

think, after all, how many times to you get to be face to face with one of them? (*to the TOURIST*) Farmers upriver in the Klamath Basin turned the water off. You're probably using some of our water, aren't you?

MAN: I'm from Bakersfield myself. Been a farmer all my life. That's why I moved to Bakersfield.

JULIE: Isn't that part of the Sacramento Valley? Did you know 70% of the Trinity River, which flows into the Klamath, is diverted down south to farms like yours?

MAN TOURIST: No, we're not using your water. We have a private pump. And we have aqueducts. Our water comes from the San Joaquin and the Kern.... So, uh, are you going to school?

JULIE: Yeah, Native American Studies major, with a focus Environmental Law. Our Tribe needs good lawyers to protect our water rights.

MAN TOURIST: We're having dinner at Steelhead tonight, with some friends of ours. It's our 30th wedding anniversary. We've made it that long.

JULIE: Hey Happy Anniversary! I've eaten there once. I had the lobster.

WOMAN: We love lobster! We had real Maine lobster *in Maine*. We've had fresh Alaska salmon on an *Alaskan cruise*. We've had this wonderful Cajun crawdad stew, in New Orleans. We even had Buffalo steak in Wyoming!

MAN: Yep, we put 24,000 miles on our camper touring the country. Sometimes I feel like I'm re-tracing my own ancestor's migration West! When we retired we sold our house and now we can go wherever we want and see all things we've missed. We've earned it! This is what we worked for all our lives. That's what our friends say.

(*TOURISTS dissolve into the shadows leaving JULIE alone*)

JULIE: When I dropped him off, he tried to give me twenty dollars. No thanks, really, I don't need anything. But he insisted (*pulls a \$20 bill out of pocket*), so I took it. For the fish. For our daughter.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 8 – Knowledge

KATE works while RACHEL shoots pictures that simultaneously appear on the scrim; MAX is in the shadows among moving images of fish.

MAX: The Creator cried and the Salmon were born. The Salmon have gave themselves to the Human People.

KATE: One theory says that salmon navigate by the stars. Feeling the stars in their bones.

MAX: Salmon smell the high country. It's in their blood. There is memory in the blood.

KATE: *(to the Salmon)* Do you call out to one another? Do you sing with joy when you smell it, when you make that turn from the big river up your own fond creek? Do you echo one another in some unknown language, some dark memory place your ancestors knew?

MAX: The same spirit goes up and down the River, the fish changes, but the spirit remains.

KATE: How do they know?

MAX: How do you know when you are hungry?

KATE: Sometimes it hits me when I'm out here checking the equipment, trying to gather information to protect them: they *are* knowledge, they embody it.

MAX: Salmon is all time, ancient time, old one, keeper of knowledge, keeper of time.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 9 – Fish Kill/Lamentation

(to audience)

LOUISE: It was just after one of the Jump Dances in the Fall. We were all exhausted and ready for a feast. The women were getting ready at the long tables and the men were hanging up the regalia. Kids were running around and we were all happy and laughing. My grandson, who was four, was always talking about how he couldn't wait to fish with his daddy and his granpa, but the men wouldn't let him out there. "When you're bigger than the fish, my father would say, that's when you can catch one!" So that day, we're laughing and talking and happy. Where's my son? Down by the water across the path there where the grass breaks and the sand begins. He's okay. *(ZEEK enters, proud, barely able to hold a huge representative salmon)* Then I hear his voice and we all turn around and there he is with a great big salmon draped across his two little arms. Straining and fighting to keep standing, he's so happy, crying out ...

ZEEK: *(entering with a large salmon draped over his arms)* Look Mama I caught a fish! I caught it myself! I caught a fish!"

LOUISE: *(taking it)* That fish was dead; it was already dead.

The REPORTER's text and the lamentation must seem simultaneous. The actors and director should work to make sure that the words of both are understood, even though voices may overlap. Under the lamentation, MAX may lead the men's rhythmic song. As the lamentation and report are spoken, the representational fish brought onstage by ZEEK is passed in slow motion from person to person. The intensity and volume of the lamentation increases gradually until the REPORTER is nearly drowned out.

JULIE: 30,000 and counting.

ALL: As they return.

LOUISE: 40,000 salmon dead.

ALL: As they return.

JOHNNY: 50,000 and counting.

ALL: As they return.

(“As they return” whispered under the REPORTER’s lines.)

REPORTER: Chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead continue to litter the shores of the Klamath River in one of the worst fish kills in U.S. history. Tribal spokespersons say the die-off was a direct consequence of the refusal by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to release more water into the river. The reduced flow on the Klamath River resulted in higher than normal water temperatures – conditions that foster disease in salmon. Adult salmon returning upriver to spawn and juveniles migrating downriver are hurt or killed by high water temperatures and poor water quality due to reduced flows. Temperatures above 60 degrees can be fatal to salmon, and temperatures in the Klamath River in the weeks prior to the kill were well into the high 70s.

WILL: Gill rot!

ALL: As they return. *(This line repeats as a whisper under the REPORTER’s lines.)*

REPORTER: Last year, when farmers stormed Iron Gate Dam to demand more water for potato, alfalfa, and hay, Secretary of Interior Gail Norton pledged ample water this year. Tribal and commercial fishermen and environmental groups recently filed litigation challenging the federal government’s allocation of water to the agricultural Klamath Basin during a drought year.

(REPORTER pauses, letting the lamentation stand alone)

ANDY: 30,000 and counting.

ALL: As they return

LOUISE: 40,000 salmon dead.

ALL: As they return.

JOHNNY: 60,000 salmon dead!

ALL: As they return

WILL: Gill rot!

ALL: As they return

ROSE: 70,000 dead.

ALL: As they return

REPORTER: The question now is: What will they do with the bodies? Dead fish lay decomposing along 30 miles of the river. Last week end a handful of volunteers gathered some of the debris. It was later composted with sawdust and woodchips.

(the rhythmic lamentation growing in intensity; MAX continues to lead the men's song, keeping the beat steady.)

ROSE: The fishermen abandoned their nets.

ALL: As they return!

WILL: We counted them; we hacked their tails off.

ALL: As they return!

JULIE: Leaving the bodies open, bellies to the sun;

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Floating -- each its own shipwreck of life.

ALL: As they return.

JULIE: Each not only a meal but a life.

ALL: As they return.

JULIE: 33,000 dead in heaving waves of flesh.

ALL: As they return.

ROSE: As if these sweet ones are litter not corpses of our underwater families.

ALL: As they return.

ANDY: Those who would have, in any other year, in any other time, been setting nets in the sun, teaching our sons

WILL: Mostly I left them there. I wanted people to see them, to smell them.

ALL: As they return.

ROSE: Who picked up these dead and dying ones?

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Who laid them to rest, mixed their flesh with woodchips and ash?

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Carried them one at a time, for some were three feet long.

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Who witnessed, who was not driven back by the smell?

ALL: As they return

JULIE: We carried them in our arms, on our backs, in our hearts.

WILL: We counted them.

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: We carry them still. In our arms, on our backs, in our hearts.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 10 – Aftermath

RACHEL: How's Julie?

KATE: Crazy with grief, what do you expect? For her family it's the Holocaust! You know?

RACHEL: Yeah, actually I do.

KATE: I didn't mean it that way.

RACHEL: I know. We should go visit her family.

KATE: (*hardly hearing*) You work and you work and you count the juveniles and open the creeks and you move the sites and you fight with the white water guides and the miners and the dope dealers, and you try to talk to the feds and the farmers and you interpret the data and you get more data and you write opinions and you get pressure from the feds to change the data, but all in all you think things are getting better. You think, well at least in this river we haven't started putting them on trucks and driving them up river! And then this. We predicted it; we did predict it. Hurrah for science! I can't imagine how Andy feels. He's already had to tell some families that they've caught their quota, and there's 25% unemployment on his rancheria, and now he has to explain to them why there are suddenly 50 thousand dead salmon on the riverbank?! It's only my frigging dissertation. For him, salmon is everything. What am I doing, Rach? How did I ever think that I could make a damn difference?

(*pause*)

RACHEL: In Hebrew the word for universe also means fabric, garment. And the fabric is being torn everywhere. When we do mitzvah's—good actions—it's like we're reaching up and helping to mend the torn fabric of the Universe.

KATE: It's not a tear, it's a huge rip, it's a gash.

(*cross fade*)

WILL: We told them! Before the fish kill happened, we told them there was going to be a fish kill. We said you're gonna devastate our fishery. We've got written documents that showed and told them it's going to be a terrible thing.

ANDY: I wrote several Reports for the Yurok Tribe predicting this! California department of Fish and Game warned them that lower levels could cause this disaster. Michael Kelly at US Fish and Wildlife wrote two scientific reports advocating for higher river flows in order to save Coho salmon.

WILL: His reports were squashed.....

ANDY: Quashed...

WILL Quashed, whatever.

ANDY: The Department of Interior told Kelly and other biologists to alter their reports in favor of less water, in favor of the farmers. This happened for one reason: high water temperatures caused by low water levels.

JULIE: How can they justify giving more water to farmers when this is a drought year for everyone?

WILL: 'Cause farmers give big bucks to the Bush campaign that's why.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 11 – Respects

KATE and RACHEL visit JULIE's family. Only the women and children are there. Only necessary props of rugalach, jars, basket, brush dance skirt, dip net should be used to suggest activities. Feeling awkward and out of place, KATE sits on the floor interacting with the children; RACHEL sits near ROSE. The stroller may also be present.

ZEEK: Can I have another one?

LOUISE: One.

ZEEK: What's the name of them again?

RACHEL: Rugalach.

ZEEK: Is that an old name?

LOUISE: He means is it Yurok. He calls it the old language.

RACHEL: It's Yiddish. Which is old, but not as old as Yurok.

LOUISE: Go on, take another one for Mary too, and then go outside.

ZEEK: My uncle and grandpa are out getting dead fish. I found the first one. There's tons!

MARY: They stink.

ZEEK: We saw them from the bus. They have to cut the tails off.

LOUISE: Go on now.

MARY: My teacher was crying. They sent us home from school. My dad was crying.

LOUISE: That's enough. Both of you go out and play.

(the children take more rugalach and leave; an awkward pause)

ROSE: It's nice of you to come see us.

LOUISE: Yes, thank you for the sweets – sugar's the best medicine!

RACHEL: Thank *you*. This is a terrible thing that has happened to you.

KATE: We're so so sorry.

(Awkward pause; ROSE is working willow root for basket weaving)

RACHEL: What are you making?

ROSE: This is the willow root. Willow roots to make your baskets and the caps like this one we wear in the dances. When I go down to the river and pick the willow roots, I'm on my hands and knees. My hands and fingers are in that dirt pulling on that long twine to pull the root out, and then going home, soaking it and peeling it – like Louise is doing. You know that's a whole process with the earth.

RACHEL: Then when you wear to cap your thoughts are deep like the roots and flowing like the river.

ROSE: You got it! *(laughs)* I like this girl, Kate, she knows.

RACHEL: How do you get the colors?

ROSE: To make the red, I use the bark of the Red Alder tree. The black color comes from the stems of the Five finger fern and the white color comes from beargrass. When I want to make a really fancy basket, I put yellow in it. I dye porcupine quills yellow with that mountain moss, you know, that one that grows high up in the trees in the high country.

KATE: *Letharia vulpine* -- wolf lichen.

ROSE: We just call it moss. You see to the Karuk people everything and everyone has a purpose. The spirit people taught the Karuk how to live on the land, what to do, what to eat, how to behave and how and when to conduct ceremonies. Then when the Karuk people knew what to do the spirit people went into the sky, the earth, the trees, the animals, the rocks and into the plants. You see when I am in the forest, I am never alone, I am surrounded by spirit people.

JULIE: Try telling that to a forester!

ROSE: I have!

(In the way that some things seem hilarious at a funeral, Julie's ironic comment provokes peels of laughter, which breaks what is left of the ice.)

KATE: How is Will doing?

JULIE: When I saw his face when he came home the first day when he saw the fish dead, I thought someone in his family had died. He was too upset to express any emotion. He got up at 3 am one night and just started writing his heart out. He's never done that before.

LOUISE: It seems as if we are struggling to hold on.

JULIE: It just hit us so hard. We feed salmon to our babies before they can talk or walk. It's like it's our blood spilled.

ROSE: It is a big hurt and cry for all our people. Our life on the river lay rotting. What do we do? We have to get down and pray.

LOUISE: It was like how it feels when you grieve for a family member that has passed on -- that heavy feeling in your gut. But when you have a funeral there's an event; there's a grieving time. Elders have never heard about anything like it in legends or stories.

ROSE: Salmon have seen death all around them, but they still fight back. They are strong! Watching them always makes my heart glad.

JULIE: It keeps coming to me that through our medicine we should be able to do something about the fish kill. Why can't we fix this? Did we do something wrong in our dances that caused this to happen?

ROSE: My mind takes me to a time when we thrived as healthy peoples. A time when only our people managed this beautiful land.

LOUISE: How can a system that has been perfected over thousands of years been discarded so easily? Not even two hundred years later a catastrophe has devastated that abundance.

ROSE: During this time there would be the First Salmon Ceremony and a feast that gave thanks to the Salmon for giving their lives for the survival of the people. This was something that has never been done in my lifetime.

JULIE: Why don't we try to bring the First Salmon Ceremony back and use it as healing?

ROSE: All the men had a meeting down at Requa and they were standing around talking about what should they do. And out there in the water there was a sea lion splashing and throwing salmon around. That was a prayer time. That was a prayer time.

LOUISE: I guess some of us feel sense of shame, a sense of responsibility.

ROSE: There is a difference between blame and responsibility. We have a relationship that needs tending. When I was a child the River gave me a prayer and I sewed it into my brush dance skirt. Let me show you something. *(starts to rise)*

JULIE: I'll get it Gram.

ROSE: Get me my brush dance skirt. In that suitcase there. No, not that one. The blue one there. That one. Bring me that here. *(JULIE brings out a shelled brush dance skirt and ROSE takes it; the sound of the ocean rises from the apron and skirt)* This is the skirt Mary will wear.

RACHEL/KATE: *(Kate moves around to see better)* Oh, gosh, it's beautiful!

(Julie unpacks the other skirt; JULIE and either ROSE or LOUISE hold the apron and skirt up and walk with it, evoking the sounds and allowing the whole audience to see and hear).

ROSE: I made these. My grandfather and I took this deer when he was about 80 and he could not see anymore. After my grandfather passed away, I took these two hides out of the freezer and had them tanned. I then made a dress from them, to honor my grandfather. I picked up

almost all of these abalone and olivella shells myself. This dress took a few years to make.

Almost everything in this dress comes from nature and from my memories.

RACHEL: Feel how heavy it is.

KATE: Wow!

ROSE: Listen. Can you hear it?

RACHEL/KATE: Oh my gosh. It sounds exactly like the ocean!

ROSE: (*MARY comes back drawn by the skirts and the stories*). This is the skirt you will wear, little Mary!

LOUISE: I am so glad my daughter gets to dance! I remember my first summer camp was at Requa by the Brush Dance Pit. I was a counselor. When she was 2 1/2 she was absolutely entranced by the dancers in the pit. She began slowly bobbing up and down the way the girls are supposed to. My heart filled with joy. You will dance! It's coming up soon. I need to finish this cap.

JULIE: Me and my cousin would always be so tired after a long night of Brush Dancing, and we would always play this little game where one of us would stay awake and watch the other fall asleep only to be scared awake again by one of us shaking each other.

ROSE: You don't have to be Indian to go. We have the dances out at Patrick's Point you can go to. You just call the park and they'll tell you when.

RACHEL: Oh, I'd love to go! (*pause*)

ROSE: My grandpa used to tell me a story about a rock out by the Orick beach: a lady used to live out there on that rock eating clams, oysters, and muscles. When I was little I had always believed it. I made up my mind that if I ever had the chance to go and see if it were true or not, I wouldn't go. I have believed in the lady who lived off the sea ever since.

(ZEEK and MARY have come back to the group, drawn by their great-Gram's stories; they sit by RACHEL, liking her attention.)

MARY: Have you ever gone eeling?

RACHEL: What's eeling?

MARY: Catching eels. Some people think only boys can do it, but I really want to.

ZEEK: The don't catch 'em, they hook 'em! They have this long stick, like an arm, with a hook. They just dip it in and get an eel.

MARY: I saw a pretty one that was all carved on the handle.

RACHEL: I hope you get to do it someday.

KATE: We should probably get going. I'm supposed to be out there helping Will.

RACHEL: Thank you Rose.

LOUISE: Thank you for the rugalach.

(ROSE gives them a jar of smoked salmon).

ROSE: My gram's recipe!

KATE & RACHEL: Thank you, how kind, thank you so much.

(they exit)

ROSE: Nice girls.

JULIE: They're lesbians, gram.

ROSE: I know. You think I was born yesterday? Even white folks need a tribe. *(JULIE laughs)*

In the old days those ones would have a place in the circle.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 12 – Town Hall

(Citizens and experts sit in a circle; perhaps they stand up to a microphone to speak.)

REPORTER: *(on camera)* Salmon are amazing. Born knowing this river and their place in it. Traveling the same way their ancestors have done for centuries. Now, here at the mouth of the Klamath River, the Salmon themselves have called a Town Hall Meeting. Farmers and ranchers from the upper Klamath Basin, mid-river folks, and lower Klamath Tribal fisheries experts and community members have come together in a series of Stakeholder Meetings to discuss what must be seen as a shared future. How do you balance the water level of a river when agriculturalists and commercial fishermen depend on it for money, consumers for food, and indigenous people for life? How thin can we spread the bounty? Does anyone have to give up their lifestyle altogether? Who gets to decide? And what will they say to those they erase? Tonight we bring you some excerpts from that Town Hall meeting....

(A prop microphone is passed from person to person as they speak; actors respond in character, sometimes in audible sounds, to other character's perspectives.)

MAX: We need to have the federal government recognize that we have a senior water right. We have court cases and court decisions that have substantiated this right. "How much water does it take to protect fish?" For crying out loud, enough so that they don't die. This is an allocation issue plain and simple. More water must flow down river.

TIM: Look, I'm not anti-fish, I'm just anti-bullshit. I don't accept that the water is over-allocated. My family has been cattle ranching in upper Klamath for 150 years. A lot of folks like me love this land as much as our Indian neighbors do. We're trying to preserve a way of life that

has been handed down and fight off the carnivorous southern California developers. We want to preserve our traditional rural values. We want our children to have a reason to stay and work the land. And that means economic incentives.

KLAMATH TRIBAL MEMBER: You talk about your family values. We've seen evidence of your people's values over the years. Like when our Reservation was "terminated" without our participation or consent. We were participatin' in your economy back then, in 1930, 1940, fair and square. Then in 1950s the government just terminated our land, no democratic process, just took it. How many times are your gonna take it, man? (*pause*) We not only lost our land, we lost our whole social fabric. Some of use lost our souls. I don't want that to happen to the Indian people in the lower Klamath. That's all I got to say right now.

FISHER WOMAN: I live in Crescent City, California. My family business is fishing and we don't have any support from the government like you all. I drove up here because I wanna know how the hell a whole industry disappears overnight? Marine Fisheries Dept. tell us we're out of a job this year, next year. The '70s were hard enough, when we started feeling the effects of the dams. A lot of families got out. Now our worst nightmare has become reality. The whole coastline is closed. We've lost a whole industry in the blink of an eye without compensation or even much notice by the government. The effects on families are long term – the divorce rates, the domestic violence, the drunk driving rates. We sold Sonja for \$7,000, and that's what I been living on. My husband was aching to be back at sea. He lives by the elements – water, fish, and family. He went to Alaska to work crab 'cause there aren't any fish here. Crabbin's very

dangerous if you know..... and now he's never coming back... My community will never get back what we've lost. *(by the end she is completely overcome and can hardly finish)*

WALT: *(the is heartfelt, not aggressive)* My ancestors came from Eastern Europe, got out of the tenements of NY, then came to the Klamath basin in 1902. The government wanted them to "feed the West" and said "we're gonna fund it". The Bureau of Reclamation was gonna build a dam and recover Tule lake. My ancestors were part of a national dream. And then after World War II the government was giving land to veterans, and so it went for 70 years. Everything went pretty well until the Endangered Species Act passed. Now suing under the ESA has become a cottage industry out here thanks to a band of liberal-ass judges! I worked hard, all my life. I got up at 4 in the morning, hardly ever saw my children, to build this farm, to grow what I was told would feed Americans. I resent being held to count by a bunch of lazy Hippies and Indians. I tell you one thing, the farmers are the next Indians being run off their land by the government!

LOUISE: I've heard from some people up Klamath Falls who are ranchers and they're like "Geez, this is third generation for our family to be here." And I understand that, but it's like, this is the hundredth generation for my people, so put it in perspective. When the fish died, that was me, also dying. That was our people. My family have lived along that river for thousands of years.

MID-RIVER GUY: I grew up Karuk. I remember when I was seven years old I caught my first salmon. I was so proud because now my family would have food to eat! There's a whole tradition with this place... you fasted and you prayed to get the spring Chinook to come early...

it's no different than your Christian faith.. you pray for rain, don't you? I've heard some things today that... I need to say this. I need to dispel this myth of the lazy Indian and the lazy hippie. There's a lot of work go on here... the basket-making and making the nets and tending the trees and doing control burns to clear the undergrowth –this river IS a farm! These stereotypes are dangerous. We have an elder here who just passed away. He signed up and fought for this country in World War II, and then when he came back, the US Forest service had sold off his land. The Karuk have chosen not to fish the spring runs anymore because they're so low – and no ESA ruling had to tell us that! We know how to manage this resource.

JULIE: The fish kill is a process. The fish kill isn't like a one-time thing. It happens every year. All year the small fish are dying because of the water temperatures and the dams. This is a community issue, not just an Indian issue. Most non-Natives see it as an Indian issue, and they don't even understand what that means. It's a spiritual issue. It's our job to take responsibility. We have an opportunity to right a great wrong here.

WHITEWATER GUIDE: I used to *BE* a hippie. Now we run Blue Mountain Rafting Company where the Salmon River meets the Klamath. The year of the fish kill there was so little water that people were unable to safely travel the river by jet boat or raft. I've seen rocks that I didn't know existed before! We are part of this community too. We uphold part of the economy here. We care about the health of this river. We want to see it free and wild and runnable for our grandchildren and yours. We've got to ask what's our ethical obligation here? Doesn't our ethical obligation outweigh even the economic concerns? Sure farmers are going to have to take a hit – we have, the tribes have – we all have to share in the change because it's the right thing to

do for this extraordinary wilderness. You'd sacrifice for your child, if your child was sick. It's a sacrifice, but it's also an act of love.

(Town Hall assumes frozen or slow-motion positions, and silence, while lights change to show TIM outside the Ladies Room waiting for GRACE. JULIE comes out with her baby in a traditional baby-basket.)

JULIE: Hey.

TIM: Hi. Thank you for what you said in there. I guess I never saw it that way. *(She is about to roll past him on her way back to the meeting, then stops.)*

JULIE: That your little girl in there?

TIM: Yeah. She's old to sleep in a basket.

JULIE: I'm just lucky today.

TIM: *(looks in stroller)* How old is she, about 12 month?

JULIE: 8 months.

TIM: She's beautiful. Babies are like little ambassadors from another world!

JULIE: They are.

TIM: Yeah. *(pause)* So, do you think we'll solve anything here?

JULIE: I doubt it. I've heard a lot of this talk before.

TIM: So what would help?

JULIE: I don't know. I guess if people up there understood that this is not only our livelihood that's at stake, it's our culture, our traditions, our way of life.

TIM: People where I come from think they are trying to protect their way of life too.

JULIE: Tell that to my father and her dad when 50 thousand salmon are rotting on the riverbank!

TIM: Okay.

JULIE: Okay what?

TIM: Okay, I'd like to talk to them, your dad and..

(GRACE comes out of the Ladies Room bright and bouncing.)

GRACE: Okay Dad, I'm done! *(short pause)* Do we have to go back in there? It's soooo boring!

(Cross fade to REPORTER as JULIE and TIM re-enter the TOWN HALL)

REPORTER: *(to camera, then interviewing MAX)* I'm standing high above the mouth of the Klamath River. This is where tribal fishermen make their livings. This is where they are losing that living. The situation really hits home for one tribal elder, who grew up on smoked salmon and acorn soup.

MAX: I wonder how many generations of people these rocks have seen. They never get tired of watching their friend the ocean roll in and out. I bet that these rocks and ocean are good old friends and take in all that they see. These rocks are the first to see the Salmon returning. These two old friends, the rocks and ocean, must have wept and grieved when they saw the Salmon floating on their sides, gills rotting, devastated spirits. You'd see dead fish from time to time but I've never seen what's going on now. It's real hard to take, seeing them die like that.

(Scene returns to inside the Stakeholder's Meeting)

KATE: *(now with microphone & to the audience as if they are also part of the town meeting)*

The mouth of the Klamath is a glorious place, the river rushing out into the sea. As I walk the beach with my friends whose families fish there, they're all -- Can I borrow your binoculars? I wanna see who's down there. I wanna see who's eeling. Check it out! Some guys on a quad are

zooming buy and they're whistling and asking if we want a ride and my friends are all "oh, *those* guys", and "yeah, they're cousins, we're so over them." And then it hits me! I'm out here like this is some wild coastal preserve; but my friends are in their *neighborhood*. This is their hood! Where they hang in summer; where they meet guys and dance and sleep over and eat food that their Moms made and where they play radios loud and tell secrets to girlfriends. And then it hit me again. What if, in *your* neighborhood, in mine, at the end of a fabulous summer, there were 50,000 dead animals on the streets, in the yards, on the sidewalk, animals you loved, animals you knew and considered part of your family? Animals that were the life-blood of your community? What if that happened to you? And it began to sink in, what this meant, what it must have felt like, just a little.

(meeting disperses; light change)

Scene 13 – Tires

Pool of light on RACHEL as she beings the prayers and movements of Shabatt, lights candles; a loaf of bread before her.

RACHEL: Baruk ata adonoi elohanu / Mela ha olam....

(KATE enters, drops gear, backpack, etc., stubs her toe)

KATE: Crap. Sorry. Sorry I'm late. I can never remember what time you start this

RACHEL: Sundown

KATE: That's not a time.

RACHEL: It used to be a time.

KATE: I really need to take a shower. *(taking off layers of outdoor clothing)*

RACHEL: In the cycle of the seasons, in sacred time, sundown is a time, a time that the people understood as a time.

KATE: But not 6 o'clock?

RACHEL: No, that's western rationale time

KATE: Not scared time

RACHEL: Are we gonna do this again?

KATE: I just need a time that's all.

RACHEL: That's the point, you can't put Shabbat in your day-timer. It's outside of day-timer-time.

KATE: Sorry. Really I am.

RACHEL: You of all people should know that there are different kinds of time – there is the time the salmon come home in the fall, the time the salmon come home in the spring. Isn't that what you're trying to get the farmers and feds up there to understand?

KATE: That's political.

RACHEL: It's spiritual. If you miss that, I don't think all your biological opinions are worth much....

KATE: Sure is gorgeous country. When you come over this ridge, there it is, the Basin – the war zone – but it looked like heaven. Then I start noticing the signs. Like “Farmers Feed America”, “Forget the Fish and Feed the Masses”, “EPA Go Home”, or “I'm pro Farmer, I vote AND I shoot”. Oh, you were right about the bumper-sticker, by the way.

RACHEL: Did you talk to anyone?

KATE: Park rangers. Agency biologists. You know me, I don't know how. You don't just walk up to someone with pointy boots in a feed store and say, “hey are you a farmer or a rancher? Are you running 12,000 head of angus on land that used to belong to the Klamath Tribes? Or are you a farmer growing monsoon crops in what used to be, and incidentally still is, intermittent wetlands? Can we talk? No I didn't talk to anyone. Well, no, I did talk to one guy. But not about fish. I had a few close encounters...

RACHEL: What kind of encounters?

KATE: ...of the red-neck kind. I didn't talk to anyone Rach, because I was in getting coffee at what would euphemistically be called a Mom and Pop diner and somebody, some buckaroo, some bucket-brigadier was out in broad daylight slashing my tires.

RACHEL: Oh my god! Are you okay? (*ideally, this line is simultaneous with KATE's next line*)
(*Lights change as she enters the scene; TIM joins her. KATE coming out of a diner with coffee, sees her car. TIM is on his way in. He sees it too.*)

KATE: Oh my god. Oh my god.

TIM: Ouch!

KATE: (*turns on TIM*) Who did this? Did you see them? What kind of people do this? (*takes out cell phone*) I'm calling the police. Shit. (*her phone is out of range*) Why did they do this? Who are they? Where am I?!

TIM: It happens. You're in Klamath Falls. Take it easy. Let's got you some help. (*takes out his cell phone*) Bob. Tim. Busy? Good. Would you send a truck over to Maxine's parking lot with four tires for.. (*walks around car*) a Toyota Corolla...?

KATE: 1998.

TIM: 1998. No, that's okay. I'll be gone, but just take care of it for me, okay? (*offers her his phone*) Here, wanna call the police?

KATE: Yeah. This is gonna max out my visa. What's the number up here?

TIM: 911 I think. Tires are on the house.

KATE: What? No. No way. You can't do that.

TIM: Too late, already did. I'm sorry about this.

KATE: It wasn't your fault.

TIM: No, but it's my town.

KATE: Who did this? Why?

TIM: People do stupid things when they feel powerless. They see your bumper-sticker and, well, it's a guerrilla war for them. Like Captain Jack fighting off the U.S. Cavalry to hold on to the Modoc homelands. A lot of these farmers and ranchers think they're Captain Jack now. "I'm pro Salmon and I vote"? That's cute. Up here people are suspicious of this interspecies suffrage movement..... I gotta get to the feed store, got a sick calf. Bob will fix you up.

KATE: Wait. Thanks. Uh, I'm Kate.

TIM: Tim. Tim McNeil.

KATE: Thanks.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 14 – The Visit

JULIE and WILL at home.

JULIE: Just try to be civil, okay? He wants to hear our perspective, that's all.

WILL: You didn't answer my question. Who said you could invite this guy to our home?

JULIE: No one. No one said. No one needed to say who I can invite.

WILL: This is your Gram's house, and you didn't ask her? And you sure as hell didn't ask me.

(knock at the door)

JULIE: Please Will, just one cup of coffee? *(she answers the door)*

TIM: Hi. You must be Will. *(awkward moment)*

JULIE: How was your drive? Did you come through Happy Camp or around?

TIM: Around. I never get to see enough of the ocean.

JULIE: Then you drove along the Smith River, before Crescent City. Did you stop at Requa like I told you?

TIM: I did. I hiked to the top where you can look down on the mouth.

JULIE: That's near where we have our Brush Dances.

TIM: Beautiful country. Beautiful river.

WILL: Should have seen it when there were 1000s of dead fish floating on top.

TIM: I'm sorry that happened. I know it was real hard on your family and your people.

JULIE: Want coffee?

WILL: No. No. I'm sorry. Mr. Uh –

TIM: McNeil.

WILL: Mr. McNeil. This is our "people's" house – our Gram who didn't speak for four days after the fish kill. Julie's father whose only work this season has been counting the dead.

TIM: I'm just trying to understand the implications....

WILL: What is this another "study"? You don't have the stomach for the implications, man.

This is genocide going on here. Like killing off the buffalo. Only now we recognize the pattern.

TIM: I don't think...

WILL: Now you come down here like we're all supposed to sit around some Thanksgiving table and what, eat potatoes?

JULIE: He doesn't grow potatoes.

WILL: Well, I don't want your poison food. I don't want to sit at your table. I want you to get –

JULIE: Will, please.

TIM: That's okay. I want to hear what he has to say.

WILL: I've lived in the Klamath River system my entire life. The river is part of me, the life-blood of my people... The Klamath is my home, my church, garden, highway, counselor, friend, brother -- hell, provider... The carnage I've seen over the weeks is so utterly disgusting I can't sleep. I close my eyes and the images of dead, rotting fish -- maybe you've seen photographs... but you cannot begin to imagine the smell. The smell of death and decay messes with my mind. I can't eat because food, no matter what it is, reminds me of the smell. Come walk along the banks of the river with me ... I dare you... Come and walk with me and cut open the bellies of rotten salmon to detect their sex... Come and walk with me... count with me...hack their tails so they won't be recounted. You can't escape the smell. This is a real life situation. It's not a book; it's not pretend. It's not something you read about that happened a hundred years ago. It's happening right now, today. To people in my life. Maybe all your rancher and farmer friends up there don't understand that. You tell them to get the hell down here and help us clean up this mess that they helped make. *(pause)* That's all I have to say.

TIM: I will tell them. (*WILL leaves*)

JULIE: I'm sorry –

TIM: No, don't be. I'm glad he spoke his mind. I wanted to hear.

JULIE: We aren't asking for all the water, just enough for salmon to survive... Salmon are the center of our culture. If they leave the river, we don't know what will become of us... We are running out of miracles.

TIM: I know. Us too. Thanks for havin' me down.

(*Transition lighting/images/sound.*)

Scene 15 – Ranch Tour

(TIM's office)

KATE: I didn't know ranchers had offices.

TIM: It's a business.

KATE: Yeah. Guess I expected moose heads on the wall, and, well, you know, big bear hide rugs.

TIM: Those are at the house.

KATE: Thanks for meeting me. I don't really know where to begin. There's a lot of people in pain where I live, Tribal people who depend on salmon for subsistence, commercial fishermen and women who lost their livelihood. They think you all up here are using all the water and not enough goes down river.

TIM: Wanna see some birds, or are you just a fish person?

KATE: No. No, I like birds.

TIM: Our ranch is a historic wetland, so we can't just put all the water in-stream for the sucker fish, or any fish. We'd lose the wetlands, we'd lose the sandhill crane.

KATE: Intermittent wetlands actually.... The birds use the wetlands when nature makes a wetlands – in the spring and fall. Preserving wetlands in the middle of summer, aka irrigation, when the fish need the water is kinda over-management.

(walking outside)

TIM: People up here are just scared, Kate. A lot went down during the time of Termination.

KATE: The '50's?

TIM: Yes, and before and after. Klamath tribal land used to extend "from mountain top to mountain top." Then came the Dawes Act that tried to make Indians into farmers. Whites like my

great-grandfather started buyin' up allotments; that's how we came by these acres. Then in the 1950s the Federal government terminated the last of the Klamath Reservation. That brought a stampede of social problems, the drugs, alcohol, wrecked cars and wrecked homes. In our basin upriver we have so much conflict it's just hard to see the bigger picture. We have a history of violence at a level no one talks about. There's a lot of shame around it. We made a lot of mistakes, but I think you'll find when you really listen that people up here do care about the land, about each other. We keep the cattle outa the riparian areas, we try to do right by our Indian neighbors. You met Phillip – he's a good friend to my family, but his father almost killed my father 40 years ago. Things do change.

KATE: My friend and I were traveling through Idaho a couple years ago coming back from a ski trip, and we stopped in this diner for hot fudge Sundays. A group of skin heads came in, shaved head, swastika tattoos, the whole bit. They started checking us out you know, and I looked at my friend, my girlfriend, we both had spiked hair then and I thought, "do we look queer... and how Jewish does she look? I live in a town where I can hold her hand in line at the post office. But there we were in Idaho and cold fear just shot through me. When I saw my tires that day, I had the same feeling. It didn't hit me that it was about FISH.

TIM: What's your girlfriend's name?

KATE: Rachel.

TIM: Is she a fish lady too?

KATE: No, she's a photographer and rabbi-wannabe.

TIM: Bring her up, take pictures. We get a lot of photographers up here. My daughter's favorite subject is the pelican. Look at those guys. Makes you wonder what God was thinking!

KATE: She's the one told me to come back and talk to you. She has this theory. Kind of new-age Jew. About how the universe is like one big garment, that all the violence and distrust in the world are like tears in the fabric and that all we can do with our lives is try to mend little bits of the garment.

TIM: We're trying. Some of us are trying to mend what our ancestors broke. But we can't do it if we're being shot at.

(KATE leaves and TIM crosses to where ALICE is receiving Holy Communion from a visiting priest.)

Scene 16 – Communion

In the Catholic tradition of insuring those who cannot attend Mass receive Holy Communion, a Father Mac has come to visit Alice and gives her communion.

FATHER MAC: Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

ALICE: Amen

FATHER MAC: Deliver us from every evil, oh Lord..

BOTH: For Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory now and forever. Amen.

FATHER MAC: *(takes a host from a small gold compact)* Alice, The body of Christ.

ALICE: Amen *(takes the host, eats.)*

(pause)

ALICE: Thank you, Father. Coffee's hot.

FATHER MAC: Cookies in the regular place.

ALICE: Uh huh, unless Grace got to 'em. Help yourself.

ALICE: In my mind it was all about coming to this place, the natural beauty, and fixing the River. Fixing everything. Showing, in some way, with an angry determination, that really agriculture and rivers could live together. The opportunities to change the place were unlimited. Drag tires and washers out of the spring. Paint the old dingy house. Move cattle from here to there and then back over here. Don't let them eat the new willows. Fence the river. Dig thistles. Clean the shop. Chainsaw down the old fence, build some new fence. Bring people together. Change the place. The hardest realization for me is that what's really changing is me. This is a bit unsettling for someone controlling enough to think that they might change a place, a valley of rushes and sedges and people!

TIM: *(as he enters)* Change it and hope that someone like the environmental community would notice and let rural communities survive. Hey Father, how are you?

FATHER MAC: Doing the doing of the lord. *(pause)* Well, gotta head up to see Phillip's Aunt next. Thanks for the cookies.

TIM: Thank you for coming, Father.

FATHER MAC: See you next time. *(exits)*

TIM: Ran into Phillip at the cash machine that night of Grace's ballet recital. We were all standing there in the Bank of America parking lot looking up at the stars. Grace was asking if we could see the Milky Way....

(PHILLIP comes downstage into the light, joins them, as TIM's memory becomes the present GRACE enters the scene twirling..)

GRACE : Where's the big dipper daddy?

TIM: See that star there, follow my finger. Right there, just over home plate.

GRACE: I see it!

TIM: Now listen. Keep your eye on my finger. See the dipper's four corners? Now follow the handle and then up -- that's the North Star! That's what the first explorers used to navigate to the new world.

GRACE: The North Star's not very bright.

TIM: But it's constant.

GRACE: Why do they call it the Milky Way? Does the dipper get milk out of it?

PHILLIP: We call it "where the people come home." All the ancestors are up there, watching over you, and dancing with you.

TIM: Now every time she sees the Milky Way she does this little two-step and says “I’m dancing with the ancestors!” (*GRACE dances back to bed..*)

ALICE: I was never a very good dancer.

TIM: Me neither. Grace is though.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 17 -- Captain Jack's Stonghold

The craggy landscape of Lave Beds National Monument suggested in light or projections; TIM sits alone, fingering a brochure; then speaks directly to audience. GRACE sits in front of ALICE as ALICE combs her hair.

TIM: If you're a tourist at Lava Beds National Monument you pass General Canaby's marker first – a white cross at the place he breathed his last, after Captain Jack's ambush. Looking north just there you can see the southern boundary of my brother's acreage in the Tule Lake sump. This is sagebrush. High desert. Intermittent marshlands. You drive up another three miles into the weird lave formations and there's another little interpretive area called Captain Jack's Stronghold. 50 Modoc warriors held up right here and fought off the US Army. 50 warriors killed 400 cavalrymen. Look around you can see what great fortress the land provided. Black lava rocks in mounds that would allow fellas to hide easy. A few juniper pines, lots of sage brush, crevasses where a whole line of men could hide and still see and shoot anybody approaching from the low lying marshes. 50 people spent a whole winter here and the army couldn't take 'em. Tule Lake used to come right up to the edge of this high ground. Finally the army was able to cut off the Indians access to water. All the Modocs wanted... you can read about it in the little trial guide... all Captain Jack wanted was for his people "to live unmolested on their homeland unmolested." They just wanted to be safe, just like me, just like you.

Scene 18 – Ultimate Title

Light fades up on Rancher's family. Outside, looking out over the Klamath Marsh from the large porch of a ranch house built in 1890s. Sounds of wildlife. ALICE and TIM on their porch looking out over the marsh they irrigate and the land on which they run cattle, the same land that belonged to the Klamath Tribe "from mountain top to mountain top."

TIM: Moon's not up yet.

ALICE: Nope.

TIM: Hear that? Owl got himself a bull frog.

ALICE: Guess he'll live for one more day.

TIM: Don't brood Mom, it's too cold for that.

ALICE: A woman prays for sons when she marries land like this. Don't have 'em and you feel like you failed the land. Now I got 'em...

TIM: You didn't fail, none of us failed.

ALICE: My eldest son suing my youngest son, taking away the only peace I've ever had, and you tell me we got only three options: give in to Greg and loose our water, sell to these vulture developers, or do this so-called land trust arrangement with the Indians. None of those sound like the American dream to me. If I can't die knowing my great grandchildren are going to inherit this, going to continue on this land, my life might as well be dust, just like my Gramz's life. She died with a mouthful of Kansas dust.

TIM: I know Mom. Nobody's leaving. Just the paperwork is changing. It's you always said God's got Ultimate Title.

ALICE: We ran 3,000 head of angus once we got the last allotment. 3,000 head. Then okay we gotta be careful of erosion and fouling the water; okay, we run fewer and fewer head. But damn

it, we're hardly making it now. And my son the potato farmer is now taking what's left. What will be left for Grace?

TIM: Change happens, Mom.

(pause)

ALICE: One December Gregory got so sick that along with a temperature of 103 his heart rate was 200, and below his breastbone was contracting in several inches every time he took a breath.... By the time we finally got to the emergency room his black curls were wet with sweat and stuck to his head. After eleven attempts to stick a catheter in his veins, fluids and antibiotics. His chubby little arms were so bruised up.... By the time we got checked out of the hospital, I got the flu and couldn't talk. When we got home neighbors showed up within hours and stayed for three days. They made soup; they figured out the dosing schedule for his five medications. They walked the baby—that was you. You were a very fussy baby.

(PHILLIP enters the pool of light with the Ranchers, carrying a traditional baby-basket.)

One day when Phillip was over, you were fussing. The next Sunday, Phillip returned with a baby-basket made specially to fit you.

TIM: I didn't know that.

ALICE: It's soft tan leather on the front with laces that go up in a complicated crisscross pattern.

PHILLIP: The frame is made of Hazelwood.

ALICE: The back is soft black leather. Inside is a hand-sewn brown corduroy pillow. You slept sound in your cradleboard. Your eyes would open, then shut, your little face smiling. *(pause; (to PHILLIP)* How does one put into words the special nature of such a gift? How does one begin to give back?

TIM: We just start, I guess.

ALICE: I know what it's like when the sand hill cranes return to the Sycan marsh – a marsh we irrigate. It's like a miracle. Miles of white running wings. A visitation of spirit. I'd grab you and little Greg and say "look! There they are! The good Lord sent the cranes back to us again!"
(pause) But I don't know what it's like when the salmon return.

TIM: We can imagine. We can imagine what it might be like to have those Salmon returning, not just to the Klamath river, but to the Sycan river. I can feel the excitement for what it might be like to have them come. To be a hungry seven year old boy -- and have them come.

ALICE: I am tired of fighting. I am hungry in my soul. I suppose it would be more an act of love than of water. Holding another place tight, holding other families tight. Love is the only thing that ever changes anything anyway.

(GRACE has come out to join them, sleepy.)

TIM: Couldn't sleep? *(Picks her up as she mumbles)* What's that? *(She whispers in his ear).*

ALICE: What's the matter sweet pea?

TIM: Grace asked if we were going to give our land back to the Indians.

GRACE: Daddy, what's a Conservation Land Trust? Do we have to move?

TIM: No, no. We can live here as long as we want. It just means that we're going to work with the Indian neighbors to help take care of the land. It's kinda like what Phillip said, like when you're dancing with the ancestors.

GRACE: Are you going to dance?

TIM: I'm going to try. If you'll dance with me? Will you do that?

GRACE: Okay.

(Transition lighting/images/sound.)

Scene 19 – Sacred

ROSE: (*speaking as the River*) When I was a child, the River gave me a prayer: I am alive in you and I am the source of your hope. Every time someone appreciates my stillness, my beauty and peace, eats the food that I offer, cares for the vegetation and the wild animals that I sustain—every moment of your gratefulness is my renewal.

MAX: Sacred were gifts that were given to us by Creator at that time of the spirit people.

ANDY: Sacred is a word that if said in the Yurok language would likely have so much more meaning than the English version. In this language it doesn't do justice to my life or my people.

ROSE: Sacred is the story's that we were given from our elders who learned them from their elders. Sacred is our prayer medicine that carries my prayers, hopes and dreams up to Creator every night. Our ceremonies are sacred and bring life, repairing what bad feelings or actions have created.

WILL: Sacred is my relative, the Salmon, who has ensured the survival of my people since time immemorial.

JULIE: Sacred is my family who love and support me and have given me the gift of self-respect.

LOUISE: Sacred is my daughter, without whom my life stops.

MAX: Sacred is something that is woven not only into your life, but into the lives of your ancestors. It is something that can't be removed from you, your culture or traditions without devastating it. Sacred is the Salmon, you need to protect it, because it protects you.

The recorded voices of “Sacred Is...” in Yurok, Hupa and Karuk, mingle with the live voices; we lose the English translation and finally hear only the recorded voices, which continues under MAX’s lines and TIM & JULIE’s phone conversation.

MAX: Once the salmon thrived and we prayed for them and gave them thanks as a whole tribe. We felt that it was our responsibility to take care of them, because they took care of us. Now, we struggle with wanting to do something, but feeling helpless and with out the necessary skills to carry out a First Salmon ceremony or make medicine for the river and the fish. I don’t believe this means it is lost. It is an opportunity to bring back something that has been done since time before time. We need to once again take care of the Salmon physically and spiritually. This is the time, for our survival and theirs.

(TIM is alone; visibly moved; he takes out a cell phone, looks up a number and dials. JULIE’s phone rings and she picks up, and steps away; the others freeze.)

JULIE: iye-ah-qui (*phonetic spelling*)

TIM: Julie? Hi. Tim McNeil.

JULIE: Hi.

TIM: Hope I didn’t catch you at a bad time. How are you?

JULIE: Keepin’ on keepin’ on.

TIM: Listen, I don’t know how to say this... but I wanted to say something... I mean I want to *do* something, we’re trying to do something up here, but it’s going to take some time... You know how you were telling me about how when the first salmon came up the river the your

people would do a ceremony and then send a runner upriver to the Karuks and Nu-Tini-Xwes and then they would do a ceremony?

JULIE: Yeah.

TIM: I know this sounds stupid, but when that first salmon comes I want you to call me. Call me and tell me, okay? Would you do that? And on that day I'm going to go down to the pivot field and turn off my irrigation pump for the day. And if the hell pump is running, I'll turn it off as well. Then, we're going to call our friends who irrigate down in the Scott valley and they're going to turn their pumps off. And I'm going to call Walt in the Klamath Project and he's agreed to turn his water off for a day. And he's going to call the members of the Water Users Association and they're all gonna turn their water off on that day. A dozen admin folks who work for the City of Klamath Falls are going to fill milk jugs with water from the tap in their house, and drive it down to the edge of the Klamath river and dump it in. Don't laugh. I know it's more an act of love than of water. It's holding another place tight, holding other families tight.

JULIE: Okay.

TIM: Okay?

JULIE: Okay. I'll call you. I'll tell my Gram and the others.

TIM: This is just a start. We've got a lot of people up here who will be hard to convince. They're just afraid.

JULIE: I always wonder if the salmon are afraid after they've gotten used to the ocean and all that freedom, if they're afraid to swim home.

TIM: Well, I hope we can all have as much courage as a fish.

(cross fade to REPORTER)

REPORTER: Here in the Upper Klamath, some say a handful of farmers and ranchers have lost their marbles. What will one day of water do for the salmon struggling up the Klamath?

Spokespersons say that this show of solidarity with fish and Tribal people will be symbolic at first, but that others who hear the news will do what they can, in their way, on that day, when the fish come back.

ROSE: When I was a child, the River gave me a prayer: I am alive in you and I am the source of your hope. Every time someone appreciates my stillness, my beauty and peace, eats the food that I offer, cares for the vegetation and the wild animals that I sustain—every moment of your gratefulness is my renewal.

MAX: Sacred were gifts that were given to us by Creator at that time of the spirit people.

ANDY: Sacred is the story's that we were given from our elders.

ROSE: Sacred is our prayer medicine.

WILL: Sacred is my relative, the Salmon.

JULIE: Sacred is my family.

ALICE: Sacred is my family.

JOHNNY: Sacred is the river.

TIM: Sacred is the earth that we steward.

GRACE: Sacred is my dad, and friends.

LOUISE: Sacred is my daughter, without whom my life stops.

ZEEK, MARY & GRACE: Sacred is the Salmon, you need to protect it because it protects you.

The voices of “Sacred Is..” in Yurok, Karuk & Hupa overlap the lines above; then only the recorded voices are heard as the lights dim. (In performance the recording continued for several seconds while the actors stood in darkness.)

THE END

On the final night of performance, the community person who gave the blessing at the start of the performance, may want to give a Closing Blessing.

All performances should be followed by a community discussion, facilitated when ever possible by local Elders or other “expert” community members.



KBRA = JOBS

Do you support the KBRA and the jobs, wildlife and economic stability it will bring to the Klamath Basin? If so, now is the time to act. This month the federal government will be holding a series of meetings in the Basin to collect public comment on a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). These public comments and descriptions of these meetings are included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), which will determine if the federal government moves forward with the proposed project. **YOUR COMMENTS** in support are essential to convince the government to decide in favor of the Klamath Agreements.

It is critical that supporters of the KBRA attend these meetings, show the media our active participation and say a few words so our side is recorded as supporting a solution that will bring jobs to the Basin. These essential meetings make the Agreement happen. Please consider attending and show support for a brighter future in our community.

What to Expect:

Before the meeting begins there will be a sign-up form for those who are interested in making comments. Comments can be brief; what matters is the number.

At the meeting 8-12 representatives from the US Fish and Wildlife and the appropriate State of California and Oregon Agencies will give a brief presentation on the federal process and the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). A court reporter will be present and will be taking notes, the transcript from the meeting will help the Secretary of Interior decide whether to implement with the Agreements.



The Klamath Agreements Will:

- Ensure that agriculture continues to be a major contributor in the Basin economy.
- Create jobs and help the local economy
- Restore healthy rivers and wildlife
- End decades of water related lawsuits in the region

When and Where:

Oct 18, Klamath County Fair Grounds, 3531 S. Sixth St., Klamath Falls, 4:30-8:00 pm

Oct 19, Chiloquin Community Center, 140 S. 4th St., Chiloquin, 4:30-8:00 pm

Oct 20, Yreka Community Theatre, 812 North Oregon St., Yreka, 4:30-8:00 pm

"This historic settlement has moved us beyond the water wars of the early 2000s. There is real hope for a healthier basin and a stronger economy"

-Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, Sep 21, 2011

Need More Information:

Please contact Belinda or Kenny at KBRAequalsJobs@gmail.com for more information.

We Need Your Presence AND Your Voice:

Many people are hesitant to speak in public, but even short comments focused on your issue will help. Just coming to support helps. Show up to a meeting and we can give you a sticker indicating you are with us. Show California, Oregon, and US Congress that we support solving problems and protecting jobs to the Basin.



Building Blocks of a Sustainable Klamath Basin

There are a many reasons why the KBRA is important to the region. These are just a few examples of general KBRA benefits:

- Jobs and Strong Business that employs our kids and invites new members to the community
- Strong Agriculture is part of our culture; it provides jobs, feeds the country
- Strong fisheries do the same on the coast: create jobs, feed our country, and are culturally significant to tribes as well as sporting anglers down the river to the ocean.
- A healthy environment makes this a special place in the world: with its abundance of wildlife and natural beauty
- KBRA is people working together to solve problems and create opportunity

More specifically stated in the Klamath Agreements:

Equitable Water Sharing: Gives water certainty to grow crops, and water certainty to keep rivers healthy.

- a. Farmers and ranchers need to know they will have water to plan their businesses
- b. Fish will have water to maintain healthy populations

Healthy Rivers / Clean Waters: Provides clean water and good habitat for the Basin's salmon, steelhead, trout and sucker fish runs.

- a. Healthy fish mean strong commercial and sportfishing businesses
- b. Healthy rivers and wetlands are places to hunt, fish and enjoy
- c. Healthy rivers are the basis for tribal culture

Regulatory protection: Shelters those who are working on their farm or ranch to make things better for the community and the environment from regulatory penalties.

Renewable energy and energy efficiency: Empowers our natural assets and creativity to save more power and harness renewable resources

- a. Local ingenuity to save costs on irrigation
- b. Capturing sun, water, wind, biomass and geothermal power to control power costs and provide jobs

Ratepayer protection: No more paying for dams that are not wanted, even by their owners, and that PUCs say are very costly to keep.

Strong tribal communities: Promotes culture, jobs and businesses for the area's tribal groups

People working together:

- a. Spirit of adaptability and cooperation in tackling the challenges of the future.
- b. Local control and autonomous determination

THE DAM FACTS!

The Dams are NOT “ours” – Dams are private property of PacifiCorp:

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

WHAT THE DAMS DON’T DO:

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

Comment Author May, Theresa
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_1079-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. AMBROSE McAULIFFE: My name is Ambrose

McAuliffe, A-m-b-r-o-s-e, M-c-A-u-l-i-f-f-e, F as in

Frank.

Thank you folks for being here. I can't help but

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

start out by maybe sharing a lighter side. And I got to

thinking about the advocates and those opposed, which, of

course, I am. But I go back to times when they were

Comment 2 - Our of Scope

having the riots in LA. I'm sure some of you recall a guy

named Rodney King. He got beat up. And when it was all

over and done with he more or less gathered himself up and

said, "Now, why can't we all just get along?"

Wouldn't that be nice?

And I am sure -- I want to give you a few reasons

why we are not getting along. And I would like to start

at the head of the watershed Annie Creek Canyon. And the

road to Crater Lake is quite a viewpoint there that is

hard to see the bottom, in fact it is something that the

tourists make a point of stopping to look.

Well, there is not too many years back the

geothermal study was done by way of the Park Service, of

course, trying to find out what the geothermal potential

was.

In the course of that they discovered that there is still 500 feet to go before they reach the bottom of the original channel.

Now, what does that lead to? If you're familiar with the Wood River and Annie Creek, the fish from the lake go above the confluence of Annie Creek to spawn in the clear water, the Redman trout, that is.

So that sediment that comes from Annie Creek every year is hard to measure. It goes into the river and ends up in the lake. If you look at the river, as so many fishermen I'm sure have, wondered what's going on on the bottom of the river. It just keeps rolling. That sediment is going to fill the lake eventually. Obviously that could have an effect on some of our aspirations.

Where is that sediment going to end up?

Well, I would like to jump forward to an incident that took place when ECONorthwest hired by the US Fish and Wildlife to do an Environmental Impact Study, not just on the Basin but on the Fort Klamath Rogue River area. They maintained unequivocally there would be zero impact on the community, period. All right.

Well, that's when Fort Klamath Critical Habitat was born because the water users in our area felt that that

was the end of the line if that was to take place.

So we were able to avoid that designation. In the process of doing that, I thought maybe we could mitigate the sucker issue by building a riparian fence, fish ladders that were developed by Water for Life as far as the cost share program that was successful and still there today --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. McAuliffe. Your time is up.

MR. AMBROSE McAULIFFE: One little shot, this is about trust, developing trust. At any rate, ECONorthwest, it's an open lawsuit with them. They were collaborating with Fish and Wildlife. And it had to do with high cost pricing of the water in the Wood River Valley. Thank you.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you.

MR. AMBROSE McAULIFFE: I was just getting warmed up.

THE FACILITATOR: You can always put it in writing.

Comment Author McAuliffe, Ambrose
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_171-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_171-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Comment 1 - Costs

Comment 2 - Fish

GP_EM_1031_262

I am not particularly impressed with the logic behind removal of the Klamath River dams. Particularly in these economic times, I find it hard to justify the expense. I have also been unconvinced that removal of the dams will actually benefit the salmon yet it will cause major disruption in the area.

Comment 3 - Terrestrial Wildlife

I am particularly concerned about the impact removal will do to the wildlife there. There is a large population of white pelicans that live and breed at Copco Lake during the year. What is the plan to accommodate them? Eagles and osprey will make the switch to a river, but not the pelicans.

Comment 4 - Disapproves Dam Removal

I request that the project be tabled and reconsidered.

Thank you,
Marsha McBaine
Ashland, OR

Comment Author McBaine, Marsha
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 31, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1031_262-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1031_262-2	<p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the Only line of Evidence.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.</p> <p>It is unclear from the comment, what is meant by major disruption in the area. For the purposes of this response, it is assumed the disruption referred to is related the physical removal of the dams under the proposed alternative.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-12 Sediment and Chemical Analysis.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Appendix C details the water quality impacts of dam removal and Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment. Appendix E of the Draft EIS/EIR address effects to fish related to the rise in suspended sediment concentrations. Appendix F of the Draft EIS/EIR addresses effects to fish as the result of bed material changes resulting from the release of fine sediment.</p>	No
GP_EM_1031_262-3	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
GP_EM_1031_262-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_552

From: john@bioinvest.com[SMTP: JOHN@BIOINVEST.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:08:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John McCamant
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: I support alternate 2 which would remove dams on the Klamath river. I would spend much more time and money in the Klamath basin if it were a healthier river. My previous experience has been disappointing as I have run into very low water in the summer.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_552-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1118_761

From: alanpol@humboldt1.com[SMTP:ALANPOL@HUMBOLDT1.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 10:56:43 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Alan McCann-Sayles
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Body: I strongly support Alternative 2, full removal of 4 dams on the Klamath River. As you know, this would restore over 420 miles of salmon habitat, giving critical aid to our declining salmon population.

Thank you very much.

Comment Author McCann-Sayles, Alan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_761-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1208_978

From: danielms@humboldt1.com[SMTP: DANI ELMS@HUMBOLDT1.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2011 10:52:17 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams: Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel McCann-Sayles
Organization:
Subject: Klamath Dams: Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I urge you to support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams on the Klamath River.

This will help restore critical salmon habitat in Oregon and California.

Comment Author McCann-Sayles, Daniel
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1208_978-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1118_769

From: jonsonario@comcast.net [SMTP: JONSONARIO@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 12:19:30 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jonathan McClelland
Organization: none

Subject: Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal



Body: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this issue. I am encouraged that the preferred alternative is full removal of the 4 hydro power dams on the Klamath. Although this will not entirely solve the problem of a nearly destroyed fishery it is an important step in the right direction. Many segments of our society will be improved by this action, and it has been carefully crafted to minimize the hardships that a very few individuals will sustain in the short term. It might in fact lead to a more thoughtful and long term sustainable change in agricultural practices for those who believe they are adversely impacted by this change for the greatest common good.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_769-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1121_845

From: tommccannel@frontiernet.net[SMTP:TOMMCCONNEL@FRONTIERNET.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:55:21 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tom McConnel
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Author McConnel, Tom
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_845-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. B. McCOVEY: For me, this river is a real emotional tugging and heart-rendering thing. I have lived 60 years on this river. As a child growing up, I have always seen the river. I was brought up to believe that the river water was the strongest element and that the river was a -- it was always significant to me as a sign of life and power. Nowadays, there is not much life or power in the water. And so, to pass this on to my grandchildren doesn't have the same effect that it had on me as a child. And I support taking the dams down.

Comment 1 -
Approves of Dam
Removal

And as a child, when I grew up here, when fish were plentiful, this town was an ongoing -- not only -- before the forestry and logging was here, it was a really active, recreational town for recreational fishermen. It had a couple of restaurants in this town. It had two or three -- it had two hotels. It had three or four businesses that had cabins and such. And so, the economy was run on tourism.

This thing isn't staying up very well.

And I see that if we do bring the dams down, we will have a large -- because of the recreational value of this river, the steelhead and all the fish that were

here, if they do come back and the river does get healthy
again, we have viable ways of income. And I also see
that if they remove the dams there and the river is
healthy, that it will continue on up the river. They
will have -- their little communities and little towns
will again grow and prosper.

On the -- at the mouth of the Klamath River, when its fishing was good, there was at least a million fishermen a year who came to fish at the mouth of our Klamath River.

And the other thing I have heard people talk about how it's going to -- how the water at the source is warmer, and so, therefore, this river it will be warmer and it will be contaminated if the dams are removed. That was some of the comments I heard in Yreka. And this is not true. The Klamath River is different from all other rivers; it is because it's cleaner at its mouth than it is at its source. And it's the only river that is that way.

And the geography of this area is we have rocky terrain and such; therefore, our water, it purifies itself within so many feet. It didn't have the gravel and stuff on the riverbeds.

And I don't see the silt being removed as being a 100-year or a 50-year thing. After seeing the video on the Sandy, where they removed the dams there, and within

nine months their sediment and everything was gone, I was told and after seeing that video.

And I would really like to thank you guys for having to listen to us. I don't know how many times I have done this process, but, again, thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you, BeaVi.

Comment Author McCovey, B.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_297-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MS. BEAVI McCOVEY: B-e-a-v-i M-c-C-o-v-e-y.

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

I am here because I am for the dam removal. I

Comment 2 - Hydrology

have heard people talk about flood control, and I like to

think I don't look my 60 years, but I am, and I've lived

all 60 years on the Klamath River, and if you see the '64

flood, you will not say a dam is for flood control. I've

seen the river raise eight feet in less than an hour

because the dams were cracking. They cannot hold back the

water. You talk about water? You haven't seen water.

We have been in a drought now for the last four

years. This place, when I grew up in Northern California

and on the lower Klamath, it would rain and not let up,

and it poured down for 40 days straight and the sun won't

come out, so we had that kind of water.

And that dam will not hold it, they let the

water go and you don't have any control over it.

Comment 3 - ITAs

The other thing I'd like you guys to know, um,

Klamath does not mean "stinking," it means "rapid," and

that was a real slur to the Klamath people.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Um, and for property values, I don't know how

to tell the people that are on Copco Lake and stuff like

that, but I don't know anywhere where property values have not dropped. We are deceiving ourselves if we think that things are going to be better if they keep the dam. All of our economies are gone. Um, we are in a really hard situation. I think we are now in a depression and we have to learn to live with that. We are going to lose money, that's all there is to it, but we didn't --

Comment 5 - Fish

And you talk about livelihoods and stuff like that, we are all lost without fish, without -- we no longer have guides on the lower Klamath for fish guides. We have lost those incomes, but fish will bring it back.

Um, you talk about voting, um, people with 80 percent; well, the other counties, we have a right to vote, too, and you seem to think your county outweighs -- Siskiyou outweighs Del Norte, Humboldt, and Trinity, so -- That's all I have to say. I think we should cooperate with each other, and that's all I have to say.

Comment Author McCovey, Beavi
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020-227-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-4	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-5	Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No

GP_EM_1209_1014

From: Kathleen McCovey [[SMTP: KMCCOVEY@GMAIL.COM](mailto:KMCCOVEY@GMAIL.COM)]
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 3:18:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Kathleen McCovey

96039

Comment Author McCovey, Kathleen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1209_1014-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1025_289

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. McCOVEY: Hello. I'm Mavis McCovey.

MS. JONES: And I'm going to ask if you would
each spell your names, first and last names.

MS. McCOVEY: M-a-v-i-s M-c-C-o-v-e-y.

And I was born on the Klamath River, and I have
lived here except for -- on the Klamath River, except for
eight years out of my life. So, I have been on the river
for 70 years.

And I remember, as a child, going to school and
walking along the riverside, and the river was so thick
with mud that it looked like -- almost like molasses.

And it was bright orangey-brown, and it was from the

mining. And already my grandpa would say, "We're not
getting hardly any spring salmon. The spring salmon run
is going down." And that was in the '40s, and the river
was already sick.

And then next came the logging, and it got
worse. And then, down the river, I was living down there
then, and they said, "The spring salmon are disappearing
down here. We only get four or five. Setting our nets,
we only get four or five of them at a time. We're hardly
getting any. And the run is real short."

And then, the next thing that came along was they moved the borders of the United States from 25 miles out in the ocean to three miles out in the ocean. And then you see the big trawlers coming from Russia and from Japan, and they were -- and then the Coho salmon started going down and the other salmon.

And then, the next thing we know, the river is sick, and there's poisons growing along the river. And the mining slowed down, and so, it was clean in the wintertime, anyway.

And now something has to be done, because the river is just getting sicker and sicker and the salmon have gotten diseases. And you can't even clean your fish off in the water anymore. If you kill a fish, you have to take it to some spring water someplace or some creek and rinse it out, because you can't rinse it with the river water

because the river water is too contaminated.

Comment 1 - Approves
of Dam Removal

So, I think taking the dams down would help a

lot. And the logging is -- there is very little logging

now, and there's no -- very little mining. So, maybe the

river could heal itself again and the fish could start

running again, and the water could be healthy. Because

it can't be good to have the river, such a big piece of

water, being unhealthy. It must make all the other plant

life and everything else get unhealthy.

That's all. Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Comment Author McCovey, Mathis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_289-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

GP_LT_1227_1180

December 19, 2011

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

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

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DEC 27 2011		
CODE	AGRN	SUBNAME DATE
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Re: Comments on Klamath Facilities Removal Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (DEIS)

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 --full removal of four dams by 2020--in the DEIS about the Klamath Facilities Removal.

I've lived my entire life on the Klamath River, and I've noted a lot of changes, not only in the river but also in the use of the river and the weather pattern. In the last 25 years there has been drastic changes in our weather pattern. The weather is fluctuating so much, we have no idea what the weather is going to be.

When I was a child walking to school, the water in the winter was really thick with mud, and it rained a lot and the water would get really high, and the hydraulic mining made the water really muddy and bad. There were a lot of pollutants in the water because of the runoff from the mines, usually mercury.

Classification	ENV-6100
Project	12
Control No.	11095175
Folder I.D.	1194398
Date Input & Initials	12/27/2011 AD

SCANNED

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

But the fish were still coming in good, and in August you could stand on the Orleans Bridge and look all day long and the whole bottom of the river would get black with fish. They'd take a five or ten-minute break and then keep coming, and it went on and on like that for about two weeks. That went on until the early 1950s.

Then the mining wasn't as prevalent, and they were clear-cut logging. And up here before that they had done mostly select cut logging, didn't waste time with the little ones and took only the big trees. It was more eco-friendly. After they started the clear-cutting, within two to five years there were two large floods (1953 and 1955). People started complaining that spring run Chinook salmon (they were huge fish) had gone down in population and they weren't getting as many fish for subsistence fishing--that's all they had to subsist on. I lived downriver then.

In 1960, they moved our borders on ocean fishing from 25 miles out at sea to 3 miles out at sea. You could see the Russian and Japanese trollers out fishing from Orick. Within three years, fall and spring salmon runs were less for subsistence fishing.

Then the U.S. government decided they weren't going to let Indians have subsistence fishing on the Klamath River. There was quite a bit of controversy over that. My mother in law was 56 and she was subsistence fishing. She heard the feds were coming so she pulled her net up and sat on it for the whole day without water or bathroom so they couldn't take it from her.

Then we lobbied and got our rights to fish from the falls recognized by the state, not the feds. Now we have our fishing rights from the federal government, but we didn't then.

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

Then we started having a drought in the 1970s. It never rained like it used to. And the logging companies were still clearcutting and using chemicals, and the mining companies were doing what I call vacuum mining (also known as suction dredging), and that wasn't helping salmon any. Tribes started making fish hatcheries. That went on for about 10 years. I don't know how much it helped, but they all did it.

Then I'd say about 20 years ago the blue green algae became more prevalent in the river. I'd say it was always in the river, but it started building up in high concentrations in the reservoirs behind the dams and then going downriver from the dams.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

I see where they estimate that if they do remove the dams, flooding will go down to Happy Camp. I'm just wondering why does it stop there? I would presume that the flooding would go all the way down the Klamath.

When they used to release water out of the dam, about 2 p.m. the water came up 2 feet in Orleans. When there was a flood, we saw more of a flood because of the dams. Actually they were more dangerous than if we didn't have any dam on the river.

When we stayed down on the lower reservation, the houses were above the flood plain. And at least 25 feet above the flood plain was where the water went in the '64 flood. The river was a half-mile wide after they released water from the dams. It was coming up at a steady one foot an hour (my husband was measuring the water levels with sticks).

Then I went over to deliver food and my kids and blankets and everything in a pickup truck. One guy said he'd come over the fill one time to get the kids. We walked back a mile to our place. When we got down there to the house, the water had come up eight feet in

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

the time we were gone--about an hour. That river was a half-mile wide. That dam caused more havoc than it helped. When they built Iron Gate (Dam) in the 1940s, they told us it would help with floods.

Other than electricity, I don't think that dam helps. We've got more herbicides and chemical runoff in our water. The sticks we use for our baskets are thicker and more knotty than before. The things they put in the water make our willows grow better. But it doesn't make them better willows; it makes them worse to us basket weavers. On the other hand, denser willow growth could make more shady spots for the fish, although the river is extremely hot.

I swam in the river in the 1940s and 1950s. By the 1960s, it didn't smell good, and we were swimming in the creeks and the Salmon River. Now, within the last five years, the Klamath River has gotten warmer. I don't study the temperature or anything, but when you swim in it you can feel the difference. You can't stay in the water for very long when the water is cold. The river has always been polluted up there in the Upper Klamath Basin. As it came downriver, it's cleaner because we have a wilderness area and all these big creeks and the Salmon and the Trinity River. But the Klamath River used to be cold.

They still had native freshwater mussels in the 1960s downriver, but they have disappeared upriver. We used to eat them but can't any more because they are polluted, just like the river.

There used to be millions upon millions of eels, but their populations have cut way back also. You used to see the eels that hadn't made it back to the ocean after spawning, dead in the eddies, but you don't see that many any more. You don't see as many great big salmon spawning any more either.

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

Back in the 1920s, the Yuroks had a canning factory in Klamath. My husband was born in the fish camp while his father was commercial fishing. My mother in law and her mother worked in the fish cannery. But then there were a lot of fish. I feel putting dams in the river, mining in it, logging it and overfishing in the ocean and the river has hurt our Klamath salmon runs.

In Klamath in the 1950s, a million sport fishermen came there in a year. Every place you could see there were motels and hotels. There were guides. There were three restaurants, four bars, a movie house. All of that was just for tourists. There were redwood carvings and agates for sale.

There must have been at least a hundred Indian men that hired out as guides, every day all through fishing season. It was a big business. There was fish-related tourism clear on up into Happy Camp. We ran a hotel and three or four campgrounds. They had little boats down by the river and people dotting the river bank like fence posts, fishing.

I believe it would help taking those dams out to get the Klamath River to start purifying itself. The Klamath River is one of the few rivers in the world that has always been cleaner downriver than at its start.

I think the dams are helping the contaminants from the Upper Basin to get farther down, because it's holding them up there and they build up and they come slowly downriver. If the river were to run free, it would be able to purify. The lake isn't THAT contaminated.

The river is the center of our world. It's what our language is based on. Instead of north or south, east or west, we have words for upriver and downriver, towards the river and away from the river in our languages.

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

Used to be you would walk in the store or a restaurant or any public place around here and hear people talking about what the conditions were like in the river. That's how it was; it flowed through us and it was a central part of our lives.

Again, please move ahead with Alternative 2 outlined in the Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS released in September of 2011.

Thank you.

Sincerely, *Mavis McCovey*

Mavis McCovey, Karuk Tribal Member and Lifelong Orleans Resident

Comment Author McCovey, Mavis
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1227_1180-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1227_1180-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. A significant amount of flood water enters the Klamath River from tributaries downstream of the Four Facilities. During flood events, any change in flood flow associated with the removal of the Four Facilities is not significant beyond Humbug Creek (see Figure 3.6-11).	No

GP_WI_1006_023

From: poliklah@yahoo.com[SMTP:POLIKLAH@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 1:39:09 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: We must not forget why we need dam removal.
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Shaunna McCovey
Organization:

Subject: We must not forget why we need dam removal.

Comment 1 - Fish

Body: In 2002, the Klamath River and its people witnessed the largest fish kill in recent memory. The article below is from the front lines of the fish kill and should be entered into the record for this EIS/EIR. We must not forget why dam removal is so important and we must never lose sight of the work of every person - tribal, environmental, farmer, fisherman, government staff, and industry - who committed time and effort to reach the most historic agreement of our time.

For the Yurok, Salmon is Everything

Indian Country Today, Barry Wayne McCovey Jr., Posted: Oct 12, 2002

I have lived within the Klamath River system my entire life. I'm not very old, but I've witnessed and experienced the river for twenty-four years. The river is an inherent part of me, and the lifeblood of my people.

As a Yurok Tribal member and college student in the fisheries field, I spend my days working along the Klamath. The carnage I've seen over the past week and a half is so utterly grotesque that I cannot sleep at night. I close my eyes and the images of dead, rotting fish envelop me. You may have seen photographs in newspapers or caught a glimpse on the television, but you cannot begin to imagine the smell. This smell of death and decay is impossible to escape. It fills the air and plays with the mind in ways that I could never describe. I can't eat because food, no matter what it is, reminds me of the smell. Perhaps it's because the rotting fish represent so much of my people's food gone to waste. The water levels in the river have never been in such decline. Numerous tribal and non-tribal elders have assured me of this fact. In my lifetime, I have never seen the Klamath so shallow.

Over the past month, the lack of water has actually stopped the tribal fisheries program from completing tasks that were routine last year. There is so little water that people are unable to safely travel the river by jet boat or by raft. I've seen rocks that I didn't know existed protruding from dangerous rapids, making the attempt to count dead and dying fish a risky endeavor. Yet even in its shrunken state the river humbles me and demands my respect. I am fortunate enough to spend time within its grasp and to be able to know and understand the power of the Klamath. For me, nothing is greater. Civilizations will come and go, but the river will remain. This I know. People will try to destroy it, to use it for

hydroelectric power, use it to irrigate a desert, use it to get votes and push policies contradictory to natural laws. But the river will survive. All of the sickness and greed in the world cannot stop the river from its flow. In the not so distant future the world's population will surpass the Earth's carrying capacity. People will starve, become infected by disease and suffocate just like that salmon in the Klamath. This insanity will stop, and the river will rise. Unfortunately, the chinook, coho and steelhead salmon will not see the river rise.

Just like the wild grizzly and wolf, these fish are being run out of California. Some would argue there isn't a problem because we can just grow new fish in the hatchery system, but that system, like many others in forced management, is flawed. The hatchery system has created fish of unknown origin. It is impossible to tell the difference between a hatchery born fish and native fish without extensive genetic studies. It is estimated that only 10 percent to 25 percent of hatchery chinook are marked for identification, and estimates of the native fish population estimates are very difficult to make. Arguments that dismiss the magnitude and future impact of this fish kill sicken the spirit. It may as well be said that Yurok people could just die off because other native and non-native people could easily replace us and thrive in our traditional homeland. Native fish, not hatchery fish, are the only hope for the future of the species. Without a doubt, the native chinook, coho and steelhead are endangered.

Recent fish kill estimates in the Klamath have been conservative, but as many as 30,000 chinook, 600 coho and 1,000 steelhead are likely to be counted among the dead. These numbers may not sound like much unless you've witnessed the putrid, decaying fish kill firsthand. Washington bureaucrats, like Secretary of Interior Gale Norton, need to come to the Klamath and walk along the banks of the river with me. Perhaps a view of the carnage might lead them to see things differently. I personally invite officials from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Interior to come and cut open the bellies of rotten salmon to detect their sex. I invite them to hack off fish tails in an effort to keep them from being recounted. I want them to realize there is no escaping the smell.

The Klamath is everything to me. It is my home, church, garden, highway, counselor, friend, brother, and provider. Even in its depleted state, nothing on this planet could equal its beauty and its power. Secretary Norton has a rare opportunity to do something great. She has the power to reverse an incredible injustice. The Yurok people aren't asking for all of the water in the Klamath, just enough for our most important resource to survive. Her job is not easy, and her decisions affect people's livelihoods. But her decisions also affect generations of Yurok, Hupa and Karuk tribal peoples. Another fish kill of this magnitude could bring about extinction. Salmon are the center of our tribal culture. If they leave the river system, we don't know what will become of us.

If farmers growing potatoes in the Klamath Basin faced crop die-offs, they could easily recover. The same cannot be said for native salmon species in the river. Is the federal government really willing to risk the demise of salmon species and tribal culture because the irrigation of crops in the basin is, in their minds, the right thing to do? Potato crops are not endangered. Farmers are not endangered.

It is a miracle to me that chinook, coho and steelhead are still in the river, and that this kind of fish kill has not happened before. What is equally miraculous is the fact that the river still holds such beauty despite the robbery of its mass and the degradation of its quality. But we are running out of miracles. These stories of survival have all but come to an end here on the Klamath.

The people of the Klamath, and our way of life, deserve the same respect given to the farmers of the upper basin during their so-called water crisis. The Department of Interior and Secretary Norton need to understand that this type of ecological disaster cannot happen again. The time will come when she will have to decide the fate of the salmon essential to our survival. For the Yurok, and other tribal groups impacted by the current situation, this is not simply a struggle for water rights. It is a matter of life and death.

Comment Author McCovey, Shaunna
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1006_023-1	The article has been included in the record as a public comment. History and causes of fish kills are extensively analyzed in Section 3.3.3 – Aquatic Resources, Existing Conditions / Affected Environment and Section 3.10.3 – Greenhouse Gases / Global Climate Change, Existing Conditions / Affected Environment. Effects of fish kills on Indian Tribes are discussed in Section 3.12.3 – Tribal Trust, Existing Conditions / Affected Environment.	No

GP_WI_1111_547

From: inthetank@hotmail.com[SMTP: INTHETANK@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:10:06 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: How about this.....
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: McCoy Pauley
Organization:

Comment 1 - Costs

Subject: How about this.....

Body: Blowing those dams SHOULD happen, but why spend taxpayer money to do it?
You've got all these whacko extremists who like to blow stuff up, right? Paint a cartoon of Allah on every dam, post a photo on the internet and step back. Hint: don't arrest them until AFTER they blow up the dam, comprende? WHAT! I mean, this way, EVERYBODY's happy, right?

Comment Author McCoy, Pauley
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_547-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP_LT_1114_697

Elizabeth Vasquez
MP 150
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento Ca. 95825

Nov 9, 2011



Dear Elizabeth Vasquez
Thank you for accepting my comments about the KBRA and KESA Public Drafts.

My name is Donald McCullough, I want to complement the parties for their work in drafting these proposals. A person only has to review the proposals to realize how much time and effort were put into them. I can appreciate all this work but I ^{have} strong concerns with some areas of the drafts.

SCANNED

I think the Comment 1 - Alternatives

(farmers, citizens, tribes and etc.) to every one water is to build storage areas for water.

There are several areas within the boundaries of the drafts where this could be done, store excess water in the off season then use it in the on season.

Generators installed in the outflow from the storage areas could help recover costs of building and operating storage areas!

(1)

Classification	ENR-6000
Project	12
Contract No.	1103 5086
Folder ID	1190 2118
Date Input & Initial	11/14/2011 JN

I want to state I have no interest in Pacific Corp other than I buy electricity from them. Yes I am a stakeholder, yes I am a fisherman, and yes I am a conservationist. I don't believe in creating what I think are larger problems to solve different problems.

Comment 2 -
Disapproves of Dam
Removal

→ If the dams in question are removed I see this as a real problem. Loss of energy, clean up of materials, pollution, and loss of flood control are some of the negatives.

The dams provide electricity for approximately 70,000 homes. Lets take a close look at the number of homes in the areas covered by the drafts, yes approximately 70,000.

Comment 3 - FERC

→ Yes I want to buy electricity as reasonable as I can, therefore I say lets build fish ladders or alternate methods instead of removing the dams to get fish back to the head of Klamath River from the Pacific Ocean.

Comment 4 - Fish

Bottom line do not remove dams.
→ After almost 100 years with the dam(s) in the Klamath River would the fish remember how to return to the head of the river about a 400 mile journey from the Pacific Ocean.

Comment 5 - KBRA

→ If the tribes want the Mayama tree farm they should buy it, not expect the tax payers to give it to them.

Yours Truly
Donald McCallough

5422 Balsam Dr, Klamath Falls, OR 97601

(2)

Comment Author McCullough, David
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1114_697-1	Implementation of the KBRA would include development of additional water storage. Section 18 of the KBRA includes three restoration projects intended to increase the amount of water storage in the Upper Klamath Basin (see p. 2-47 for more information). The KBRA Sections 18.3 and 15.1.1 include provisions for further investigation and acquisition of at least an additional 10,000 acre-feet of storage (see p. 2-48 for more information). The KBRA is a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3; implementing additional storage would require additional environmental compliance activities.	No
GP_LT_1114_697-2	The Draft EIS/EIR evaluates impacts to energy in Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety, Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.9, Air Quality, Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases, and Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology.	No
GP_LT_1114_697-3	The effects of each Alternative in regard to fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1114_697-4	<p>Section 11 of the KBRA describes possible salmon and steelhead reintroduction plans using salmon and steelhead native to the Klamath River to reestablish runs in the Upper Klamath Basin. There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact that anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation indicating anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, would recolonize their historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published reports which provide a sound basis for the occurrence and distribution of salmon (including Chinook and Coho) and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hamilton et al., 2005 o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al. • On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision (Administrative Law Judge 2006): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that 	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1114_697-5	<p>anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12). o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15). o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32). 	No
	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	

GP_EM_1120_816

From: Roslynnne [SMTP: CUTI EPI 2U@COMCAST. NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 4: 40: 25 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: DAM REMOVAL
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do not go forward with our plans to remove the dams on the Klamath River. We can't move backward in the West. You will be destroying all that we have worked for and enjoyed. There is no need, except for political reasons, to do such a disastrous thing to the individuals who live and work in the area. It makes NO sense.

Respectfully submitted,

Roslynnne McCullough

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Sent from my iPad

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_816-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_505

From: don@donsart.com[SMTP: DON@DONSART.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:16:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Don Scott Macdonald
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

Comment Author MacDonald, Don Scott
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_505-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_0922_001

From: Meg McDonald[SMTP:MEGMCDONALD@CENTURYTEL.NET]
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 4:47:01 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River dam removal: Draft EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Hello!

I'm writing again to request a specific modification to the Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed removal of the dams on the Klamath River.

I would like to see the paragraph on page 3.3-23 that addresses the Southern Resident Killer Whales amended to read as follows:

The Southern Resident Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*) DPS is designated as endangered under the ESA (NOAA Fisheries Service 2005). This DPS occurs in the inland waters of Washington State and southern Vancouver Island, particularly during the summer. However, approximately three-quarters of this endangered population (L and K pods) travels south past Oregon into California waters throughout every fall, winter, and spring. Individuals from the Southern Resident Killer Whales have been observed off coastal California in Monterey Bay, near the Farallon Islands, and off Point Reyes (Heimlich-Boran 1988; Felleman et al. 1991; Olson 1998; Osborne 1999; NOAA Fisheries Service 2005). Southern Resident Killer Whale survival and fecundity are directly correlated with Chinook salmon abundance (Ward et al. 2009; Ford et al. 2009).

The Southern Resident Killer Whales will experience tremendous positive effects from changes in salmon populations in the Klamath River caused by the Proposed Action (food abundance is one of the elements of their critical habitat, as described in the Critical Habitat Section). Hanson et al. (2010) found that Southern Resident Killer Whale stomach contents included several different ESUs of salmon, including Central Valley fall-run Chinook salmon.

Thank you,

Meg McDonald
24107 Wax Orchard Rd SW
Vashon, WA 98070

Comment 1 - Marine Life

From: Meg[SMTP:MEG17@CENTURYTEL.NET]
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 3:41:12 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River dam removal: Draft EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule
Hello!

I'm writing to request an improvement to the Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed removal of the dams on the Klamath River.

The Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed removal of the Klamath River dams completely overlooks the immense benefit that removing these dams will give to the highly endangered Southern Resident Killer Whales. Over half of this endangered population of orcas spends late fall, all of winter, and all of spring traveling south from Washington State, past Oregon, and into California waters as far south as Monterey Bay. The Southern Resident Killer Whales feed almost exclusively on Chinook salmon, which have become increasingly scarce. As this food source has become more difficult to find, the SRKWs who travel south to search for Chinook salmon have experienced increasing mortality rates due primarily to starvation.

Please modify the EIS/EIR for the Klamath River dam removal project to address the incredible opportunity that removing these dams gives us to improve the survival chances of the iconic and beloved, but gravely endangered, Southern Resident Killer Whales.

Thank you!

Meg McDonald
24107 Wax Orchard Road SW
Vashon, WA 98070

Comment Author McDonald, Meg
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date September 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_0922_001-1	<p>Section 3.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the Existing Conditions and Affected Environment within the project area. A description of the potential effects of the Proposed Action on Southern Resident Killer Whales is described in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations beginning on p. 3.3-93.</p> <p>In addition to the analysis presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The DOI released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is available for download at:</p> <p>http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA_%20Final%20_10-03-11.pdf.</p> <p>The National Marine Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.</p> <p>Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP_WI_1111_555

From: rjmcewan@me.com[SMTP:RJMCEWAN@ME.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:26:27 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wri.nkl.edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: ROBERT MCEWAN
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Alternative 2

Body: I support the removal of the four Klamath River Dams.

Comment Author McEwan, Robert
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_555-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_226

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR

---00o---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. HAROLD McFALL: H-a-r-o-l-d,

M-c-F-a-l-l.

God bless America. Even before it was America,
natives were here, you know. I want to give honor to the
common roots, Shasta, you know, the Founding Fathers here,
settlers. I'm one of those, you know. I barely got here.

I was 2,000 or something like that, some ridiculous
number.

My ancestors did not come over here on the
Mayflower, they were before the Mayflower. They came on
slave ships.

I'm not a rancher, I'm not a miner. What's my
stake in this? I'm American. I'm a veteran. And I did
take an oath to defend the United States and this
Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Okay. Mr. Salazar -- oh, we have so many
esteemed politicians here today, stemming from politics.
Everyone knows that one. Politics. Poli, many, ticks,
blood suckers.

There is some politicians, there is some good
Congress people, some good government people. I am not

going to try to tell you who they are, let's let the good Lord tell.

All right, what I want to say, what I want to say, you know one thing he said, Father forgive them so they know not what they do.

And later on there will never be an excuse I was only doing my job, I was only following orders.

I am a firm believer in people. If given the truth, they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The Great White is bring them on real fast.

And if this, you had up here is coffee, bring me tea. I'm looking at some of you, and I have looked at body language -- I am no great decipher of body language -- but I do know you schedule a lot of them and their body language says a lot, it says man, let's get this over. I am so tired of being here. Let's have these people out there say, the decision has been made, people don't get excited. They aren't going to do what you want.

They don't listen to you. Mr. Salazar,

Comment 1 -Out of Scope

Mr. Obama, Congress, you know what, the people are the power. The people are the power. You need to listen to the people. The people have spoken, you don't listen to them.

The people, that is the only legitimate foundation of any company --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. McFall --

MR. HAROLD McFALL: Thomas Jefferson --

THE FACILITATOR: If you would like to submit
your comments.

MR. HAROLD McFALL: Okay.

Comment Author McFall, Harold
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_226-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1018_147

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. ELIZABETH MCGILVRAY: I'm short. I'm

Mrs. McGilvray, Elizabeth, M-c-g-i-l-v-r-a-y.

I was born in Malin. My grandparents dug the
ditches that you are using today, they helped build those
dams, for a reason, many years ago.

Comment 1- Sediment Transport

But the reason I'm standing here is because I
want you to know that if you take those dams out, you have
a silt problem that can never be corrected; example, your
very Rogue River here in Oregon, it took them more than
ten years and they still haven't gotten that silt out of
it. So think very seriously about that before you decide
anything.

Thank you.

Comment Author McGilvray, Elizabeth
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_147-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No

GP_WI_1229_1192

From: danomcginn@yahoo.com[SMTP: DANOMCGINN@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 4:23:46 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dano McGinn
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Body: I strongly urge and support the full removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River. Benefits to citizens will be a healthier watershed resulting in improved native fish populations, increased recreation, and greatly reduced dam operation/maintenance costs.

Comment Author McGinn, Dano
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1192-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1118_787

From: Sue McGuire[SMTP:SNOOZE@NCCN.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 3:52:20 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam Removal Proposals
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I oppose the proposed dam removals and particularly the impetus allegedly behind these proposed actions.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

How will taking down dams improve water quality? Common sense dicates that removal of the dams will create shallow waters which become warm in the extremely less depth of slow moving rivers, particularly in the surrounding volcanic area.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

How will the State mitigate damage from the built up sediments at the bottom of the lakes/dam? How much will it cost to be properly done?

Comment 4 - Hydropower

How could you possibly provide energy in a less costly way than the current green energy produced by hydroelectric power? Common sense dictates that it can't be done.

Comment 5 - KHSA

Who is behind this? Who are the stakeholders? It should be "The People" the inhabitants who live in the area, not special interests. Have the true stakeholders received proper notice pursuant to due process under our Constitution? Have the Indian tribes? If so, are you listening?

Why are you even considering this for the alleged purpose of protection of salmon, which are not native to the area? Why don't you consider the hatcheries, etc.? Common sense again dictates against this entire effort to take down dams necessary and irreplaceable for energy.

I am a California native and am personally affronted by the failure to follow due process and to use common sense. What is your true motive in this devasatation caused to farmers, ranchers, miners, loggers, fisherman, communities and local residents?

Comment 6 - Fish

This conduct against the will of the People should be stopped.

Susan Kay McGuire

Attorney at Law

Leave the dams alone!

Jo Hatcher

Fresno County

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_787-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-2	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-4	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-5	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private. This 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 of the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See Klamathrestoration.gov for the KHSA and KBRA. The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the KHSA was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement. To obtain a copy of the agreements please visit KlamathRestoration.gov .	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_787-6	<p data-bbox="435 457 948 483">Master Response AQU – 4 Coho are Native.</p> <p data-bbox="435 516 1187 573">The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p> <p data-bbox="435 606 1154 663">Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p data-bbox="435 697 1203 1083">In addition to the Interim Measures under the KHSA described above, the KBRA also provides for development of a conservation hatchery (Section 11.4.4 Conservation Hatchery) to assist in reintroduction efforts if the need is identified in the Fisheries Reintroduction Plan. Iron Gate Hatchery, Fall Creek Hatchery, or another facility could serve to meet this purpose provided it satisfies the requirements to operate as a conservation hatchery. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery would be outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan and would support the establishment of naturally producing anadromous salmonid populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSA (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-140).</p> <p data-bbox="435 1117 1203 1808">Replacement power for the region will be provided by PacifiCorp through the power grid. There is enough excess generating capacity in the Northwest region to meet the demand in the Klamath region if the dams are removed (North American Electric Reliability Corporation 2010). However, in their 2008 Integrated Resource Plan, PacifiCorp acknowledged that there would be a “summer peak resource deficit” in the region by summer of 2011, meaning that more power is needed in the region to meet current peak summertime demand. Due to the economic downturn, this deficit did not occur as forecast, but PacifiCorp’s Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources and increased transmission capacity in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed decommissioning (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.18 Pg 13-14). New sources of power will be needed to meet the increasing demand in the region due to the fact that hydropower facilities are able to provide peaking power, but not sustained, heavy load production. All current energy forecasts show the Northwest region having an energy surplus at the beginning of the 2010 forecast period that, while in decline over the study period (2010 – 2018), are sufficient to meet the needs of the sub region through 2018 (WECC 2009). The surplus capacity may not be able to be sustained over a prolonged cold spell or heat wave, due to the nature of hydro generation (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.18 Pg23).</p> <p data-bbox="435 1841 1105 1894">Additionally, PacifiCorp has already begun upgrading their transmission capacity through its Energy Gateway project</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>(http://www.pacificorp.com/energygateway). There have been few improvements in transmission capacity over the last 20 years, despite population growth and increased demand. The planned improvements to the transmission systems, as well as additions to generating capacity, are targeted to be online by 2018, prior to the proposed removal of the dams.</p>	

With (unreadable) back the salmon fishing industry on the North Coast.
 We must restore the rivers and streams as a result of erosion and chemical waste from agriculture.
 Remove the dams and save us all including the fish and birds and animals.

11/23/2011

GP_LT_1125_946

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



I am PRO Dam Removal

Ms. Vasquez
 11/23/2011
 Back The Salmon Fishing Industry on the North Coast.
 We must restore rivers + streams as a result of erosion + chemical waste from agriculture.
 Remove the dams + save us all including fish and birds + animals.

From: **Melvin McKenney**
 5262 North Ridge Rd
 Surata, Ca 95803

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

The Northcoast Environmental Center

SCANNED	Classification	PRJ-13 00
	Project	12
	Control No	11/20/11
	Project ID	113134
	Date input	11/25/2011

Comment Author McKinney, Melvin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1125_946-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1220_1106

 From: briseboy@msn.com[SMTP:BRISEBOY@MSN.COM]
 Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 10:12:08 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Michael McLaughlin
 Organization:

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Since the Klamath dams have led inexorably to massive loss of anadromous spawners for several species, removal as soon as humanly possible is the most economical method to prevent government financial losses through necessary implementation of costly mitigation and litigation. Historically, this free-running river supported numerous Native tribes, many, many sport fishermen, and several distinct ecosystems. All of these individuals, groups, and living systems suffer irreparably from each moment those dams exist.

As you know, these dams are not assets, but liabilities to their owners, as well as to the future health of citizens, native species, and even distant commercial fisheries and other industries.

Other dams still licensed are also implicated in the species loss, and this, too, impacts the necessity for expeditious removal. If a significant portion of the Klamath can be restored to health and productivity, when the time occurs for removal or superior replacement of those, the species temporarily eradicated and endangered have a far stronger chance for repopulation.

For these and other reasons, these dams must be removed as soon as humanly possible.

Thank you.

Comment Author McLaughlun, Michael
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1220_1106-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1018_044

 From: chm111@q.com[SMTP:CHM111@Q.COM]
 Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 5:09:31 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: KBRA/KWAPA
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: C. H. McMillan
 Organization:

Subject: KBRA/KWAPA
 Body: Comments of C. H. McMillan 3rd in re: Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement & KWAPA

As specific to the Klamath Basin, I have been very disappointed with the lack of depth of alternatives addressed by the KBRA. There seems to be a pervasive failure to recognize, if not near denial of, the fact that freshwater is the most important factor in the survival of all terrestrial species and the world and the nation are well on their way to critical shortages.

Comment 1 - KBRA

With this as the guiding principle, a much broader inquiry into alternatives must be undertaken, to wit:

The eutrophic escalation of a dying upper Klamath Lake must be minimized and offset. To do this the surface area must be drastically reduced by the diking off of shallower areas such as Hanks Marsh, Copic Bay, the entire upper West side toward Rocky Point and North to Cherry Creek, and the restoration of the recently removed dikes in the Tulana Farms area and South of the Williamson River estuary. The upper Klamath River should be contained to reduce surface area and increase flow in areas of the lower Klamath Lake basin south of the river in the Miller Island and Rat Club areas west of US 97. Reducing the surface area substantially reduces evaporation and increases flow movement through the lake and river. Dredging of the lake to raise the level of land in the diked off areas will result in a deeper and hence cooler body of water and the creation of productive agricultural lands that should be irrigated with highly efficient modern systems rather than saturated by flood as has been the custom in the past.

Additional areas of storage need to be considered and developed.

1. The Boundary Dam proposal on Lost River.
2. Consideration of a deep lake created in the Bly basin of the Sprague River drainage by the construction of a dam at the Beatty narrows.
3. Consideration of expansion of Clearlake and development of water supplies thereto from subterranean sources in the hundreds of unoccupied square miles south and east. These wells could be powered by solar cells floated on the Clearlake surface and a portion of the water could be siphoned to the West into lower Tule Lake.

Native American cultural heritage considerations are being overemphasized when it comes to restoration of the sucker species. Today's Native American buys their

Comment 2 - ITAs

Comment 2 cont. - ITAs

food at Walmart or Safeway just like the rest of us; cultural significance of sucker fish can be preserved in artificial habitat just as their baskets, bowls, arrowheads and other artifacts are preserved in museums. In contrast, economic viability and self-sustainability of the tribes should be a major factor of consideration. To a degree the viability of salmon populations plays into this economic element and they should be entitled to an interest in increased agricultural production acreage created by the extensive diking of Klamath Lake and river.

As to the existing dams, upgrade of fish passage has been considered and found to be exorbitantly expensive. Perhaps it would be worthwhile to investigate the functionality of water driven dam face fish elevators in contrast to fish ladders.

Comment 3 - FERC

KBRA endorsement is an illegal over extension and power grab of individual property rights by self interested district directors elected and empowered only to manage delivery of water to member properties. They should only be allowed extended powers as the result of a majority vote by all district members and any member should reserve the right to be exempt from any plan that encroached on individual property right.

Comment 4 - KBRA

KWAPA is an illegal assemblage of special interest persons assuming authority over district utility rate decisions w/o legislative authority or open election to such a Board, should it ever be authorized.

Comment 5 - KBRA

Comment Author McMillan, Cliff
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_044-1	<p>KBRA Section 18.3 identifies the need to complete appropriate studies for additional water storage projects. The KBRA analysis, however, is programmatic, as described in Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines, because the details of these potential water storage projects are unknown and not reasonably foreseeable at this time. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately. These programs will likely undergo detailed development and analysis in the future. Therefore, it is anticipated additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analyses for the suite of actions contained in KBRA will be tiered as appropriate to this EIS/EIR. See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA.</p> <p>A discussion of the storage potential of new dams on Lost River or Sprague River or expansion of supplies from Clearlake would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Both NEPA and CEQA include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f)). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (CEQA Guidelines secs. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a). Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3). The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. These five alternatives were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report).</p>	No
GP_WI_1018_044-2	<p>During consultation and in the ethnographic record Indian tribes identified the historic use sucker species for subsistence and as an important component of their traditional cultural practices (e.g., ceremonies). The discussion in Section 3.12 of the Draft EIS/EIR regarding sucker species primarily acknowledges the religious and ceremonial use of sucker species by Indian tribes.</p>	No

Comment Author McMillan, Cliff
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_044-3	<p>Alternative 4 is based on the fishways prescribed by the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007) for the proposed relicensing of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, as those fishway prescriptions have been modified through the trial-type hearing and alternative process under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. It thus represents the current position of the Departments in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) proceeding. In developing the fishway prescriptions, the Services considered different prospective methods of providing passage. The prescriptions are consistent with ladders for upstream migration that have been successful at other dams. For example, the North Fork Dam (upstream of River Mill Dam) on the Clackamas River has a 2 mile long ladder that rises 196 feet (it is higher than Iron Gate Dam, the tallest of the lower four Klamath River Dams). This fishway has been in operation since 1958 and has generally had good passage success and virtually all anadromous salmonids that enter the ladder also exit, according to Doug Cramer (as cited in DOI, 2007 p. C-29). Accordingly, the the fishways prescribed for the Klamath facilities would provide safe, timely, and effective passage for anadromous salmonids, redband trout, suckers, and Pacific lamprey.</p>	No
GP_WI_1018_044-4	<p>The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSAs and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_WI_1018_044-5	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1218_1100

Comment Form

CODE	ACTION	SIGNATURE
150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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

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:
 KlamathRestoration.gov

Website:
 KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
 (916) 978-5055

(Please print legibly)

Name:

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email:

Jim McQuillen

Self & Family

Person / citizen

60 GRACE Lane

crescent city Or.

95531

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

In the Dam Removal

process I am for taking all Dams
 down, not just one or two but all
 dams need to come down. It
 will create better water quality and
 colder water for the fish. I have
 experienced the affects of the poor
 & low water on the Klamath river
 with myself & my children getting
 rashes & swimmers itch due to
 what ever is in the water. we have
 a hard time getting up the river in
 a boat due to low flows also.
 We also witnessed the fish kill a couple
 of years back & this can not occur
 again! Please bring down all DAMS

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 McQuillen, Jim
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1218_1100-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1117_751

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1991

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves
of Dam Removal

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.

CODE	ACTION	DATE
		11/17

- 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 6,000 living wage jobs. We have never fully recovered and are still dependent on timber harvest subsidies 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 energy.
- 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.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Classification	ENV 6.5
Project	11086079
Control No	1175998
Folder ID	11171101
Date Input & Initials	11/17/01 EW

Respectfully,
Julia B. McRoberts
P.O. Box 536
Fort Jones, CA 96032

SCANNED

Comment Author McRoberts, Julie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1117_751-1	<p>The total cost of the project would be less than \$1.9 billion.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>The cumulative impact analysis considers other actions that have affected the region.</p> <p>The effects of reduced tax revenues are addressed in Section 3.5 of the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>The impacts listed in the comment and mitigation measures to address the impacts are discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat and wildlife effects are discussed in the Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources. - Fishery effects and effects to Iron Gate Hatchery are discussed in Section 3.4, Aquatics. - Recreation effects are discussed in Section 3.20, Recreation. - Real estate and property value effects are discussed in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics. - Flooding effects are discussed in Section 3.6, Hydrology and Flooding. - Fire protection effects are discussed in Section 3.28, Public Health and Safety. <p>Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.</p> <p>Property taxes currently paid are described in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.</p> <p>The baseline for analysis of flooding effects for the Proposed Action is discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1117_751-2	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP_WI_1108_399

From: jeffmctear@gmail.com[SMTP:JEFFMCTEAR@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 11:16:00 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeff McTear
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support the removal of all four of the dams being considered for removal. I believe that the long-term benefits of this proposal far outweigh the costs.

Comment Author McTear, Jeff
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_399-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1024_254

SCANNED

10-21-11

150 ✓

To - Bureau of Reclamation
Elizabeth Vasquez

From - James McVay
926 Laura Linda Dr.
Klamath Falls OR 97601

PROJECT	13011
NO.	12
FILE NO.	115-3134
DATE	10-24-2011
BY	[Signature]

This letter is to convey my concerns about the proposed Klamath River Restoration agreement and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement.

I have lived in the Klamath Basin for 71 years and farmed for many years at Malin, and Merrill in Oregon and Tululetic in California.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

My major concern is the removal of 4 hydroelectric dams. These are clean energy producing facilities and as state Senator Doug Whitsett said, "removing four perfectly good hydroelectric dams is insane."

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

The agreements lack provisions for more water storage. How can you have sustainable water supplies with the current amount of water? In drought conditions there must be more water to meet the competing demands.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I agree that the farmers need lower power rates. They should have rates equal to other irrigators in Oregon and California.

I am concerned about the tribes signing these agreements. As sovereign nations, in the future they

Comment 4 - ITAs

can back out if they should disagree with any provision.

In closing I find the only solution is Adjudication
and more water storage.

James McKay
James McKay

Comment Author McVay, James
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1024_254-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1024_254-2	See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. Many sections of the KBRA address measures and plans for additional water storage in the upper basin including KBRA Sections 18 and 20. In addition, KBRA Section 19 describes a process for developing a drought plan to equitably manage water demand during drought conditions.	No
GP_LT_1024_254-3	Klamath Basin power users formerly paid reduced power rates for irrigation and other purposes under a 1956 contract between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and Copco (now PacifiCorp Power). In April 2006, the Oregon Public Utilities Commission (OPUC) determined that the 1956 contract would expire on April 16, 2006, and it decided to shift irrigation customers to full general irrigation tariff rates over several years. In re Pacific Power & Light, No. UE 170, 2006 WL 1675377 (OPUC Apr. 12, 2006) (Order No. 06-172). The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) similarly decided to transition irrigation customers to full tariff rates following the April 16, 2006, expiration of the contract. In re Application of PacifiCorp, No. U 901-E, 2006 WL 1049355 (CPUC Apr. 13, 2006) (Decision No. 06-04-034). The rates paid by irrigators are equal to the rates paid by retail rate payers in California and Oregon.	No
GP_LT_1024_254-4	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. Because the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response is provided. Nevertheless, your comment regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and/or the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	No

GP_EM_1022_183

 From: DON MEAMBER[SMTP:DMEAMBER@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
 Sent: Saturday, October 22, 2011 1:01:03 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Cc: Siskiyou Co. Supervisor Jim Cook; Ed Valenzuela; Michael Kobseff;
 Marcia Armstrong; Grace Bennett; Rick Costales
 Subject: Klamath Settlement comment
 Auto forwarded by a Rule
 To whom it may concern:

Reasons the Klamath Dams should remain standing

I am a rancher along the Shasta River who has served on the local Resource Conservation District Board and have been very active in restoring my stretch of the River and a tributary for the salmon for the last 20 years. I also keep the local City wastewater from polluting the River with year-round storage and subsequent recycle on my pastures.

Comment 1 - KHSA

1. Flushing out the sediment stored behind the dams by use of winter flow may do damage to the runs of Coho Salmon during December. The runs on the Shasta in recent years according to CA Fish & Game counting stations, have been running from about 10-26 until 12-26, and on the Scott River from 10-26 until 12-24. Some of the large floods, such as 1964 occur during late December.

2. The poor water quality in the four hydro-electric dams is not caused by the water in storage there, but by the discharge from the Upper Basin, chiefly from Upper Klamath Lake, Lake Ewana, and especially by return flow from project irrigators and the Wildlife Refuge through the Klamath Straits. If the problem was because of storage in these reservoirs, then places like Shasta Lake and Trinity Lake would also be charged with poor quality water.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

3. That poor Upper Basin water quality is reason enough to not encourage the salmon to move upstream. In addition, tributaries above Iron Gate that might be used for spawning, are few in number and habitat space until getting above Upper Klamath Lake.

Comment 3 - Fish

4. This poor quality water should be used more for irrigation in the Upper Basin, so that the springs below J.C. Boyle Dam and the various Klamath R. tributaries would comprise a greater portion of the River's warm season flow, keeping the warm season flow cooler. Discharges from the dams could also be drawn from deeper colder water, as it now is at Shasta Dam.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

5. Probably the number one cause of fish take in the River is from diseases to in-transit smolts, returning to the estuary. The River is being mismanaged in a way that causes more disease, and has nothing to do with the dams. The flow is kept too high during the summer, which fosters higher populations of poychaete worms, *Manayunkia speciosa*, the host for the two myxosporean parasites, *Ceratomyxa Shasta* and *Parvicapsula Minibicornis*. Lower flows, according several scientific reports, should help to dry out some of the streambed where

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 5 cont. - Fish

the worms live, destroying them and their habitat. Summer is not the time that either smolts or adult spawners use the River, so maintaining significant flow by releases from Upper Klamath Lake should not be as important as controlling disease. Smolts move out in the spring and adults come up in the fall. High winter flows are also recommended for flushing out the worms and parasites. These measures of River management are things that the lay person can easily understand, and don't need scientific studies to confirm.

<http://www.fws.gov/arcata/fisheries/reports/technical/Final%20KR09%20Report%20May%206%202010.pdf>

<http://www.northcoastjournal.com/020807/news0208.html>

http://www.times-standard.com/localnews/ci_14746435

http://www.times-standard.com/localnews/ci_11991477

Comment 6 - Fish

5. Another alternative to save the fish in the long run is to close down Iron Gate Hatchery. Mismanagement is probably destroying the wild population by raising 2-year old steelhead, which have been found to stay as residents in the River, consuming wild as well as hatchery smolts that are leaving the system. In addition, many scientists feel that hatchery fish compete with wild salmon for food, lessening the numbers of preferred wild salmon. The waste outfall from the Hatchery is probably also causing all kinds of bad repercussions to the River, such as providing nutrients to grow more habitat for the Polychaete worms.

Thank you for reading my concerns, as well as, listening to my 3 minutes at the Yreka Hearing on October 20, 2011.

Don Meamber

Montague, CA

Comment Author Meamber, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1022_183-1	<p>The effects of increases in suspended sediment concentration to coho salmon are described in Section 3.3.4.3., under Effects Determinations, and Appendix E of the Draft EIS/EIR. The timing of upstream migration of coho salmon in the main stem Klamath River is described to span from September to January. The Draft EIS/EIR found that the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Shasta River, and Scott River population units in the short term and the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term as a result of increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality.</p>	No
GP_EM_1022_183-2	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Although out of scope for the Draft EIS/EIR, general information on Shasta and Trinity reservoirs is provided below to directly address this portion of the comment. Shasta and Trinity reservoirs are much deeper and larger than the Klamath Reservoirs and contain colder water. These reservoirs were created for flood control and irrigation storage of winter rain runoff and spring snowmelt. Unlike the Klamath system, the reservoirs were not created below areas with large natural wetlands or marshes. They also do not have significant agricultural runoff introducing nutrients to the systems. Additionally releases from these reservoirs are much larger than releases from Klamath River dams. See the following web page for more information on both the Shasta and Trinity dams:</p> <p>http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Project.jsp?proj_Name=Shasta%2FTrinity+River+Division+Project</p> <p>In winter flood control releases from Shasta can be up to 50,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). Summertime irrigation flows range from 9,000 cfs to 15,000 cfs. See web page at: http://cdec.water.ca.gov/histPlot/DataPlotter.jsp?staid=KES&sens=or_no23&duration=D&start=10%2F25%2F2004+end=now&geom=Small. These high flows continue throughout the irrigation season. This creates a much more quickly moving dynamic system with water releases from various levels of the reservoir using the temperature control device. Trinity Reservoir also has large volumes of water discharged throughout the summer. Trinity Reservoir is the fourth largest reservoir in California. Historically up to 90% of the Trinity River flows were directed over to the Sacramento River watershed. Trinity River flows have now been adjusted to mimic the more natural flows to restore the habitat</p>	No

Comment Author Meamber, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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values of the river. Beginning in May, depending upon the type of water year, flows are ramped up from 4,000 cfs to 11,000 cfs. These high flows last through July. See web page http://www.trrp.net/?page_id=391 for more information. These larger volumes of water and higher discharge flows of cold water make the reservoir dynamics very different from the Klamath River system.

GP_EM_1022_183-3

In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in UKL and Keno is seasonably poor. To assess what this might mean for reintroduced salmon, Iron Gate Chinook salmon stock were tested in UKL and the lower Williamson River to assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. Juvenile Chinook salmon were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to *C. shasta* (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin.

The life history of Type I fall-run Chinook salmon, which emigrate downstream in the spring, does not include a freshwater phase from July through September. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. The timing of the migration period for Type II spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead trout would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.

Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Access to habitat within the Project would benefit Coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the Coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the Coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the Coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006).

Comment Author Meamber, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1022_183-4	<p>There is about 22.4 miles (36.04 km) of riverine and riparian habitat (currently under reservoirs) that would restore riverine nutrient cycling and aeration processes provided by a natural channel. These improvements resulting from the Proposed Action would likely moderate the anticipated stream temperature increases resulting from climate change (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). River channel habitat within the reservoir reaches would be low gradient habitat of critical importance for spawning and rearing for salmon, steelhead, redband trout, and Pacific lamprey. The upstream half of the J.C. Boyle Reservoir is shallow and considered low gradient (FERC 2007, p 3-185). FERC also considered the Copco No. 2 bypassed reach and reaches inundated by Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs to be low gradient. For these reaches, they estimated that the density of Chinook salmon spawners per mile for mainstem habitat was twice that of high gradient habitat (FERC 2007; p 3-315). These river channels would likely excavate to their pre-dam elevations within a Klamath few months, and revert to and maintain a pool-riffle morphology due to restoration of riverine processes, creating holding and rearing habitat for anadromous salmonids.</p> <p>The water temperature effects of the cold water springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam are localized (see Draft EIS/EIR Appendix C, pg C-3). While the river water can be considerably cooled during summer months by input from the springs, particularly during non-peaking flows when the springs dominate mainstem flows, ambient heating from solar radiation results in considerable warming as the water travels further downstream. Additionally, existing data and numeric models described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-125) indicate that the dams are not acting to cool summertime water that is transported downstream from Upper Klamath Lake. Instead, the dams increase late summer/early fall water temperatures in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. This is due to the fact that powerhouse withdrawals for Copco 1 and Iron Gate Dams are primarily from the epilimnion (surface waters) (see Draft EIS/EIR Appendix C, pg C-3), which are heated by ambient conditions. Unlike Shasta Dam or other deep reservoirs that support downstream tail water fisheries by release of cool water from low level outlets, the location of Klamath dam outlets cannot be adjusted to access large volumes of cool water in the bottom of the reservoirs (hypolimnion). This is because hypolimnetic waters in the Project reservoirs are of limited volume and poor water quality. The prior FERC analysis determined that there are no controllable actions that can be taken to cool water released from either Keno or J.C. Boyle developments (FERC 2007, pg 3-142). Based on the analysis provided in FERC (2007), the duration of hypolimnetic releases from Copco 1 reservoir storage would last</p>	No

Comment Author Meamber, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1022_183-5	<p>about 1.8 days at 1,000 cfs (see pg 3-145) and any such hypolimnetic flow release would likely be very low in dissolved oxygen (FERC 2007, see pg 3-146). Sustained temperature relief of more than two weeks to the Klamath River via releases from Iron Gate dam is not feasible (FERC 2007, see pg 3-146) and, as with hypolimnetic releases at Copco Dam, the dissolved oxygen of water released from near the bottom of Iron Gate reservoir would generally be very low (FERC 2007, see pg 3-146). In addition, the sole water supply for Iron Gate Hatchery withdraws cold water from the deeper water of Iron Gate reservoir; depleting or exhausting this cold water pool during the summer would likely seriously impair hatchery operations during any year that such hypolimnetic releases occur (FERC 2007, see pg 3-147).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however flows are 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. 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 Iron Gate Dam and Iron Gate Hatchery and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007) The highest rates of infection occur in the lower Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (Final EIS/EIR 3.3.3.2).</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.</p>	No
GP_EM_1022_183-6	<p>Closing Iron Gate Hatchery does not meet the Proposed Action’s NEPA purpose and need or CEQA objectives, as described in the EIS/EIR Executive Summary, and therefore this alternative was not analyzed in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Water quality considerations under all the alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR are subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act and therefore must meet load allocations defined through the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process. The analysis of water quality impacts for all project alternatives and a discussion of TMDL implementation are included in EIS/EIR Section 3.2.</p> <p>It is assumed that all applicable federal, tribal, state, and local statutes and regulations would be followed under all alternatives.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p>	

Comment Author Meamber, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU – 28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.	
	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	
	Master Response WQ-22 TMDLs and the No Action/No Project Alternative (and Alternative 4).	

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

MR. DON MEAMBER: My name is Don Meamber,

D-o-n, M-e-a-m-b-e-r.

I am a rancher near Montague, and I am below
the Shasta River. I like fish, and I appreciate anything
for salmon recovery.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

But in this case there is just too many, too
many reasons to leave the dams in there. And this is
being sold as a fish recovery, fish passage program; and I
feel like there is too many things not being done
properly.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

If you want to restore fish, the river is not
being managed properly under the present operation. The
river has been, it seems like, I think it has been about
since 2001 when the water was taken away from the Upper
Basin farmers. It is about that time when they noticed
the rivers managed to maintain flow, peak flow, large flow
all summer long, and it flat line about a thousand cfs.
I've read several scientific reports that say
that stimulating the survival of the polychaete worms
which are the host of the diseases of the small salmon
that leave the tributaries. And it's -- I want to say

something too about the fish, the water quality.

I went to a film for Fish & Wildlife about
three or four years ago. There was a group that came
there, talking to -- they had this film about salmon
recovery in the Klamath River. He said all we want here
is clear, clean, pure water in the Klamath River.

Well, I dispute that the Klamath River had
pure, clean water.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

Mr. Lynch talked about letting the sediment go
to the middle of the winter. Like in the December of '64
flood, was December, the fish reports I see from Fish and
Game, the Coho were running up November, December. They
are going to run into that sediment if they get a flood in
that time of year.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

One other thing I want to say is my, even
though I have different feelings on the dam removal, I
want to say my uncle, my great uncle was actually the guy
that was in charge of building all the dams on the river.
So I do have a little sentiment on that. His name, John
Boyle. Thank you for your time.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_234-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_234-2	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements. Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.	Yes
GP_MC_1020_234-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Master Response AQU – 16 Benefits to Coho. Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.	No
GP_MC_1020_234-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1020_203

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR
---00o---
YREKA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. JOHN MENKE: John, J-o-h-n, Menke,
M-e-n-k-e. Retired professor, University of California at
Davis, University of California at Berkley, colleague of
Peter Boyle since 1973, but a grassland ecologist, not a
fishery biologist.

I have been here 19 years though studying the
fishery situation, and served on numerous committees
including the Klamath Basin Fisheries Task Force technical
work group. And I got involved very heavily --

I have a serious claim here to make.

Comment 1 - Algae

We have scientific misconduct happening on this
case. Now I want to give that evidence. And this goes
along right following Peter Boyle's ideas.
Bioremediation benefit of the dams. Peter is
worried about, as am I, the longer, the loss of the longer
transit time for bioremediation of the phosphorus
scrubbing ability of blue green algae. Without the algae
to take up the phosphorus in the water, the lower river
will degrade. In fact, the scrubbing ability of these
algae cells that pick up phosphorus and drop it to the
bottom of the reservoirs, is a phenomenal bioremediation

remediation benefit to the fisheries.

The issue, then, is if the dams go out you will

lose that scrubbing ability. It is irrefutable evidence

with 21 million cubic yards of largely dead blue green

algae cells on the bottom of the reservoirs of how much

work those cells have done.

It is actually a vast resource, phosphorus is a

Very valuable element for productivity. And those areas

could easily be dredged, in fact there was an analysis by

Dr. Wedge's (phonetically) team to get the material out of

there.

Comment 2 - Proposed Project

I don't think the dam should ever go out until a

Comment 3 - Fish

substantial dredging operation precedes removal. The

other item is with the dams out you don't have the

hatchery operations there. Now that the habitat

management plan is farther along we will be able to do a

better job in producing fish that are not inbred and lead

to depression and performance.

Comment 4 - KBRA

Shockingly enough in the Upper Basin the natural

phosphorus is there and is almost all natural, requires

intensive agriculture to export phosphorus out of the

Basin, in cross and bone and livestock.

So taking those away, the whole wetlands

program, which is another kind of like an ESA strategy,

that is common work being used today by agencies. In

fact, is the epiphysis of what needs to be done.

Waterfowl mobilize phosphorus in their, in their

dung slurry with both nitrogen and phosphorus together.

And they tend to gather that and bring it onto the

wetlands and defecate every day, gather around the area

and defecate.

So in fact the wetland's model for improvement

is not a solution.

The misconduct --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Menke --

MR. JOHN MENKE: Let me make one statement. The misconduct is that all the jobs are going to be guarded by the agencies, not the Native Americans.

Thank you.

Comment Author Menke, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_203-1	<p>Concern #1: The dams trap algae and nutrients originating in Upper Klamath Lake, which is an important ecosystem service for the Klamath River.</p> <p>Response #1: There is no scientific misconduct happening as part of the analyses conducted for the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR. As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 (p. 3.2-23 to 3.2-24) and (Appendix) Sections C.2.1.3 and C.2.1.4 (p. C-12 to C-15), existing conditions data for algal-derived (organic) suspended materials indicate that algal blooms originating in Upper Klamath Lake largely settle out of the water column in the Keno Impoundment (i.e., upstream of the Project reservoirs). Further decreases in concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials can occur downstream of Keno Dam, which may be due to the mechanical breakdown and settling of algal remains in the turbulent river reaches between Keno Dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, as well as by dilution from the springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. In other words, the Project reservoirs are not responsible for “scrubbing” the majority of the algal material produced in Upper Klamath Lake from the Klamath River. In fact, concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials in this reach can also increase due to large seasonal algal blooms occurring in Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs. That said, the reservoirs at the Four Facilities do intercept and retain some amount of phosphorus and nitrogen originating from Upper Klamath Lake. As discussed in Section 3.2.4.3.2.3 (p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104), under the Proposed Action these nutrients would be transported downstream and potentially be available for uptake by algae, including nuisance periphyton species. Analyses of the effects of dam removal on nutrients have been conducted by PacifiCorp for its relicensing efforts, California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) for development of the California Klamath River total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), and the Yurok Tribe as part of an evaluation to improve previous mass-balance estimates of nutrients in the Klamath River and increase understanding of retention rates in free-flowing river reaches (see citations in the Draft EIS/EIR). Results of all of the evaluations recognize the trapping efficiency of the reservoirs with respect to total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), such that under the Proposed Action total nutrient concentrations in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam would increase. Estimates of the increases are relatively small for TP (2-12%) and larger for TN (35-55%), depending on the period of analysis (i.e., June-October vs. July-September). Despite the overall increases in absolute nutrient concentrations anticipated under the Proposed Action, the relatively greater increases in TN may not result in significant biostimulatory effects on primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth). Existing data indicate that the</p>	No

Comment Author Menke, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_203-2	<p>Klamath River is generally N-limited (TN:TP <10), with some periods of co-limitation by N and P (see Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.3, p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104 and [Appendix] Section C.3.1.4, p. C-24 to C-29). However, concentrations of both nutrients are high enough in the river from Iron Gate Dam to approximately Seiad Valley (and potentially further downstream) that nutrients are not likely to be limiting primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth) in this portion of the Klamath River. In addition, N-fixing species dominate the periphyton communities in the lower reaches of the Klamath River where inorganic nitrogen concentrations are low. Since these species can fix their own nitrogen from the atmosphere, increases in TN due to dam removal may not significantly increase their growth (see also Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.4, Algae), particularly if overall TN increases are less than those predicted by existing models due to implementation of TMDLs and general nutrient reductions in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>Concern #2: The phosphorus deposits in the sediments behind the Project dams represent a resource and could be dredged.</p> <p>Response #2: The Alternatives Formulation Report identified the option of mechanical sediment removal as mitigation for sediment erosion impacts associated with removal of the dams. Subsequent analysis found this measure to be infeasible (Lynch 2011). (http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf). Dredging of reservoir sediment was deemed infeasible for the following reasons: (1) dredging is relatively ineffective because it would only remove 43% of the erodible sediment at best; (2) since greater than 50% of the sediment deposits would still be transported downstream during reservoir drawdown, dredging would provide only a marginal benefit to fish; (3) disposal of the dredged sediments would have a large environmental impact on terrestrial resources and possibly on cultural resources; and, (4) dredging is associated with a high cost of about \$165 million in 2020 dollars. While the analysis conducted for the Alternatives Formulation Report did not focus on phosphorus recovery from the sediment deposits, the relatively low effectiveness and high cost of dredging operations in the Project reservoirs may also mean that phosphorus recovery projects are infeasible.</p> <p>The Lead Agencies considered mechanical removal of reservoir bottom sediments as a mitigation measure to reduce the effects of suspended sediment on aquatic resources, water quality, and other environmental resources. However, based on the findings that dredging would only remove a maximum of 43 percent of the erodible sediment, would only provide a marginal benefit to fish</p>	No

Comment Author Menke, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_203-3	<p>during drawdown, would have a large environmental impact on terrestrial resources and possibly on cultural resources, and would cost on the order of \$165 million in 2020 dollars, this mitigation measure was deemed infeasible and it was not explored further as a mitigation action in the Draft EIS/EIR. For additional information on the reasons why this measure was eliminated, please see the Memorandum entitled "Infeasibility of the Mechanical Removal of Reservoir Bottom Sediments if Klamath Dams are Removed in 2020" dated August 30, 2011, that is available at the following website: http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge.pdf</p> <p>We believe the comment refers to a hatchery management plan rather than a habitat management plan.</p> <p>PacifiCorp and the California Department of Fish and Game are currently developing a Hatchery Genetics Management Plan (HGMP) for coho salmon reared at Iron Gate Hatchery. Under the HGMP Iron Gate Hatchery will be operated to conserve coho salmon populations incorporating the best available science for operating hatchery facilities consistent with the conservation of salmonid species.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>In addition to the Interim Measures under the KHSAs described above, the KBRA also provides for development of a conservation hatchery (KBRA Section 11.4.4 Conservation Hatchery) to assist in reintroduction efforts if the need is identified in the Fisheries Reintroduction Plan. Iron Gate Hatchery, Fall Creek Hatchery, or another facility could serve to meet this purpose provided it satisfies the requirements to operate as a conservation hatchery. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery would be outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan and would support the establishment of naturally producing anadromous salmonid populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSAs (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-140).</p>	
GP_MC_1020_203-4	<p>The point the comment author is attempting to make is unclear. The Draft EIS/EIR thoroughly analysis the project's effects to phosphorus and water quality in Section 3.2.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA Analyzed as a Connected Action.</p>	No

GP_WI_1113_645

From: marmarket@gmail.com[SMTP:MARMARKET@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 6:20:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam, Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marisa Mercado
Organization:

Subject: Dam, Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: All dams on Klamath River should be removed immediately, surrounding wetlands restored, and minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet/second at Iron Gate, in accordance with Nat Marine Fisheries Service requirements. Our nation's bounty is our economic gain. Dwindling species of marketable seafood is our loss. Facing numerous threats, salmon need this opportunity to rebound, before losses become irreversible.

Comment 2 - Fish



Comment Author Mercado, Marisa
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_645-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1113_645-2	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. The Current 2010 NMFS Biological Opinion does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1019_052

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Cheryl Medill

Organization:

Title:

Address: 1721 Bonedale Rd.

Email:

Comments: I strongly oppose the
removal of the dams -

It has been manipulated
by ~~my~~ major interest groups and
never voted on by the citizens -
what was on the ballot was a
~~total~~ total misrepresentation - let us
be heard

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 Merrill, Cheyre
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_052-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_500

From: kmerz@suddenlink.net [SMTP: KMERZ@SUDDENLINK.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 10:29:33 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karolyn Merz
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River dam removal

Body: I support alternative 2; please save the fish & the river. we are running out of time.....



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Merz, Karolyn
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_500-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

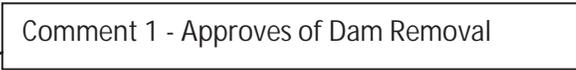
GP_WI_1111_537

From: meyerjs@aol.com[SMTP:MEYERJS@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:13:20 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jon Mmeyer
Organization:

Subject: Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Restoration of salmon and steelhead populations depend upon waterways that are free of dams and other migratory obstacles. Guarantee future generations substantial populations of sea run fish by removing dams along the Klamath River and other western rivers.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_537-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

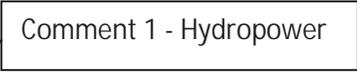
GP_WI_1016_032

From: meyersbetty@yahoo.com[SMTP: MEYERSBETTY@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Sunday, October 16, 2011 12:51:19 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri nkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Betty Meyers
Organization: self

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Hydropower



Body: Removing the dams on the Klamath River will not help our local farmers and ranchers with better electrical rates. Until we have a cheaper way to produce electricity for those of us that use power from the Klamath Dams, then those sources need to stay in place. We are fast becoming a nation reliant on foreign-produced foods, when we used to be the world producer. The reason we were able to win World War II was because we produced everything we needed inside our own country. Where would we be today under those same circumstances? We need to take care of our needs, and then look to other options.

Comment Author Meyers, Betty
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1016_032-1	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

GP_WI_1116_705

From: aidamiho@gmail.com[SMTP:AIDAMIHO@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 5:23:32 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Please consider removing the Klamath River dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Please consider removing the Klamath River dams
Body: I am writing today to express my opinion about the Klamath River restoration project.

I am so grateful that you are considering removing the dams on the river. This is extremely important for a few reasons:

1. The restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake will bring Coho and Chinook salmon runs to their historic spawning grounds.

2. Therefore, it restores the Yurok Indians' way of life, which ties directly with the health of salmon. The relationship between the native community and salmon needs to be restored to make sure these people's human rights and indigenous rights are protected.

Thank you so much for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Miho

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_705-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_569

From: Mikeob@sacmag.com[SMTP: MIKEOB@SACMAG.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:54:56 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support of Klamath alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike
Organization:

Subject: Support of Klamath alternative 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I recommend Alternative 2, for restoration of fish habitat and migratory ability, lesser cost and long term benefit.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_569-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1228_1186

From: millard@uoregon.edu [SMTP: MILLARD@UOREGON.EDU]
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:42:09 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Dam
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Millard
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the Dam

Body: Remove the Dam!!!!



Comment Author Millard, James
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1228_1186-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1229_1183

From: jenniferfmiiler@hotmail.com[SMTP: JENNI FERFMI LLER@HOTMAIL. COM]
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:03:39 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR - Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jennifer Miller
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR - Klamath

Body: I am in full support of removing all Klamath River Dams.

Comment Author Miller, Jennifer
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1183-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1006_022

 From: kstar337@gmail.com[SMTP:KSTAR337@GMAIL.COM]
 Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 12:14:38 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Comments: Klamath Damn Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Krista Miller
 Organization:

Subject: Comments: Klamath Damn Removal

Body: I support the following action steps in Klamath Damn Removal as essential to the success of the project:

Comment 1 - Recreation

Public Access: Access is vital, especially where whitewater difficulty changes, so boaters can choose runs suited to their skills and tastes. Paddlers should request new or improved access at Keno Dam, Highway 66 Bridge, JC Boyle Dam Site, Frain Ranch, Above Wards Canyon, Below Wards Canyon, Irongate Dam Site.

Assistance for Outfitters: The river has long supported a vibrant commercial rafting industry. Dam removal will mean changes but these changes can be positive if basic steps are taken to address outfitter needs. These include improved access at Frain Ranch, timely issuance of permits for new runs, and restoration of a more natural flow regime just prior to dam removal to help outfitters evaluate the run and prepare guides, equipment and logistics for post-dam conditions. Following dam removal, continued access to flow information is important for all river runners.

Comment 2 - Recreation

Restoring the River Channel: In removing the dams, all debris associated with the man-made structures needs to be removed from the river channel to facilitate safe passage. In addition, vegetation that has colonized the dewatered Ward's Canyon needs to be removed.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Preserving Open Space: PacifiCorp owns 3800 acres adjoining the reservoirs. Management of these lands will profoundly affect river runners. AW supports permanent protection of all PacifiCorp lands that includes restoration and revegetation.

Comment 4 - Land Use

Permanent Protection: Finally, to protect the investment in river restoration, we support designating the entire Upper Klamath from Keno to Irongate as a National Wild & Scenic River.

Comment 5 - Wild and Scenic River

Thank you very much!
 Krista Miller

Comment Author Miller, Krista
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1006_022-1	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	Yes
GP_WI_1006_022-2	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1. In addition, during this process, there will be opportunity for stakeholders to have input on where access is provided and other measures that are taken to address changes in recreational opportunities. Section 7.3.3 of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) states that the "Parties agree that PacifiCorp may continuously operate the Facilities subject to the ICP and Non-ICP Interim Measures identified in Appendices C and D to this Settlement and generate electricity at the Facilities through December 31, 2019." Power generation is dependent upon peaking flow releases which will not allow for restoration of a more natural flow regime prior to dam removal.	Yes
GP_WI_1006_022-3	All manmade debris in the river channel would be removed, as described in Section 4.0 of the Detailed Plan, which can be found online at: http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies . No vegetation would be removed from the river channel as part of dam removal.	No
GP_WI_1006_022-4	Section 7.0 Reservoir Management Plans (p. 105-123) of the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California (Reclamation 2012b) outlines specific goals and objectives and potential projects (Table 7.1) for revegetation and restoration of formerly inundated reservoir areas. Master Responses RE-6A, C and D: Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_WI_1006_022-5	Master Response WSR-1 Wild & Scenic River Eligibility.	No

GP_EM_1120_1026

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:42:28 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd
Subject: Fwd: Removal of dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> constancemi tchell <constancemi_tchell@comcast.net> 11/20/2011 6:40 PM

>>> >>>

Please stop this insane removal of dams so crucial to the economic viability of the area and to the livelihood of so many people. Salmon are more important than human beings? This is a perfect example of why our country is going downhill so fast.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_1026-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_549

From: jdmitchell@charter.net[SMTP: JDMITCHELL@CHARTER.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:16:08 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wriinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jason Mitchell
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: I would love to see a free flowing Klamath river!!! Bring it back to its natural state. I know hundreds of people that would be fishing this river and tributaries, if it was closer to it's natural state. can you imagine the rafters, boaters, kyaker's? Beyond the enjoyment/money that it would bring to thousands of people, it would be returned to it's natural state.... Not many things in this beautiful world can say that.

Comment Author Mitchell, Jason
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_549-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Jeff Mitchell

Representing Klamath Tribes

Notes: _____

Support all 2 or 3

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

5-15

GP_MF_1019_093

Comment Author Mitchell, Jeff
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_093-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1201_954

From: dmittel@gmail.com[SMTP:DMITTEL@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 5:26:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Don Mittelstaedt
Organization: Cal Trout

Subject: Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: I support full removal of the dam (Alternative #2)

Comment Author Mittelstaedt, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1201_954-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1011_027

From: alden.moffatt@gmail.com[SMTP: ALDEN.MOFFATT@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2011 6:35:08 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Alden Moffatt
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: The Klamath River dams create sewage pits in summer bubbling with algae. We own a third of a mile of river front downstream that would benefit from improved water quality after the dams are removed. Larger fish runs would improve recreation and the economy of downstream communities.

Comment Author Moffatt, Alden
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1011_027-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1126_905

From: moir1010@frontiernet.net [SMTP: MOIR1010@FRONTIERNET.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 24, 2011 10:25:38 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Moir
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Do not remove the dams. They are functioning as designed for all parties. The design of the system is a result of years of planning towards a common goal that benefits the citizens.

Comment Author Moir, Jim
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1126_905-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1224_1168

From: youreyesonlymjm@yahoo.com [SMTP: YOUREYESONLYMJM@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, December 24, 2011 8:38:23 PM

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

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Michael Molamphy

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River

Body: It is best to remove all dams, and allow the natural flow of the Klamath.

Comment Author Molamphy, Michael
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1224_1168-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

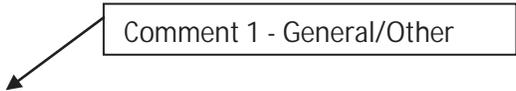
GP_WI_1111_545

 From: jmolino0131@comcast.net [SMTP: JMOLINO0131@COMCAST.NET]
 Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:55:23 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Fishing Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Molinari
 Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Fishing

Comment 1 - General/Other



Body: I have been fishing on the Klamath River for steelhead since 1976. My father and uncle fished the Trinity and Klamath Rivers beginning in the 1950s and 1960s. Based on their inputs and my own experience, the number of fish has significantly declined over this period of time. I feel dams on the Trinity and Klamath were the first major blow, but, over-fishing by both sport fisherman and Native American gillnets, logging, farming (pollution and water flow effect), etc. all have taken a toll. Fortunately, over the years there has been ongoing efforts to control the "catch" and increase the escapement for salmon and steelhead. Even though there are legal circumstances under which you can keep a salmon or steelhead, I practice "catch and release" only for many years now because of my perceived decline in these fisheries. I think it is a must due to the dwindling number of these incredible fish. Unfortunately, I do see more gillnets than ever and it seems commercial gillnetting is now allowed. This practice seems to be taking most of the larger fish. As to the river's health, what ever happened to the sturgeon I used to see in the Klamath. The eels are gone. Spring runs are abysmal. These fish are a valuable part of our ecology and a wonderful resource and I really support any effort to preserve them for future generations. But, I am very skeptical this will happen.

Comment Author Molinari, Jim
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_545-1	EIS/EIR Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, evaluates effects to fisheries under the Proposed Action and alternatives. Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates economic effects of in-river fishing.	No

GP_EM_1116_721

From: Carol Hamilton Monkerud[SMTP:HAMILTON@BAYMOON.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:27:34 AM
To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Alternative 2: Remove four dams and restore the Klamath River now.
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Hello Elizabeth Vasquez and Gordon Leppig,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal



I am writing in support for alternative 2: the removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

Damming the Klamath River has led to a precipitous decline in the native salmon population over the last century and will soon lead to its extinction if this agreeous mistake isn't corrected.

I urge you to remove the dams and restore the river. Let the local Native Americans manage the native salmon runs as they have done successfully for about 8000 years.

Adopt alternative 2 now, before it's too late.

Sincerely,

Carol Monkerud

Comment Author Monkerud, Carol Hamilton
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_721-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1128_935

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)



Name: JIM MORRIS

Organization:

Title: SCOTT VALLEY RAUCHER

Address: 4129 EASTSIDE RD, ETNA CA 96027

Email: jim@bryan-morrisranch.com

Comments:

DEAR MS. VASQUEZ

Comment 2 - General/Other

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COMMENT ON KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL. I STRONGLY DISAPPROVE OF THIS DRASTIC AND VERY EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT. WHAT CONCERNS ME THE MOST IS THAT IF THIS EXPERIMENT FAILS REGULATORS WILL CERTAINLY COME TO THE RELATIVELY PRISTINE SCOTT AND SHASTA RIVERS TO MITIGATE FOR THE DAMAGE IN THE MAIN STEM KLAMATH. IF THIS PROCESS DOES LEAD TO DAM REMOVAL THE SCOTT AND SHASTA RIVER LANDOWNERS MUST BE HELD HARMLESS FOR A DISASTER THAT WAS NOT OF THEIR MAKING. THANK YOU.

SCANNED
[Signature]

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	12
Control No.	1102X127
Folder ID	1190748-1
Date Input & Initials	11/23/2011

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that your comment 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 Morris, Jim
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1128_935-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1128_935-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1116_725

From: michelecrail@hotmail.com[SMTP:MICHELECRAIL@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 10:52:41 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: The Klamath Dams Must Come Down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Michele Moschetti
Organization:

Subject: The Klamath Dams Must Come Down

Body: The Klamath dams must come down. The economy, environment, and many lives will be severely damaged to the point of no repair if the dams are not removed. The fishing industry, the future health of the entire Klamath River ecosystem, every individual with cultural ties (tribal or not) to the Klamath River, as well as any person who disapproves of unnecessary damage to the environment are relying on these dams to be removed to prevent complete devastation to their own existences.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Comment Author Moschetti, Michele
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_725-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1115_685

From: gigimoser@aol.com[SMTP:GIGIMOSER@AOL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 6:59:30 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-Dam the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Becky Moser
Organization:

Subject: Un-Dam the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Humboldt co. is where I was born and raised. Please do this un dam the klamath •The reopening of 420 miles of steelhead habitat and 80 miles of coho habitat.

•Anticipation of an 80% increase in Chinook, resulting in a major increase in commercial, tribal, recreational issues.

•Virtual elimination of the toxic algal and fish diseases in the Klamath.

•Restoration of more natural flows and introduce more gravel important for spawning grounds.

•Restoration of more natural temperature regimes, so that water will warm up faster in spring, and cool down much faster in fall, improving conditions for spawning salmon.

•Fish ladders will not solve the problems with toxic algae, the fish disease, or the temperature.

Comment Author Moser, Becky
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1115_685-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_807

From: Ojai Quarry[SMTP:OJAIQUARRY@VERIZON.NET]

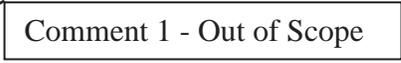
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 12:08:35 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope



I think you do-gooders should be put in jail. You have no common sense at all. The only thing you know is SAVE THE RAT. This country is on the way down the drain. When China takes over this country, do you think they are going to care about the fish? Why don't you people get into the real world, start to worry about the people not the rats.

Larry Mosler

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_807-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1205_961

From: rmueller@farms-usa.com[SMTP: RMUELLER@FARMS-USA.COM]
 Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 7:46:31 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Response -
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Rex Mueller
 Organization:

Subject: Response -

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: the notion of common good, in regards to the rivers, in the northwest.

The overarching intent of dam removal is salmon habitat.

the FAQ's clearly indicate something I would deem unconstitutional in terms of fair use practice.

Here in the midwest we recently dealt with poor river management as the result of congressional over reach.

As I see it, dams built on rivers serve several core concerns, 1st and foremost is seasonal flood control, 2nd agriculture, 3rd in the case of the Klamath and over basins in the North West, electric power generation, and then use of the river for other activities.

The proposal appears to favor a few disparate tribal concerns without concern for the broad portion of society impacted by the removal of dams in the northwest.

I have concerns regarding this subject only as it impacts power generation, and thus impacts electric fees nationwide. Removal of these dams without a MW to MW replacement ready in advance, is a bit like cutting off nose to spite the face.

I have found over the last 40 years, I call myself a common sense conservationist, in the spectre of dam removal without some form of replacement for the energy lost around the Klamath basin is asinine thinking. And clearly is not done with the full faith of the common good.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

I clearly doubt, anyone but fishing and tribal interests concerns will be considered as viable voices in this battle that has been waging since the 1950s.

Comment 3 - KHSA

I would remind those involved, flooding along the Klamath has and does occur on a periodic basis. the economic value of communities along it's course, should have a paramount say in the matter.

Midwest flooding destroyed several communities in the plains states as the result of poor management by the US-Army Corp favoring retention upstream in reservoirs for recreation and irrigation. Holding the amount until it was too late to release for impeding flood control.

Waters must be managed to the key reason they were placed.

the 1930s brought the dams to the North West for flood control, irrigation and power generation(as a by product).

Comment 4 - Hydrology

If these three concerns are not added to the consideration list it will be shameful of the DOI, BLM and other federal agencies as favoring salmon over people.

Comment Author Mueller, Rex
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1205_961-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1205_961-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_WI_1205_961-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1205_961-4	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_EM_1123_911

From: Sotero Muniz[SMTP:SJMUNIZ@CYBERPORT.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 1:44:43 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: blowing up dams on the klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - General/Other



I have rec d Email information that 4 dams on the Klamath River are in threat of being blown up to save the coho salmon. If this is true I would like an address I can write to verify this data and request the agencies in charge of the lands these Dams are on and any expected timetables for these actions,

Thank You Sotero Muniz.

Comment Author Muniz, Sotero
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_911-1	The email address to which you sent this request is the email address to provide comments and questions.	No

GP_EM_1123_910

From: Donna Munsen[SMTP: DMUNSEN@TAMPABAY.RR.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 10:14:21 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd
Subject: Leave the dams alone!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We're on to your Progressive agenda (21) and you will very soon be out of power.
You are shameful excuses for human beings. If anything needs to be destroyed it
is YOU AND YOUR DAMNED AGENDA. So do your damage while you can.
"WE THE PEOPLE" will not allow this to continue!

Comment Author Munsen, Donna
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_910-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_053

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: Joanne Murphy

Organization:

Title:

Address: 4808 Sumac Klamath Falls Ore 97603

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Email:

Comments: I am against the removal of four viable working dams. They provide clean & cheap energy. They have been paid for, they help our farmers and our citizens. There is no proof that removing them will benefit the overall good. There has to be a better solution lets all work together to reach it.

It makes no sense, keep the dams!

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 Murphy, Joanne
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_053-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1116_1132

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:01:39 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: DON'T DESTROY OUR DAMS!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



>>> <Murphs2@aol.com> 11/16/2011 9:28 PM >>>
Please don't destroy four perfectly good, reliable dams in our valley. We need these.

P. D. Murphy, Property Owner
2205 Hilltop Dr. #159
Redding, CA 96002

Murphs2@aol.com (mailto:Murphs2@aol.com)

Comment Author Murphy, P.D.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_1132-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1116_731

From: Murphs2@aol.com[SMTP:MURPHS2@AOL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 10:26:28 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dams in No. California.
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please leave the dams in. We need these in Northern California.

**P. D. Murphy
2205 Hilltop Dr. #159
Redding, CA 96002**

Murphs2@aol.com

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

Comment Author Murphy, P.D.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_731-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1019_051

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: RONALD W. MURPHY

Organization:

Title:

Address: 4808 SUMAC AV. KFOR 97603

Email: Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comments: I DO NOT THINK THE FOUR DAMS SHOULD BE REMOVED ON THE KLAMATH RIVER. I CAN NOT UNDERSTAND

WHY ANYONE WOULD TAKE OUT A DAM THAT WAS BUILT & PAID FOR, ~~ETC.~~ MY UNDERSTANDING IS THE FOUR DAMS ARE STRUCTURELY SOUND & ARE STILL PRODUCING ELEC. I DO THINK FISH LADDERS COULD BE A SOLUTION. I ALSO THINK YOU COULD OPEN UP THE SPILL GATES ON THE FOUR DAMS, LET THE WATER GO DOWN STREAM FOR A YEAR & SEE HOW IT WORKS. I AM OPPOSED TO DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH RIVER.

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 Murphy, Ronald
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_051-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1019_051-2	<p>Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the NEPA purpose and need and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams, described on P. 2-70 in the Draft EIS/EIR, proposes the installation of fish ladders on the dams. The environmental effects of Alternative 4 are analyzed as part of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The spillways of the four dams were not designed to accommodate fish passage; therefore, the alternative proposed in this comment would not meet any of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives of the project and requires no further consideration.</p>	No

GP_EM_1120_804

From: Howard Myers[SMTP:1HMYERS1@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:32:56 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Do not remove the dams!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation

Hello,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a landowner in Del Norte County I am outraged at the prospect of my own government causing such devastation with total disregard for the welfare of the people.

I won't bother to present the arguments against the dam because you already know them and obviously don't care. It isn't like you are protecting a native fish, or anything else. You are doing nothing constructive, only being destructive.

I can only assume you are doing this to further agenda 21 to force people off the land. This is not Europe, this is America. We don't force easily.

All I will say is for you to keep your damn hands off the damn dams.

You are not king and we are not your subjects.

The occupy idiots are occupying the wrong offices.

Howard Myers

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_804-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP_EM_1212_1199

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:33:48 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Do not remove the dams!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Howard Myers <1hmyers1@comcast.net> 11/20/2011 5:32 AM >>>
Mr. Gordon Leppig
c/o California Department of Fish and Game

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Gordon,

As a landowner in Del Norte County I am outraged at the prospect of my own government causing such devastation with total disregard for the welfare of the people.

I won't bother to present the arguments against the dam because you already know them and obviously don't care. It isn't like you are protecting a native fish, or anything else. You are doing nothing constructive, only being destructive.

I can only assume you are doing this to further agenda 21 to force people off the land. This is not Europe, this is America. We don't force easily.

All I will say is for you to keep your damn hands off the damn dams.

You are not king and we are not your subjects.

The occupy idiots are occupying the wrong offices.

Howard Myers

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1199-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_202

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: Melissa Starr Myers

Organization: Human

Title: Mother, Daughter

Address: Hwy 169 Yurok Res.

Email: WIRT Hupa CA 95546

Comments:

Healthy Indians = Clean Water

Dear Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez,

← Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am a Yurok woman that lives along the Klamath Trinity River, I live by means of fishing + hunting. The river is most important to me because it's all we have, there are ~~are~~ very few jobs and no power poles to bring us electricity. So therefore we fish to survive.

I know personally the impact of our low water level and the toxic algae that grows well w/ warm water. Please hear our plea to UNDam the Klamath.

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 Myers, Melissa Star
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_202-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. CAROLINE NASH: My name is Caroline Nash, N-a-s-h.

I would like to thank you for all sticking
around to hear me talk, we could all be home, eating
dinner.

But I would like to talk today just about what

Comment 1 - KBRA

-- the question has been asked, what is restoration, what
would restoration mean for this? And I think that's a
valid question, I think the word gets thrown around a lot
without actually addressing what it means.

And in terms of this agreement and in terms of
this settlement, as it is, it is a draft. That's been
stated before and I think that needs to really be
stressed. It's not perfect, it's not the be-all, end-all.
It's definitely an important step.

And as someone said earlier, no action means
crisis, and I strongly believe that, too.

And I think what we need to look at in this
form of restoration is that restoration goes beyond
fisheries, restoration goes beyond fish populations,
restoration of the river extends to the entire watershed
that the river drains, and all of us live in the

watershed, all of us thrive on this watershed and make our livings in this watershed, and it's in all of our best interests to preserve the natural function of it.

I got my degree in western water resources and have studied the water cycle and soil science and a lot of the different sciences involved in watersheds. And as ranchers, as farmers, and as people who are involved with fisheries, everybody knows this already: You guys are the ultimate in land conservation, ultimate in knowing the

Comment 2 - Approves of Dam Removal

land, and this restoration agreement, the removal of the dams, the partial removal of the dams and the associated KBRA is going to restore not only the fisheries but it's going to improve the overall functioning of the ecosystem, and I think that's in all of our best interests.

I firmly believe that a healthy functioning ecosystem is tied intrinsically to a healthy functioning community and economy.

The region that we live in has incredible natural history, an immense amount of richness, and I think that if we allow the river to degrade any further, we allow the natural resources on which we made this living, we have made this economy, to degrade even further, we are going to be in a serious crisis.

So I think that the best option for us is to

move away from the status quo, to try something different,
and to do it as a community, to do it with all interests
in mind, because we can't pitch fisheries against farming
against ranching: We need everything in this basin, we
need to all co-exist, and it is possible, and it is
possible if we stop doing it as a mutually exclusive
argument and start looking for solutions, and I believe
that the KBRA and the agreement, as it stands, will not
necessarily (inaudible) the first step towards that,
towards what we all need for this basin to thrive
economically, ecologically, and for future generations to
be able to enjoy it and to enjoy the lifestyle we and
generations before us had.

Thank you.

Comment Author Nash, Caroline
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_164-1	<p>In the context of the KBRA, restoration primarily means restoration of fisheries habitat. As described in Section 2.4.3.9 of the EIS/EIR, restoration activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodplain rehabilitation work includes activities to improve or restore connections between channels and floodplains to create and maintain off-channel habitat accessible to overwintering juvenile salmonids. Floodplain rehabilitation could include activities such as riparian planting and understory thinning, to facilitate the development of mature riparian stands that would provide shading and large and small wood to stream channels and floodplains; wetland restoration; and levee setback or dike removal to reconnect floodplain hydrology. • Large woody debris placement could include both mobile wood and complex structures and could be used to create off-channel habitat or provide cover in pools. • Correction of fish passage issues could include culvert upgrades or replacement to meet current fish passage standards and correction of other fish blockages to provide access to new or historic habitats. • Cattle exclusion typically includes the construction of fencing to prevent cattle from trampling stream banks, which allows riparian vegetation to grow. Cattle exclusion is often conducted in conjunction with riparian planting. • Mechanical thinning and prescribed burning are used to mimic some of the functions and characteristics historically provided by a natural fire regime. Thinning and prescribed burning reduce the potential for more catastrophic fires and the erosion that often follows. • Purchases of conservation easements and land from willing sellers allow for more direct land management for habitat enhancement purposes. • Decommissioning of roads could reduce road densities in areas with a high potential for failure and could stabilize slopes. Road failures can be a major source of chronic sediment inputs into stream systems. • Gravel augmentation involves the direct placement of spawning-size gravel into the stream channel. Gravel augmentation could increase spawning habitat in systems by increasing the amount of area with suitable substrate. 	No

Comment Author Nash, Caroline
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the above activities would also reduce fine sediment inputs into stream systems. Treatment of fine sediment sources could include a broad array of actions including management of stormwater runoff from roads and other developed areas, agricultural and forestry management practices, and other specific actions depending on the sources of fine sediments.	
GP_MC_1018_164-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement

Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Caroline Nash

Representing self

Notes: Dana if moved to the Klamath River would do more than restore fisheries - it would restore the first step in restoring an entire watershed + improve quality of life for all residents there.

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

GP_MF_1019_091

Comment 1 - General/Other Comment

Comment Author Nash, Caroline
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_091-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_831

From: Shirley Nathan[SMTP:SHIRLDN@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:05:56 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Removal of Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I strongly object to the removal of dams on the Upper Klamath River and urge you to reconsider this proposal!

Sincerely,

Shirley Nathan

Comment Author Nathan, Shirley
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_831-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1125_931

Duplicate of GP_LT_1118_796

11-11-2011

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 6,000 living wage jobs. We have never fully recovered and are still dependent on timber harvest subsidies 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 energy.
- Loss 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NOV 23 2011
52 ✓ 11/28

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.



We have a law passed in the 1950s signed by Oregon & Calif. legislators & both governors & passed by the the US Congress & signed by the President - called the "Four at the Klamath River Basin" - We also have laws in the United States Constitution that protect up...

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

SCANNED

Comment Author Naylor, T.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 25, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_LT_1118_796. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_LT_1118_796. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_LT_1118_796 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1125_931-1	The Proposed Action analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR does not change the Klamath Basin Compact. To ensure the Compact was given full consideration the Klamath Basin Compact Commission is a Cooperating Agency on the Draft EIS/EIR (see Table 1-2). Also, Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights, considers how the Klamath Basin Compact relates to the Proposed Action and water supply and water rights, Section 3.8.2.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the Compact as it relates to interstate water allocation, and Section 3.14, Land Use considers the Compact as it relates to land use, agricultural, and forest resources.	No

GP_EM_1123_913

From: Joel Nazara[SMTP:PALUKA7@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 3:05:37 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Good for all
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope



If any man does a thing for the benefit of all, he will be blessed.

If any man does a thing for the benefit of himself by bringing harm to the all, he brings destruction upon himself.

THE WORD OF GOD

Comment Author Nazara, Joel
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_913-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_EM_1107_385

From: wneander@gmail.com[SMTP: WNEANDER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 9:42:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Project Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Wendy Neander
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Project

Body: Please let it be known that I support the Klamath Dam removal project. Given the precarious state of wildlife in today's world we need to make every effort possible to restore habitats in order to support and maintain ecological balance. The dam removal will restore 420 miles of much needed Salmonid habitat. Alternative 2 the full removal of all four dams is the best option for restoring the Klamath River.

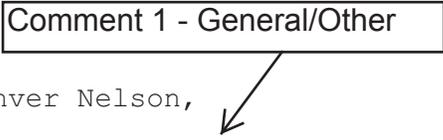
Comment Author Neander, Wendy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1107_385-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1026_367

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

Comment 1 - General/Other



MR. NELSON: Hello. My name is Denver Nelson,
N-e-l-s-o-n. I have been coming to these meetings now
for about 30 years. And I remember the first Bureau of
Reclamation meeting I went to. I think, many of the
people -- none of you were there. And I think many of
the Bureau of Reclamation people were interested in
building more dams.

And my concern at that time was there was a
proposed Ah Pah Dam, which was going to divert most of
the Klamath River water to the Central Valley. And I
think it's weird -- obviously, I don't think any of you
are here to try and put the Ah Pah Dam in. In fact, I
think everybody here agrees that we should take out some
dams and improve the state of the Klamath River.

And I think it's worth sort of stepping back and
looking at where we have come, that -- it's sort of like
I always use the analogy of a battleship. At the time,
the battleship was headed in a particular direction,
which is pretty much opposite of the direction we're
heading in now, and now there still are some
similarities. The room is still full of experts telling
everybody how we should accomplish what it is we are
accomplishing.

But I think it's worth keeping in mind that the
battleship has turned, and I would like to encourage you
all to keep the battleship going the way it is now.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_367-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1026_249

From: Rachel Neumann[SMTP:RACHELBNEUMANN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 1:05:38 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Please pass Klamath Dam Removal Alternative 2:full removal of all 4 dams combined with restoration
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Mr. Gordon Leppig and Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez,

Because healthy fish help create a healthy ecosystem for all, because my family and I treasure the lower Klamath and Salmon tributary as one of the most beautiful places on earth, because removing the dams will help ensure salmon survival, a clean river, and economic sustainability for river communities, I strongly urge you to pass and implement Alternative 2: Full removal of all 4 dams combined with restoration.

Most sincerely,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Rachel Neumann
806 Vincente Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94707

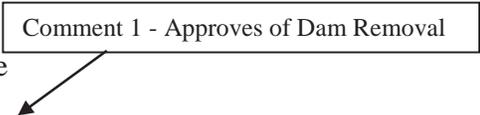
Comment Author Neumann, Rachel
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1026_249-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1027_246

From: yeshi neumann[SMTP:YESHINEUMANN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2011 9:24:18 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: Sue Terence
Subject: Please remove klamath river dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Dept of Interior people

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Please remove all 4 dams and combine with restoration of our beloved klamath river
We need our salmon to survive, toxix algae is no good for anyone, we want to be able to fish and
swim in the Klamath again and we want economic sustainability for river communities.

Thank you for listening to our plea
Yeshi Neumann

--

Yeshi Neumann, Certified Nurse Midwife, MPH MA IBCLC
www.mindfulfamilycircles.com

Conscious Grandmothering Workshop
Esalen Institute, June 2012

Comment Author Neumann, Yeshi
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1027_246-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_563

From: dougng@pacbell.net [SMTP: DOUGNG@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:32:26 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Dams!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Douglas Ng
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Remove the Dams!

Body: I support Steelhead Salmon and Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal. Please remove the dams!

Comment Author Ng, Douglas
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_563-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_0927_009

From: wranglerdani@gmail.com[SMTP:WRANGLERDANI@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 11:22:12 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Don't remove the dam!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dani Nichols
Organization:

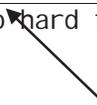
Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal



Subject: Don't remove the dam!

Body: Dam removal will harm the local farmers and other businesses. Do not harm those who have worked so hard to create livelihoods, simply for an unproven ideology.

Comment 2 - Economics



Comment Author Nichols, Dani
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date September, 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0927_009-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_0927_009-2	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP_WI_1115_676

From: ktree4@yahoo.com[SMTP: KTREE4@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 5:29:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri nkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: karen nichols
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Restoration EIS/EIR

Body: Hello,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I wish to support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributary streams.

In addition, restoration of salmon, other water dependent species, and habitat on the rivers, surrounding wetlands, and entire watersheds of the Klamath, Trinity, Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 2 - Fish

In addition, please act on the health and well being of salmon, trout, amphibians, and other life by having the National Marine Fisheries Service determine the flow of water during the dry summer season months and acting on their recommendations.

Sincerely,

Karen Nichols

Comment Author Nichols, Karen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1115_676-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1115_676-2	<p>Table 3.3-4 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the minimum flows below Iron Gate Dam and lake elevations for Upper Klamath Lake from the 2010 Biological Opinion. As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J. C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009).</p> <p>The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and Coho Salmon in the long term. The fact that Coho and Chinook salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations.</p> <p>Minimum flows for fish are also expected to be a result of future Biological Opinions by NOAA Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to Section 7, of the Federal Endangered Species Act. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service) issued a biological opinion to Reclamation requiring releases from Reclamation's Klamath Project to produce specified rates of flow for the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam, based on the habitat needs of coho salmon (NOAA Fisheries Service 2010, Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.2, p. 2-17). Implementation of the NOAA Fisheries Service 2010 Biological Opinion mandatory flows are a reasonably foreseeable future action associated with Reclamation's Klamath Project (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1, p. 3.2-35). Target flow rates in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam vary by month, and are dependent in part on the amount of water entering Upper Klamath Lake. Reclamation and PacifiCorps are required to meet these flow requirements. PacifiCorp currently coordinates with Reclamation to meet ramp rates in the NOAA Fisheries Service biological opinion on Reclamation's Klamath Project (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.2, p. 2-17).</p>	No

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

MR. ROGER NICHOLSON: Thank you for the
opportunity to comment.

My name is Roger Nicholson,

N-i-c-h-o-l-s-o-n. I'm from an agricultural family
that's been in the county since the 1890s.

Just a few brief comments. The Department of
the Interior recently issued your draft Environment
Impact Statement that proposes the demolition of
these four dams.

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Yet, by even your own estimates there's 20
million and some of the governmental estimates,
there's much more than that, cubic yards of silt and
debris behind these dams.

I see nowhere in the process that you suggest
doing anything with it, except letting it just wash
down the river.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

We can find no mention whatsoever of the
sediment accumulation above Keno Dam in this report.

It appears our government regulations have
two standards. One standard holds private citizens
to a standard that severely restricts or virtually

Comment 3 - Other/General

bars their activities in or near the water bodies.

That, then, holds private citizen really responsible

for their actions.

The other standard allows the government

entities to do pretty much whatever you wish, as long

as it is in your political correct view, and

eliminates all other view points on that. This dam

simply ignores -- chooses to ignore the potential

liabilities and attempts to absolve all government

parties of legal responsibility.

Comment 4 - Sediment Transport

How can we justify dumping the equivalent of

two million dollar truck loads of sediment into the

Klamath River to expedite the politically correct

hydroelectric dams.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

In closing, I would have to say I'm very much

opposed to the removal of the dams and the KBRA. I

Comment 6 - KBRA

lead a group of some 200,000 acres of variegated land

that were excluded, disallowed from being part of the

KBRA and has become very obvious we weren't the only

ones.

If you look at this room, public forum, you

would simply find the general public was not allowed

to be part of that process, otherwise we never would

have got it. Thank you.

Comment Author Nicholson, Roger
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_145-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-2	Keno Dam will not be removed as part of the proposed action. No additional sediment investigation was performed in this reservoir because the sediment stored behind Keno Dam will remain in place.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-4	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. The purpose of the NEPA and CEQA environmental review process is to disclose to decision makers and the public the significant environmental effects of a proposed action or project and the manner in which those significant effects can be avoided or minimized (40 CFR Section 1502.1; Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002). This 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.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP_EM_1116_729

 From: Andree Nippe[SMTP:ANDREEN3@LIVE.COM]
 Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:06:39 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: KLAMATH RIVER DAMS
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

To Whom It May Concern:

REASONS FOR THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS [4] MUST BE SAVED! DO NOT DESTROY THEM, NOW OR EVER!

Dams must be saved to:

- Save the salmon and all the fish
- Save ESA listed eagles and their habitat in the Tulelake Refuge, which will be devoid of water.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Other reasons:

- An estimated 22 million cubic yards of toxic sediment will sludge its way down the Klamath River destroying salmon runs, mucking up the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for 100 years.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

- Real science now proves original statements are **fraudulent**

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

- The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough for 70,000 homes and businesses AND has potential to produce enough to power 150,000 — How will it be replaced? This is a true green electricity.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

- There are alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams BUT the **federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.**

Comment 4 - Hydrology

- The settlement agreement does not appear to provide any assurances that the irrigation water inside or outside the Klamath Project will be delivered.

- Additional in-stream flows for the Klamath River will put 30,000 acre feet of irrigation water diverted to the Rogue Valley in Oregon AT RISK!

- Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, besides cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION.

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

– A total of \$385 million would support implementation of the water deal – things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water, \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management. The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects.

Comment 5 - ITAs

--The Klamath tribe would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. This tells me that they don't expect the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is, and they also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

Sincerely,

Andrée Nippe
Redding, CA 96003

Comment Author Nippe, Andree
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_729-1	As described in Section 3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the dams have been shown to be detrimental to salmon. Removal of the dams would be beneficial. Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR explains that the dams do not provide water to the Tule Lake Refuge. Removal of the dams would not affect the refuge. See also N/CP-14 regarding future management of the refuges proposed in the KBRA.	No
GP_EM_1116_729-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_EM_1116_729-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1116_729-4	The main water bodies that store water for agricultural use in the Klamath Basin are Upper Klamath Lake, a natural lake now controlled by Link River Dam; the Lost River; and the Klamath River from the Keno Impoundment. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage (Greimann 2011). Neither Link River nor Keno Dams are being considered for removal. As a result, the removal of the Four Facilities will not negatively affect the water supply for Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the KBRA as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3. Water supply and water rights effects of the KBRA are analyzed on p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24. As discussed on p. 3.8-18, a primary purpose of the KBRA is to increase water supply reliability. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions. 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."	No

Comment Author Nippe, Andree
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_729-5	<p>Under KBRA Section 34.1, a petition for the Klamath Tribes' Interim Fishing Site is intended to be filed within three months of the Effective Date. The interim fishing site would provide that Chinook salmon fishing in this reach of the river would be open to the Klamath Tribes each salmon season immediately after the hatchery at Iron Gate Dam achieves egg take goals. The Klamath Tribes negotiated this section to allow the Tribe to start harvesting fish for ceremonial purposes immediately following approval of the Agreement and prior to dam removal and the start of restoration activities.</p> <p>Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.12.3.1 describes the positive effects dam removal and establishment of an interim fishing site between Iron Gate Dam and the I-5 Bridge and implementation of the KBRA will have on the Klamath Tribes and the fishery.</p> <p>As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 (p. 3.3-95 to 3.3-96), under the Proposed Action, removal of the Four Facilities would allow fall-run Chinook salmon to gain access to the upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. The access would expand the Chinook salmon's current habitat to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River, upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). This would be a potential increase in access to 49 significant tributaries in the Upper Klamath Basin, comprising 420 miles of additional potentially productive habitat (U.S. Department of the Interior [DOI] 2007), including access to groundwater areas resistant to climate change (Hamilton et al. 2011).</p> <p>Poor water quality (e.g., severe hypoxia, temperatures exceeding 25°C, high pH) in the reach from Keno Dam to Link Dam might prevent fish passage at any time from late June through mid-November (Sullivan et al. 2009; USGS 2010; both as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011). However, evidence indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is presently suitable to support Chinook salmon for at least the October through May period (Maule et al. 2009). Summer poor water quality conditions, may necessitate seasonal trap and haul around Keno Impoundment for some life stages of Chinook until Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation improve water quality. This is consistent with the fish way prescriptions of DOI and U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007).</p>	No

GP_WI_1121_853

 From: Jesusweptanamericanstory@gmail.com [SMTP: JESUSWEPTANAMERICANSTORY@GMAIL.COM]
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:32:19 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Billie Nix
 Organization: <http://jesusweptanamericanstory.blogspot.com/>

Subject: Dam removal

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
--

Body: Please DO NOT remove our dams

There is NO good reason to destroy these strategic, economically sound dams.

The science is flawed that supports removal. Removal will not save the fish.

80% of the local population has voted against removal. They're interests should be heard.

One dam in S. Oregon recently removed is DAMAGING THE FISH AND HABITAT!
 The environmental consequences of removal is more damaging than leaving them alone.

HYDRO ELECTRICITY..our cleanest, cheapest, best renewable resource....we need the dams.

Speaking as people with Native American ancestry, we believe it is time that we all have the same rules and rights. A majority of citizens have spoken against removal. The removal of these dams cannot and will not make the Karuk or any tribe 'whole' again. History is history. The 21st century needs the dams.

Thank you,
 Billie Nix
 Danny Milich
 12114 Ponderosa St.
 Hornbrook, Ca. 96044
<http://jesusweptanamericanstory.blogspot.com/>

Comment Author Nix, Billie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_853-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.	No

GP_WI_1112_588

From: npcl2004@yahoo.com[SMTP: NPCL2004@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 12:27:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: steel head salmon
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Noel
Organization:

Subject: steel head salmon

Body: let's do everything to ensure prolific availability of salmon fish for all times.

← Comment 1 - General/Other

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_588-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

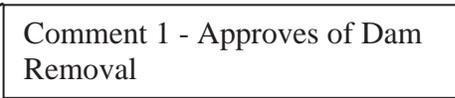
GP_WI_1121_852

From: redwoodpost@suddenlink.net [SMTP: REDWOODPOST@SUDDENLINK.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:15:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cynthia Noel
Organization: RRAS

Subject: Dams on the Klamath

Body: Please remove the dams on the Klamath!
Thank you



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Comment Author Noel, Cynthia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_852-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_829

From: Norma[SMTP:NJARTENO@ATT.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 6:59:50 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: THE DAMS
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

What an idiotic move this is!!!

GOTTA GET RID OF THE FOLKS WHO ARE BEHIND THIS. ITS THE ULTIMATE "DESTROY AMERICA" Lets see it for what it is!

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_829-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Recode.	No

GP_MC_1019_175

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

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CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. KIRK OAKES: Kirk Oakes, O-a-k-e-s.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Having read the report as much as I could, Iwas very, very supportive of where you are going with theselections to take out all of the dams and restore thebasin to the way it was ninety, a hundred years ago.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

I had some very serious concerns originally,going back a year and a half or so, to removal of the damsor whether or not there would be heavy metal contaminationin the sediment; that was a primary concern of mine.I did sufficient research, talked to some ofthe gentlemen in your department, and was put at ease thatwe are not going to have issues like mercury contaminationand things of that nature.

So I do believe that that's been discussed and,

at least to my satisfaction, that's not going to be an

issue.

Comment 3 - Fish

I was very concerned by the fact that, um,there is no way to mitigate the fact that we are going tohave some kill-off after the dams are removed,particularly the low levels of dissolved oxygen. That's

going to have an impact. I was very heartened by the fact that you have taken that into account and seem to have plans in place to deal with the fact that no matter what we do, we are going to have a kill-off, it's going to occur, and that may prove to be a public relations issue, used out of context, but --

So you stepped forward, um, identified the kinds of issues that we are going to have, and it looks like you've done that very straightforwardly and very fairly, and you've put together some -- some plans to address those issues.

So I was very pleased with what I read so far -- still studying because there's a lot of information there -- but the fact of the matter is that I would stand in favor of removing all of the dams, and based on some of the impact studies that you have done, I think we are well prepared for that.

Thanks.

Comment Author Oakes, Kirk
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_175-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_175-2	Master Response WQ-1 B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_MC_1019_175-3	We thank you for input for the Secretarial Determination for the removal of four dams on the Klamath River. It is important to note that fish kills have also occurred in the past, and are likely to occur in the future if the dams are left in since the dams create conditions that perpetuate parasites and diseases that cause fish mortality (Section 3.3.4.3). 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.	No

GP_EM_1120_818

From: Dale300@aol.com[SMTP:DALE300@AOL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:03:19 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: RE: Kalamath River Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal



It is sad that you don't respect our American history and against individualism and wanting in the end result by destroying the dams in N. California and Oregon etc. so you can hasten us into this horrendous Agenda 21. If you go along with this, we know where your heart is and that you want no more private ownership of lands everywhere. Don't pretend it is for the environment because what you are doing is destroying the environment and will cause flooding etc. I feel it is a sham that you are pulling this over on us and we are going to spread the word far and wide what is taking place. I beg you as an American please reverse your thinking. If you do, I would whole heartedly thank you!!!!

Dale Oakley, Knoxville, TN

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_818-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP_EM_1119_777

From: Beth Oehlert[SMTP:BETH@BETHOEHLERT.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 12:06:34 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule
To whom it May Concern,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I was a guest of a rancher in Yreka in Siskiyou county last month. I came up from the Bay Area because I was concerned with what I was hearing. After spending a weekend up there and hearing from the community I am amazed that the government would even consider blowing up some dams that provide affordable water and power to thousands of customers in the area and Oregon. It isn't about the salmon at all because there are fisheries that are producing thousands of salmon. It's about the rights of property owners. Why is our government thinking about taking down these dams to the peril of the community? The spotted owl destroyed the timber industry, the smelt destroyed the agricultural business in central California and now we have the Coho Salmon that are destroying the agriculture and livelihoods of these wonderful people who are the true conservationists and caretakers of the rural lands. Please, please give these people a chance. This is not fair and seems so unbelievable that I can't believe we have to fight this. I am really afraid for our country if this happens because this is the template for other rural areas.

If this really IS about the Coho salmon, then the agency needs to investigate and study the alternative plan presented by the residents of Siskiyou county that would be less costly so that the salmon can proliferate.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Oehlert
Montara, CA 94037

Comment Author Oehlert, Elizabeth
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_777-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response AQU-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_EM_1119_777-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP_MF_1025_240



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) Chet Ogan

Representing myself

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Notes: FOR DAM REMOVAL ACT 2

Comment 2 - Proposed Project/Action

2 For ^{the purpose} Restoration functional restoration of the
ecosystem using best management practices
and adaptive management.

3 Concerns about water allocations

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

25

Comment Author Ogan, Chet
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_240-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1025_240-2	The Proposed Action incorporates best management practices whenever possible, to reduce or avoid adverse environmental effects. Adaptive management will also be incorporated, when necessary, to ensure long-term restoration of salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1026_329

*Erica Terrence
Chet Ogan*

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:

Comment 2 - Hydrology

3. ~~There~~ have concerns about long-term ^{good quality} water allocations in light of global climate change.
4. Provide functional restoration of the Shasta and Scott Rivers

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

I will be commenting on the DEIR/DEIS.

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

(Please print legibly)

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Name: Chet Ogan

Organization: Individual - myself

Title: Retired Wildlife biologist

Address: 811 10th ST EUREKA CA 95501

Email: ogan@sbaglobal.net

Comments: 1. Remove the dams Alt 2 or 3

2. Restore the function of the ecosystem using best management practices and adaptive mgmt.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_329-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1026_329-2	The KBRA includes a Climate Change Evaluation to determine how climate change could affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin. The findings could trigger a re-negotiation of the KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1026_329-3	Actions on the Scott and Shasta Rivers are not part of the Proposed Action.	No

GP_WI_1112_586

From: lmo@efn.org[SMTP: LMO@EFN.ORG]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 12:54:02 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wri.kledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laura M. Ohanian
Organization:

Subject: Remove Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2, FULL dam removal. We need to increase the autumn Chinook runs, alleviate the massive blooms of toxic algae that occur now, and create more jobs -- it's a win-win-win proposal for the area.

Comment Author Ohanian, Laura
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_586-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1116_708

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

152 *11/16 my*

Dam removal on the Klamath River:

Comment 1 - KBRA

10 Nov. 2011

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

The process that took place with the project Irrigators, Tribes, and some fishing men from the coast, to come up with KBRA was unconstitutional as it was done behind closed doors and the general public did not have a chance to vote on the issue.
The only people that benefit from this is the project Irrigators who will get cheaper power rates, the tribe will get 90,000 acres of timbered land paid for by tax payers and there is the fishing industry that is hoping that more salmon will come into the rivers.

With all the sediment going down the river and lodging in the gravel, all the way to the coast the spawning beds will be ruined for years and the salmon will not have a place to lay their eggs.

In the mean time all the rest of the population ends up paying for the removal of the dams. There is no gain for those rate payers and the dollar value loss of the property around those dams is not even figured in the cost of removal. The property around the dams will be worthless. So, is the Government prepared to buy the property that will be affected? Is it worth the loss of power providing dams just to satisfy the want of Indians, fishermen and a few Irrigators?

Comment 3 - Real Estate

I did not have a choice and I am already paying more money on my power bill to pay for the removal of the dams. The Constitution states that all citizens are to be treated equally. Making rate payers pay for the removal of the dams to satisfy the three groups that will gain is not being treated equally.

We the citizens of Oregon and of this great country of America send representatives to Washington DC to protect our Constitutional Rights. We depend on those representatives to treat all citizens on an equal basis. Removing dams to satisfy a group of three and making the rest of the population pay for the removal is not giving equal representation from our politicians we sent to Washington.

I would like to hear from you and read how you can justify backing the dam removal.

Your Constituent
Gordon W. Ohman
Gordon W. Ohman
3610 Pine Grove Rd.
Klamath Falls, Or 97603
ph 541-882-6803

PRJ-13-00
12
1153134
11/16/2011

Comment Author Ohman, Gordon
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1116_708-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1116_708-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_LT_1116_708-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. Relicensing of the dams would result in costs to ratepayers as well. The economic reality of implementing fishways and meeting Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Certification at the Four Facilities, combined with the prospect of an annual loss of power revenue and the protection of prudent and reasonable utility rates for its customers, encouraged PacifiCorp to enter into collaborative discussions with other basin stakeholders to identify ways to improve basin fisheries while limiting liabilities to PacifiCorp ratepayers. PacifiCorp recognized that the terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) "provide significant benefits to PacifiCorp's customers" (quote from the California Public Utilities Commission [PUC] hearing, February 2011). The cost cap protects ratepayers from the uncertain costs of relicensing, litigation, decommissioning, and removal that customers may be responsible for absent the KHSA. Among the benefits of the KHSA, PacifiCorp recognized "cost protection regarding dam removal cost, liability associated with dam removal, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing costs, and possible litigation due to controversies in the Klamath Basin region regarding the operation of the dams as benefits of the KHSA" (quote from the California PUC hearing, February 2011).	No

GP_MC_1026_317

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

MS. OLDFATHER: Felicia Oldfather, F-e-l-i-c-i-a
O-l-d-f-a-t-h-e-r. I'm speaking for myself. I'm a
resident of Humboldt County since 1972 and a former
member of the North Coast Environmental Center Board and
the domestic partner of a commercial salmon fisherman.

When I first heard about the KBRA process and
the other things going on, I was pretty cynical because I
had watched these water wars going on. And then,
gradually, I came to realize that a real serious effort
was going on from farmers, fishermen, and tribes to try
to actually get out of the dead end of lawsuits and
contentious things that, you know, came to some
agreement, but nothing really changed very much. And
they worked through many, many complex issues.

I'm supporting Alternative D -- excuse me --

Comment 1 - Approves
of Dam Removal

Alternative 2. I don't think this is a perfect solution.
It doesn't solve the problems of the Trinity River, the
Shasta River, the Scott River, the Upper Klamath Basin,
or a lot of other things, but it will provide more water
for the refuges. It will provide more security for the
farmers. It will provide a great deal more fish for the
river and a great deal more healthy water system.

And I am extremely grateful to the people who

gave their time and energy over the years to work on both these Agreements, and I hope, in my lifetime, to see the dams come out. Thank you.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_317-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_736

From: senchoo@sisqtel.net [SMTP: SENCHOO@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 11:15:43 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ken Oliver
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Body: Leave the Dams as they are! I believe that not enough consideration on the Shasta tribes proposal for mitigation, by putting a fish passage tunnel in. Not enough study on the effects of silt and debris behind the dams and what it will do!

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

Comment Author Oliver, Ken
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_736-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1117_736-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_WI_1117_736-3	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>There is expected to be a significant amount of woody debris behind the dams as well. However, the woody debris would have a positive habitat effect by supply wood to the main channel and creating fish habitat. There is extensive monitoring of the downstream channel that will identify any negative consequences of the woody debris, such as snagging of woody debris on bridge piers. Appropriate measures will be taken by the DRE to avoid any significant flooding impacts associated with woody debris.</p>	No

GP_EM_1212_1031

 From: Dick Olson[SMTP:FISHINGFOOL.OLSON@GMAIL.COM]
 Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 7:09:31 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Klamath Dams DEIS
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Addressed to

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative #2 (preferred alternative) - Full facilities (dam) removal and implements the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)

- The Klamath Agreements are good for family farmers and ranchers and represent a locally devised plan.

- 80% of the Pacific flyway's migratory waterfowl stop in the Klamath basin. It is one of the premier waterfowl hunting locations in North America. The Klamath Agreements will help water conditions in the refuges, improve habitat and enhance hunting opportunities.

- The Klamath Agreements will improve the salmon and steelhead fishery.

- The Klamath Agreements will help a teetering commercial fishing industry and coastal towns because they will increase salmon and steelhead runs.

- According to the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing infuses \$23 million annually into the Klamath County economy. The Klamath Agreements will enhance this while providing greater security for farmers!

- Millions of tax dollars have gone to farmers, ranchers, tribes and commercial fisherman because of drought and disaster assistance. The approach of The Klamath Agreements will save taxpayers money and improve water distribution for all.

- The agreements are good for people, fish and wildlife and are fiscally responsible compared to the costs of continued conflict in the basin.

Thanks for helping and being a part of this historic effort!

Richard Olson, Central Oregon Flyfishers -- Past President Bend, Oregon

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1031-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1115_684

From: Jon Olson[SMTP:JONOLSONENGINEER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 7:46:30 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal and Environmental report
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear sir,

Comment 1 - NEPA



Please do not consider the piecemeal approach to environmental impacts that has been taken with the various documents surrounding the planned removal of the Klamath Dams. Please keep the dams in place. A complete EIR that includes all aspects, especially economic, must be considered.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Jon Olson
201 wheeler lane
Crescent City CA 95531

Comment 3 - NEPA



Comment Author Olson, Jon
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1115_684-1	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR was developed to analyze the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) and alternatives to the KHSAs, and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as a connected action. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the EIS/EIR based on the review of the best available information at the time of the issuance of the Notice of Intent (NOI), as well as, new information developed to support the Secretarial Determination process. Mitigation is proposed for all impacts determined to be significant.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that the KHSAs and KBRA do not solve all water quality issues in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-26 KHSAs and KBRA Settlement Parties.</p>	No
GP_EM_1115_684-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1115_684-3	The Draft EIS/EIR includes a socioeconomic analysis in Section 3.15.	No

GP_WI_1116_724

From: iriej@hotmai.l.com[SMTP: IRI EJEN@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:13:49 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jennifer Ortega
Organization:

Subject: Support dam removal

Body: As a fisheries major from Humboldt State University and former biologist for NMFS I am in support of the dams being removed. I will never forget the pictures of massive fish kills due to increase water temperature. These situations are preventable. Step one is to remove the dams.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Comment Author Ortega, Jennifer
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_724-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1018_082

Elizabeth Vasquez MP150
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95501

October 18, 2011

RE: Draft EIS/EIR -Klamath River dam removal

%Dennis Lynch
Program Manager
Klamath Secretarial Determination

To whom it may concern

Having farmed in Klamath County, OR and Modoc County, Tulelake, CA for 65 years, I am dismayed after reading the recently published EXECUTIVE SUMMARY on removal of our dams. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS/EIR) appears to be a job creator for the radical environmentalist movement and will be a disaster for farmers in the Basin. The major cost of removal would be borne by power users and tax payers of the Upper Klamath Basin

6 years on Oregon DEIR Policy Committee

Comment 1 - Economics

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Logic is against dam removal in general and John Boyle Dam in particular especially as according to your own draft the total production of clean hydro-power can generate 75% of the total power generated on the river. The fish ladder on the John Boyle is designed for trophy sized rainbow trout and possibly salmon in the future.

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

All 50 Oregon's adjudication of the waters of Upper Klamath Basin with it's many beneficial uses must be protected under the Klamath River Compact before Oregon's dam is removed.

PLEASE, KEEP THE JOHN BOYLE DAM.

Sincerely,



James R. Ottoman
3910 Mazama Drive
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_082-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1018_082-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1018_082-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1018_082-4	<p>(A) Oregon's adjudication of the waters of the Upper Klamath Basin is based on Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapter 539 for water uses that were begun prior to February 24, 1909 or for water use on federal reservations. The Klamath Basin Compact was ratified in 1957 and is codified in the statutes under ORS 542.620. The Compact pertains to water uses that were permitted after its effective date. 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.</p> <p>(B) The water right for the J.C. Boyle Project enjoys a priority date of April 17, 1951. This right is subordinated to other water rights in the Klamath basin by the following condition: "The water right granted under this license shall be subject and subsequent in point of right of use to any prior appropriation of the waters of the Klamath River or its tributaries, and to any permits granted by the State Engineer of Oregon, or his successor having jurisdiction in the matter, to the use of the waters of the Klamath River and its tributaries for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes on or after April 17, 1951."</p> <p>(C) Therefore, extending the hydroelectric license for this project or canceling the license will not affect either junior or senior water rights holders in the basin.</p> <p>(D) 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</p>	No

GP_MC_1018_113

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM OTTOMAN: Thank you. My name is James R. Ottoman.

I want to thank -- I'm a retired farmer, and I would like to thank all the Department of Interior federal employees that are participating in this area. It's really an honor to have a hearing in the upper Klamath Basin.

I have farmed in Klamath County, Oregon, and Modoc County, California, and Tulelake, California, for 65 years. I am dismayed after reading the recently published executive committee draft, summary draft, on removal of our dams.

Comment 1 - Economics



The Draft Environmental Impact Statement appears to be a job creator for the radical environmental movement and will be a disaster for farmerS in the basin.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The major cost of removal will be paid by our users and taxpayers of the upper Klamath Basin, as they are the ones that pay their power bills and the costs are already in their bills.

Comment 3 - Hydropower



Logic is against dam removal in general, and John Boyle Dam, in particular, especially since, according to your own draft, the total production of clean

hydroelectric power on the John Boyle dam generates 75 percent of the total power generated on the river, and to take out that dam is a miscarriage of justice.

The fish ladder also is on the John Boyle Dam and is designed for trophy-sized rainbow trout. And at the time -- I remember the construction of it -- there was some question on: Why does this dam have a fish ladder? And they said, well, maybe, possibly, someday in the future, salmon would come up there. But it isn't being used, I don't believe, today.

Another one that is very important to the state of Oregon is Oregon's adjudication of the water in upper Klamath Basin with its many beneficial uses -- while I could just go on, everyone knows what they are, there are many, many of them. But the beneficial uses must be protected under the Klamath River Compact. Even though the compact has had a minor position in this, there has not been any meetings held for folks up here of the general public for participation under the Klamath River Compact. And I --

Comment 4 - Water Supply/
Water Rights



Oh, one more thing: Therefore, in conclusion, your draft gives little, if any, consideration to the ten years of drought conditions in this upper Klamath Basin watershed, and anybody who's lived here long knows that we

Comment 5 - Water Supply/Rights



Comment 5 cont. - Water Supply/Rights



do have the drought and the wet cycles. Of course, some of these droughts have been caused by economic or environmental positions, but still, if you look at the eight or ten suggestions in the summary page up here, most every one of those are from 2001 to 2010, and so that's a ten-year cycle that you are basing this whole draft on, is in drought conditions. And if anybody remembers Jim Kerns' map of the water in Klamath County, the Klamath River, it goes like this (indicating) for a hundred years, for a thousand years, probably, but we have only kept records for a hundred.

Comment 6 - Alternatives



So anyway, therefore, I believe, in the escalation of -- I mean, in explanation, that the number 6.1 alternative should be followed as the better alternative. But please keep the John Boyle Dam.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_113-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-3	Comment noted. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-4	(A) Oregon's adjudication of the waters of the Upper Klamath Basin is based on Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapter 539 for water uses that were begun prior to February 24, 1909 or for water use on Federal reservations. The Klamath Basin River Compact was ratified in 1957 and is codified in the statutes under ORS 542.620. The Compact pertains to water uses that were permitted after its effective date. 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. (B) The water right for the J.C. Boyle Project enjoys a priority date of April 17, 1951. This right is subordinated to other water rights in the Klamath Basin by the following condition: "The water right granted under this license shall be subject and subsequent in point of right of use to any prior appropriation of the waters of the Klamath River or its tributaries, and to any permits granted by the State Engineer of Oregon, or his successor having jurisdiction in the matter, to the use of the waters of the Klamath River and its tributaries for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes on or after April 17, 1951." (C) Therefore, extending the hydroelectric license for this project or canceling the license will not affect either junior or senior water rights holders in the basin. (D) 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 (E) The Klamath River Basin Compact led to the creation of the Klamath River Compact Commission. The Commission holds an annual meeting to promote intergovernmental cooperation on water related issues in the Klamath Basin. However neither the Compact nor the Commission dictate water releases on the Klamath River.	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_113-5	The hydrologic and hydraulic modeling did not only consider a ten year drought cycle. The model considers a period of 1961-2009 because historic data was available to develop the model.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No