the river for dam removal and sustainable management of the river by tribal communities. Thank you for this opportunity

Theresa May
Assit. Professor Theatre and Environmental Studies University of Oregon

Salmon Is Everything

A docu-drama about the Klamath Salmon Crisis

By Theresa J. May
With the Klamath Theatre Project

This script was developed over a two-year period by Theresa May in collaboration with students, faculty, staff, and community members who believe that by sharing stories, we can grow the compassion necessary for change, justice and ecological sustainability. We have called ourselves the Klamath Theatre Project. The script has grown out of interviews of folks living in the Klamath Watershed, and also the creative writing of the KTP group. The characters are fictional, and drawn as composites to represent the various viewpoints about the Klamath River. Parts of the script also draw from published works including: "For the Yurok, Salmon is Everything" by Barry McCovey, Jr.; and "Yanix Journal" by Becky Hyde.

In order for this script to remain a "living document" and adapt to the changing public debate around this issue; and also to insure the integrity of the stories and interviews included in this script as well as the dramatic structure, the playwright, Theresa J. May, retains copyright to this material. Future directors, casts and community members may suggest changes to this script by contacting the playwright at: University of Oregon, Dept. of Theatre Arts, Villard Hall 207, Eugene, Oregon 97403-1231. Phone: (541) 346-1789.

Those who have worked with Theresa May on the development of this script include: Holly Couling, Heather Hostler, Lauren Taylor, Nikolai Colegrove, Jessica Eden, Ron Griffith, Christina Perez, Aaron Waxman, Kendall Allen, Robin Andrews, Darcie Beeman-Black, Emily Blanche, Roberta Chavez, Jacob Froneberger, Beth Weissbart, Jean O'Hara, Marlon Sherman, Phil Zastrow. Thanks to Margaret Kelso and Larry Fried for their dramaturgical assistance.

Props ~
Many of the objects used in this play belong to members of the cast or their families. They are not theatrical objects, nor are they "artifacts". Rather they are creations that have living spirits and are used in ceremonies and in everyday life. Babybaskets are handmade and used to keep children safe in body and spirit. The Brush Dance skirt is a living spirit, and as such a sacred ceremonial object. Please do not touch any of these objects. We are honored that the objects have come to be part of our play, and we thank them and the hands and spirits that made and inhabit them. *They may only be handled by the actor who uses them.*

Note: Running time is approximately 90 minutes; there is no intermission.

Characters:

ROSE: Karuk-Yurok Elder, Julie's Gram
LOUISE: Social worker, Yurok, Julie's Aunt, 30s-40s
MARY & ZEEK: Louise's children, ages 6-9
MAX: Yurok Elder, Tribal Fish Biologist
PHILLIP: Klamath Elder
WILL: Yurok-Karuk Native Fisherman, 20s-30s
JULIE: Will's partner; Yurok-Karuk, 20s-30s
JOHNNY: Yurok Fisherman, Will's Cousin
ANDY: Yurok-Nu-Tini-Xwe Fish Biologist; Professor of Biology
KATE: Fish researcher, biology graduate student, 20-30s
RACHEL: Kate's partner, photographer, 20s-30s
ALICE: Upper Klamath Rancher, 70s
TIM: Alice's son, upper Klamath rancher, 40s
GRACE: Tim's daughter, age 6
WALT: Upper Klamath Farmer, 70s
REPORTER
PRIEST
TOURISTS
UPPER and LOWER KLAMATH FOLKS

Note: Actors may play several roles, changing posture, costume, etc., as needed.

Scene Breakdown	Characters
Scene 1 -- Procession	EVERYONE
Scene 2 -- Salmon Is Family	Julie, Will, Rose, Johnny, Max, Louise, Mary, Zeek
Scene 3 -- Basin Family	Alice, Tim, Grace, Walt
Scene 4 -- Confluence	Rachel, Kate
Scene 5 -- Media Wars	Reporter
Scene 6 -- Telemetry	Julie, Kate, Andy
Scene 7 -- Tourists	Julie, Will, Tourists
Scene 8 – Knowledge	Max, Kate (Rachel non-speaking)
Scene 9 – Lamentation	EVERYONE
Scene 10 – Aftermath	Kate, Rachel, / Will, Andy, Julie
Scene 11 – Respects	Kate, Rachel, Louise, Rose, Julie, Mary, Zeek
Scene 12 – Town Hall	Julie, Andy, Johnny, Max, Louise, Tim, Walt, others
Scene 13 – Tires	Rachel, Kate, Tim
Scene 14 – Visit	Julie, Tim, Will
Scene 15 – Ranch Tour	Tim, Kate
Scene 16 – Communion	Alice, Tim, Grace, Priest
Scene 17 – Capt. Jack's Stronghold	Tim
Scene 18 – Ultimate Title	Alice, Tim, Grace, Phillip
Scene 19 – Sacred Is	EVERYONE [Julie, Tim internal scene]

4

Scenic Suggestions: The stage should provide actors with a variety of spaces and levels. Areas for three families can be established in the early scenes are should remain consistestent. Living spaces can be distinguished from outdoors with domestic props, rocking chair, but is largely dependent on the actors. Likewise, outdoor scenes can be suggested through sound effects (running water, birds, wind), but should be primarily an illusion maintained by the actors relationship to space/place. Scene transitions should be accomplished by actors who move stools, boxes and props as needed. During scene transitions projections and sound effects can be used to suggest the next location, or to underscore the theme or mood of the scene. Large images of swimming salmon should be used Underwater photography of swimming salmon are key images to be used, as this is the only representational presence of the salmon themselves. The website for the Klamath Restoration Council, which keeps an archive of Klamath watershed images, and has other valuable information is:
http://www.pelicannetwork.net/klamathrestoration.htm

Salmon Is Everything was first performed in the Studio Theatre of Humboldt State University May 5, 2006, with the following cast and designers:

Rose, Karuk-Yurok Elder ..... Kathy McCovey
Max, Yurok Elder ..... Marlon Sherman
Phillip, Klamath Elder ..... Marlon Sherman
Julie, Yurok-Karuk, ... Mary Campbell
Will, Yurok-Karuk fisherman, ... Jason Reed
Mid River Man..... Jason Reed
Johnny, Will's Cousin..... Bobbie Perez
Modoc Man..... Bobbie Perez
Louise, Julie's Aunt ..... Robin Andrews
Lower Klamath Woman..... Robin Andrews
Andy, Hupa, Fish Biologist/Professor ..... Phil Zastrow
Little Mary, Louise's daughter ..... Mary Risling
Zeek, Louise's son ..... Ethan Frank
Kate, a graduate student..... Darcie Beeman-Black
Rachel, her partner..... Beth Weissbart
White Water Woman ..... Beth Weissbart
Female Tourist ..... Beth Weissbart
Male Tourist..... Jason Tower
Walt, Klamath Project Farmer ..... Jason Tower
Priest ..... Jason Tower
Fisheries Woman ..... Josephine Johnson
Alice, Rancher, Tim's Mother ..... Josephine Johnson
Tim, Upper Klamath Rancher..... Lincoln Mitchell
Grace, Tim's daughter ..... Talia Sophia Moss
Reporter..... Jacob Fronberger
Voiceovers ..... Kendall Allen, Roberta Chavez

Production Staff

Project Director/Playwright ..... Theresa May
Co-Stage-directors ..... Jean O'Hara, Theresa May
Cultural Resources Advisor ..... Kathy McCovey
Lighting Design ..... Emily Blanche
Film Montage..... Christa Dickman
Film Footage ..... Klamath Media Collective, Michael Hentz

6

Welcome / Blessing

As a way of leaving the ordinary world behind and entering into the imaginative, even sacred space, of story, a tribal person,, with the authority to do so, conducts a blessing of the space. This can take many forms from song, prayer, drumming, or by whatever means the person uses. Note: This blessing should not be understood ad "part of" the script or performance, but as a making-ready of the space, so that the world of the play can begin. The words, gestures, or other expression of the person should not be recorded, nor duplicated by any other person.

SALMON IS EVERYTHING

Scene 1 - Procession

Water and landscape projected; pre-show music dissolves into the sounds of the river, blackbirds, and osprey. Actors enter amid the projected images of water and landscape. Movements may be created that indicate in abstract ways, life on the river. Various poses may be taken, dissolved, and others formed.)

ROSE: I am Karuk.

MAX: I am Yurok.

ANDY: I am Nu-Tini-Xwe--Hupa.

JULIE: We are Yurok. We are Klamath.

WALT: I am a farmer.

WILL: We are Karuk, we are Modoc.

KATE: I am a biologist.

MAX: We are Wiyott, Klamath, Yurok.

ACTOR[Jason T]: I am a logger.

LOUISE: We are Nu-Tini-Xwe, Karuk.

REPORTER: I am a reporter.

JULIE: We are Yurok, Modoc, Karuk.

TIM: I am a rancher.

RACHEL: I am a photographer.

GUIDE: I run whitewater.

LOUISE: I am a social worker.

WILL: I am Yurok, Karuk.

FISHERIES WOMAN: I am a commercial fisherman.

ANDY: I am a teacher.

TOURIST: I am on vacation.

JULIE: I am at home.

MAX: I am Klamath, Yurok, Karuk, Nu-Tini-Xwe

ALICE: I am a mother

MAX: I am a grandfather.

WILL: I am a father. I am a son.

ROSE: I am a grandmother. I am daughter.

MAX: I am Karuk, Nu-Tini-Xwe, Yurok. For my people Salmon is everything. Salmon is the center of our world, our brothers.

Scene 2 – Salmon Is Family

The sound of laughter; actors in a pool of light go through motions of working-- hauling in nets, cleaning fish, canning smoked; children play on the floor. The mood is joy, excitement. JULIE and WILL are a couple and have an 8-month old baby, who sleeps in a traditional baby-basket; LOUSIE has two, a boy and girl age 4-6. Dialogue is easy and playful, as the family invokes memories, and the Elders speak to the children.

ROSE: When we do this work we are giving thanks to the Creator for the Salmon, for the River.

MAX: Salmon is the center of our world, our heart, our sustenance.

LOUISE: (*to one of her children*) Salmon is our family.

ANDY: An Anglo student of mine said to me" how can the Salmon be your relative? You eat them?"

WILL: What an idiot!

ANDY: And I told him, Salmon are our relatives because we have lived in an amazingly bonded way with them since the beginning. The connection goes much deeper than food. It's a relationship created from thousands of years of co-existence.

JULIE: I'd tell him, Salmon is what we do in the summertime! When I was little I used to run around telling everyone, "My Daddy is fishing. My Daddy is on the boat, on the river."

WILL: Yeah, yeah. That's how I learned -- from watching my uncles, my cousins, people that are older than me. I just watched. People don't have to tell me how to do stuff step-by-step. I just watch.

JOHNNY: If you're a good listener and watch everything, you'll be good at it. I had a little boat and I was always on the river.

WILL: I became a good fisherman when I was ten years old. Because that's when you could get a fishing license and a buoy and all that -- when you were ten.

LOUISE: It's spending most of the spring and summer at the mouth of the river--people from all over coming together and feeling good, feeling happy. It is delivering fresh-caught fish to my family …

JULIE: … and to elders and other people who can't get out to fish but love to eat it.

WILL: You take as much as you need. Always, always give fish to your elders or people who don't fish. That was always like a precious, precious thing to do is to share what you have, not just hoard it all or throw it away, you know. That is the one key thing, you know, always, always share. So every time I get a little piece, even if I don't get that much fish, I always try to give a lot of it away to others who don't get a lot of fish.

JULIE: Remember me and you sleeping in a tent down by the River with the bears, sleeping by the smokehouse so the bears don't eat all the fish …

WILL: … that I worked so hard to catch. You were scared.

JULIE: You were too!

ZEEK: Salmon is blood on my hands and fish guts everywhere!

JULIE: Remember all ten of us in that small trailer, sitting around, cutting the smoked fish into pieces and stuffing them into glass jars all day long, taking bites every now and then.

(ROSE slaps her hand.)

JULIE: It was only a little!

LOUISE: Salmon was my daughter's first food. Yesterday she was saying, "When I get bigger, I can fish with my Daddy."

ROSE: It was the men who caught the fish and the women who did the smoking and canning.

JULIE: Change happens Gram.

MAX: Salmon is being part of something bigger than yourself.

ROSE: Red, full-bodied, home-seeking, home loving, unspeaking, mysterious.

MAX: Salmon is the will to go home, the wisdom to know the way.

ROSE: Remember home, the smell of home, the smell of that current, that particular place, that turn up the estuary, into the downward current, that cool scent of feeder creeks.

MAX: Salmon is headstrong!

WILL: Salmon knows lots of things I don't know.

JOHNY: that's for sure.

(Transition lighting/imagry/sound.)

Scene 3 – Basin Family

In another area of the stage, ALICE, stands looking out over her land. Then, as if time has passed, she sits in the wheelchair.

ALICE: We woke that morning to three feet of drifting snow around the house, and the roads drifting shut within minutes of plowing track. My husband worried about feeding the hungry calves. Timmy spun circles in the deep snow, spinning and spinning in bright red boots until his blue coat spun off in the wind …. When I married, I married this land. In my mind it was all about coming to this ranch, the natural beauty, and fixing the River. Fixing everything. Paint the old dingy house. Fence the river. Dig thistles. Clean the shop. Chainsaw down the old fence, build some new fence. The hardest realization for me this season is that what's really changing is me.…

(A conversation they have had in some form before; an issue that is on-going.)

ALICE: (*ALICE, now in a wheelchair*) Did you talk to him?

TIM: I did.

ALICE: Call him back. I'll talk to him. You can't sue your own family!

TIM: No you won't. And yes you can. You the one always saying this family is a business. Well Greg's married into Walt's family and that sure as hell is a business -- about 7000 acres of business. They need the allocation. It's a drought comin' on and without it they're belly up.

ALICE: Get me the phone.

TIM: The hearing is scheduled for next week. Water board'll decide. Lawyers'll decide, just like they always do. Is there more o' that cobbler?

ALICE: You raise ‘em up straight, give ‘em the fear of God, and healthy respect for Nature, and love of the land, and they turn around and sue your water rights out from under.

TIM: (*under his breath*) Sorta like what we did to the Indians.

ALICE: I heard that and no it’s not, that’s different. It’s that Mac Hardy. I knew he’s a greedy son-of-a-bitch when your father and he played poker on Wednesdays. Always drunk our beer and never brought any. I was pregnant with you then. I couldn’t sleep and I’d watch them from the landing upstairs, and that Hardy he’d get a look in his eye outa some old western movie.

TIM: (*He has heard all this before*) It’s not personal, Mom. Isn’t that what you always tell Phillip?

ALICE: That’s different.

TIM: How? Indians should not get the share of the water they need but they should not take it personally? But we can?

ALICE: This is family.

TIM: I hardly know what family means anymore. Seems to me not having fish to feed your family is pretty damn personal. I’m going up. I got paperwork. Need anything?

ALICE: Grace asleep?

TIM: Yeah. Out like a light. Good night. Use the buzzer like they showed you when you’re ready.

ALICE: Wheel me outside, would you son? (*He does so*) Look there, the Milky Way is so clear it’s reflected in the marsh.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 4 – Confluence

RACHEL is viewing her most recent photographs on her laptop. As she forwards from slide to slide, the image is projected on the rear scrim, or in some other place the audience can see. The images take us on a visual tour of the Klamath River below Iron Gate dam. KATE is packing her backpack and gear, but is drawn in by the images. They are used to conversations in which they finish one another's sentences.

KATE: Wow, now that's a great shot!

RACHEL: Iron Gate

KATE: You can totally see the algae growing in the reservoir. Makes you wonder what they were thinking in 1909.

RACHEL: Electricity.

KATE: Irrigation. *(more slides)* Ishi Pishi falls.

RACHEL: Birth place of the Karuk people.

(KATE snorts)

RACHEL: Don't be irreverent.

KATE: I'll show you irreverent girlfriend *(tackles and tickles her, while the slide project continues to change slides every 5-8 seconds.)*

RACHEL: Hey! … you… stop it… okay, okay!

(both women are laughing, breathless)

KATE: Oh my god, it's doing it on its own! *(more laughter)*

RACHEL: That's the Salmon River…. *(she puts the machine on pause)*

KATE: I'll miss you. I wish you'd just come with us.

RACHEL: I just got home.

KATE: You just don't like science types.

RACHEL: That's not true; there was wildlife guy in the photo-workshop. I just didn't know you'd be going out there. If you'd told me your schedule sooner, we could have planned the trip together. You count fish, I shoot pictures, but you can't seem to let me know what you're doing one minute to the next. *(new slide)* What, are you afraid of being out to your colleagues? Is that it?

KATE: No. They're cool.

RACHEL: Fine.

KATE: I'm sorry. Next time, I promise, 'kay?.

RACHEL: 'kay. There's Weitchpec . Tell me again why the Trinity water is so much clearer than the Klamath?

KATE:. Doesn't carry the kind of silt load. It's colder, below Shasta dam it's forested and it runs through a protected wilderness area. The Klamath has to be everything to everybody. You have farmers and ranchers in Oregon using the headwaters, the seven or so dams, then logging and mining along the mid-river, then the water that's made that long toxic journey is what you see at this confluence -- the clear cold Trinity running into the warmer, greener Klamath. That's why flow levels are so critical in both rivers. Most of Trinity flows are dammed up behind Shasta and sent down to central California.

RACHEL: *(as if she is tasting the word)* Confluence. It's a beautiful word isn't it?

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 5 – Media Wars

S/He is on location, getting ready to go on camera, checks his hair, perhaps rubs out a cigarette.

REPORTER: Okay you ready? Yeah, good to go. Good evening. I'm standing on the border of Oregon and California in some of the most beautiful country I've ever seen, but that beauty disguises a troubled landscape. The Klamath River Basin has become a prime example of a problem facing the entire West: How to share limited water with farmers guaranteed irrigations rights by the federal government, fish protected by the Endangered Species Act, and Indian tribes with treaties promising their fisheries will go on forever. The Klamath tribes consider the sucker fish sacred. Historical records indicate that the Klamath Tribes brought in 10,000 pounds of sucker fish in one season. Now this once plentiful fish is protected under the Endangers Species Act. Last year farmers in the Klamath River Basin saw their crops shrivel as the federal government cut irrigation water to protect the sucker fish. Downriver, the Hupa, Yurok and Karuk tribes consider the Salmon a critical part of their livelihood as well as spiritual life, and now this fish, which used to be so plentiful that tribal elders claim "you could walk across the river on the backs of salmon," is threatened too. This year the Yurok tribe of Northern California have warned the Federal government that a fish kill of unprecedented magnitude could devastate the salmon runs. President Bush has repeatedly pledged to do all he could for the farmers, but full irrigation means less water for the sucker and the salmon.

(off camera now, to the camera person, who is Karuk) Okay, good. That was pretty good. Was there really a time when you could walk across the river on the backs of salmon?

(either end here, or if there is an actor playing camera, use the following response)

CAMERA: Oh yeah. Just talk to my Gram.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 6 – Telemetry

River sounds. JULIE and KATE both students of ANDY are working over tanks, putting tracking devices in the fish, then letting them go.

ANDY: (*explaining to JULIE, as KATE has done this before*) We put a tracker in the esophagus of the fish. We try to track ten fish a week.

KATE: Last summer we did about a hundred fish.

ANDY: There is a temperature recorder glued to each transmitter. We can download information off the temperature recorder. The data from the temperature recorder will help us prove that when the River is too warm, fish are more prone to disease.

KATE: The main point of the project is to prove that the fish are trying to get out of the warm-ass river into the cold creeks.

JULIE: Which is why we're concerned about a fish kill this year.

KATE: Every year. (*demonstrating*) Pick 'em up real gentle like this, they've already had enough trauma. Easy there, this is gonna help us help you, brother salmon.

JULIE: Here's what I don't get. Indians lived their lives understanding the tides and the river. We knew how to survive for 1000s of years on this river. Isn't that proof enough the we know what we are talking about?

ANDY: Yeah but the federal government wants data. We were an oral society. The Indians' data was a different kind of data. Now we have to go back and quantify what was a way a life and a body of knowledge passed down through generations.

JULIE: My Gram says we should be doing the First Salmon Ceremony.

ANDY: I don't think anyone knows the First Salmon Ceremony anymore. We haven't done it for 150 years.

JULIE: She says we should be doing it. She says it's our part….

ANDY: I like to think about it this way – Indian people have always made good use of the tools the Creator gave us. Science is a tool. If we can use it to help the salmon, that's a good thing. (*pause*) So, are we good to go here? I'm going to check on the other teams. (*exits*)

(JULIE and KATE both continue; movement of tagging and releasing the fish can be symbolic.)

JULIE: I saw you on TV.

KATE: Oh god, I so sucked. I felt like I let everyone down. The reporter just made me seem like some rabid environmentalist. Rachel says it's the dreads.

JULIE: It's not your hair. It's anti-Indian rhetoric. Pro-farmer propaganda. Same ol' same ol' stuff.

KATE: I could have not fallen over myself. (*changing the subject*) Did Andy tell you about the Stakeholders Meeting next month?

JULIE: Yeah.

KATE: Are you going?

JULIE: No.

KATE: You should go. The last one didn't have a single Tribal person there.

JULIE: Figures.

KATE: The Tribes should be part of this conversation. What?

JULIE: I'm sorry, I just wish you wouldn't tell me what I need, or what I should do. You don't have the kind of stake in this issue that Native people do and you shouldn't be telling us what to do.

KATE: I care about the River and the fish. It's what I've chosen to do with my life!

JULIE: It's different. For my people salmon is everything – subsistence, culture, history, identity. It's who we are!

KATE: Ordinary citizens can't have the same investment in caring for the planet?

JULIE: All I'm saying is that for you it's about being right; it's about winning; about "saving the environment" as if that's something other than yourself. For us it's about staying alive.

KATE: That's exactly what I mean. It's about being alive for all of us. Everything we do in our culture has an impact, every choice, what we drive, what we buy or buy into.

JULIE: But for us the threat of extermination is immediate, just like it is for the fish. You come here doing your research that will eventually get you some good agency job. You care, sure, but if the salmon go extinct, you'll find some other species to save. For my family, if the salmon don't survive my grandmother will die of a broken spirit. You called that fish "brother" –

KATE: When?

JULIE: --a couple minutes ago – but it's a metaphor for you. It's *not a metaphor* for us! My people have lived here for 10,000 years or more. (*increasingly angry as if something unstoppable is welling up from within her)* My people live here, they die here. They are the trees, the water, the fish. That the salmon are brothers is not some kind of myth; the salmon are not symbols of life, they are life. We have maintained a healthy balance with the river and the salmon and everything else because it's all one body, one family. If the salmon die, we break apart; the salmon make life make sense. That's who we are!

(*pause*)

KATE: When are you going to say that to the people who need to hear it? (*she picks up equipment and moves away*)

(*ANDY, who has been listening to their conversation, re-enters the scene)*

JULIE: She just pisses me off sometimes. I don't know what it is. I get sick of her trying to "advocate" for us, telling me how to protect what's already mine, ours, our people's. The water rights belong to us and were promised to us by treaty long before greedy white potato farmers dammed up our river and killed our fish with pesticides.

ANDY: You ought to go to that Stakeholder's Meeting.

JULIE: I haven't got the money, and Will is already pissed off I'm doing this. And I don't have a babysitter.

ANDY: I can get you school funds. Take Corina with you – other people bring kids.

JULIE: I'll think about it.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 7 – Tourists

(JULIE and WILL at home. He gathers some gear and heads out the door.)

JULIE: Where are you going? Can you give me some money first? I need $10. I need to by food and stuff for her. (*WILL exits*) Don't slam the door! Where are you going? *(she turns to the audience)* My mother was born to a full-blooded Yurok woman, raised on the Klamath River. My ancestors go all the way back to the beginning of time. My great-great-great grandfather was named Peck-Wan John. This means that I have ancestors who lived at Pecwan, upriver. My great-grandmother was born in Klamath in 1909. She lived just upriver from Requa, by where the Golden Bears Bridge is now. Now I'm involved in this terribly intense relationship… the father of my child… he's a subsistence fisherman, Yurok-Karuk. He grew up down-river, but now he fishes like an upriver guy, with a dip net. He says he gets closer to the fish, closer to the river that way.

(MAN & WOMAN TOURIST enter the scene and become part of JULIE's story. During the following, WILL. with his long dip-net, and JOHNY (his "clubber") and one of the children silhouetted high on a rock.)

JULIE: I gave a farmer from Bakersfield a ride the other day. This tourist and his wife--they locked their keys in their big white truck. So I gave them a ride to their big white camper to get the spare key out of the old lady's humungous purse. They were bragging about how many fish they were taking home to where ever. They had a huge cooler in the back of their huge white truck. I am suddenly aware that I smell like fish guts because I'd been chopping heads off all morning, getting it ready for smoking.

MAN TOURIST: Water seems low this year.

JULIE: I can see his wife in my rear-view in the backseat, scowling. Might as well dive in, I