GP_EM_1119_1112

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:32:52 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Removal of the Klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> dan owen <djowen@harborside.com> 11/19/2011 4:02 PM >>>

Dear Sirs:

Comment 1 - Recreation

Just how much more damage does your agency want to inflict on the citizens of California? The dam removal is just a "cover" for your agenda of destroying any recreational opportunities that are left in California. At best, the fishing opportunities on the Klamath are limited, (if one reads your worthless regulation books). Has anyone, (other than your legal department), figured out how to decipher anything out of that book? Your "Mission statement" says it all. You need to remember who pays your wages. It is the tax payers of California and the sportsman who purchase their fishing license. If you continue angering the tax payers for your stupidity and sportsman, by limiting the locations then can fish, and the quotas they are allowed to catch, you might make them stop buying a license. No licenses, no funding!

Comment 2 - Fish

You know, and each and every one of you in your agency knows, that removing the dams on the Klamath will not improve the spawning numbers. Your own historical data, (dating back to 1913), proves my point.

The only thing that it will do is require more money for more research, more restoration, and more restrictions. I have never sees an agency with such a self-preserving agenda. Only wanting to add more research staff, while at the same time reducing field staff who help produce a product necessary for recreational opportunities in California, is not a worth while use of limited tax dollars.

You need to change your focus and try to find ways to add recreational opportunities in California. Adding these activities will draw more visitors to California, which will add more revenue, which will benefit the State, not the other way around. If you succeed in getting the dams are removed, and if this experiment turns out to be a farce, (which I know it will), everyone at the DF&G agency should be held criminally accountable for destroying the environment on the Klamath River, destroying property values, and move California lower in solving it's financial problems. Stop the damn dam removal project.

Comment 3 - Recreation

Sincerely,

Dan Owen
730 P.J. Murphy Memorial Dr.
Klamath, Ca. 95548

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Owen, Dan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1119_1112-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1119_1112-2	Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit all Salmonids. Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16)(Administrative Law Judge 2006). Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model. Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No
GP_EM_1119_1112-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. The actions proposed in the comment are outside the scope of this project.	No
GP_EM_1119_1112-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_1072

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:02:00 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Public comment concerning proposed dam removal.
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> David Oxley <dboxley1@gmail.com> 11/21/2011 7:01 AM >>>

To whom it may concern,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am strongly against taking out four perfectly good dams on the klamath river. When did we all lose the ability to reason with common sense?

Comment 2 - Alternatives

All the alternatives except alternative one defy all logic and frankly cannot be afforded. Why not take alternative one and spend a little money and modern the dams. ie. Better fish passages, modern more efficient fish friendly turbines, ect. (I believe some of this has already been done).

Attached is a list of questions and concerns being raised by myself and many in my area. Please answer all these, in written form, so we can get a better understanding of your thinking process. In the meantime save the farmers and ranchers and power rates (which will necessarily skyrocket!) within the klamath basin watershed and leave the dams in.

David Oxley a Poe Valley rancher and farmer.

Comment Author	Oxley, David
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_1072-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_1072-2	Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the 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 would construct fish passage facilities at the existing dams, as suggested in the comment, and this alternative was carried forward into the Draft EIS/EIR for additional analysis. Further modernizing the dams was not included because it would not add to the ability to pass fish.	No

GP_EM_1122_898

From: LaVerne Oyarzo[SMTP:CAVANNA@ATT.NET]
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 10:17:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: CALIFORMIS DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Subject: STOP DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH OR ANY OTHER DAMS IN OUR STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR IN OREGON
Auto forwarded by a Rule

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

PLEASE NOTE THAT I AM HERE TO SUPPORT ALL THE RANCHERS AND FARMERS OF OREGON AND

NORTHERN CALIFORNA. THESE PEOPLE NEED OUR HELP IN THIS UGLY SITUATION GOING ON THERE

AND I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY OUR GOVERNMENT WOULD GO TO THE MEASURES IT HAS PLANNED TH HURT GOOD PEOPLE BARELY MAKING A LIVING OFF THEIR LAND.. REMOVAL OF ANY OF THESE DAMS WILL DESTROY AFFORDABLE ELECTRICAL POWER TO MANY HOMES IN BOTH NORTHERN CALIFORNIS AND OREGON.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

DO NOT OPEN THE DOORS FOR THE FUTURE FOR "THE U.N."S AGENDA 21" , TAKING AWAY PROPERTY RIGHT FOR OUR PEOPLE BY THE YEAR 2030. PUT EVERY MOVE UP TO THE VOTE OF OU PEOPLE. REMEMBER YOU WORK FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY, THEY DO NOT WORK FOR YOU.

LA VERNE OYARZO

FORMER MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CALISTOGA,CA.

1907 GRANT STREET

CALISTOGA, CA. 94515-1321

707-942-6645

Comment Author	Oyarzo, LaVerne
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1122_898-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Power Replacement.	No

GP_MC_1027_312

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

MR. PACE: My name is Felice Pace. That's spelled F-, as in Frank, e-l-i-c-e P-, as in Paul, a-c-e. I represent myself and KlamBlog.

I want to thank the Yurok Tribe for allowing us to meet here. And I want to thank all the peoples, native indigenous peoples of the Klamath Basin, the Yurok, Klamath Tribes, Hupa, Shasta, all, Karuk, for taking care of this river for so many thousands of years. Thank you. Wohklew.

Also, thanks to the rivers and mountains for the benefits and knowledge that they offer to all of us. And we need to pay attention to that.

Comment 1 - Costs

I want to tell the people here the dams are going to come out. It's not an issue. The dams are going to come out, because once the administrative law judge found that they had to put in the fish ladders and that they had to change the flows between the dams, they became uneconomical. And so, it's in the interest of the company, its shareholders, that they come out.

The only thing still to be decided and to wait for you people to weigh in on, really, is what else goes with us, who pays, and what else gets packaged with it on

the dam removal train. Because one way or another, they're going to come out. It's economics. It's pure economics.

KlamBlog -- I run KlamBlog at blogspot, and I also have a hand mail; it's an analysis of the facilities removal EIS key issues. There's really four key issues. And if anybody wants this paper, it's online or I have some here afterwards.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

But one of them, it's not dam removal. That's not a big issue. Dennis presented the -- in his first slide, if you remember, he presented the Basin-wide hardships, that list of problems, large reductions in farm water deliveries. Not true. One year partial. Otherwise, those guys have gotten all the water that they desired, up there in the Upper Basin. So, that was, I believe, a false statement and should be corrected.

One year that they got only partial deliveries, and then the State gave them all these wells so they could pump the groundwater. And they still were able to irrigate.

So, the major -- that is one thing. He also said ongoing water shortages for the wildlife refuges. That's absolutely correct. But those will continue under this plan. Well, they projected less years, but it still keeps those wildlife refuges under the Bureau of Reclamation for water and dependent on them.

It says dam economics for the company, and that's really -- really true. It's the economics that is making them get out of this dam.

Comment 3 - Fish

Also, in recent history but ignored in the proposed action and in the KBRA, is the National Research Council, the highest science body in the country, did a report on the Klamath, its second report. And it said, "We haven't" -- "we don't have the information yet to set the flows that fish need." It said, "We need to look at a Basin-wide assessment, a Basin-wide assessment that continues the Shasta" -- "that includes the Shasta and the Scott and the Trinity, before we can set the flows that fish need."

That's what the independent scientists have said. It's been ignored by the tribal biologists, for the most part. It's been ignored in this EIS/EIR. It needs to be addressed.

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

Dennis talked about assurances for farms and refuges. It's not true for the refuges. They will be -- they're subject, still subject, to the irrigators get the water first, and if there's any left over, then the refuges get it.

The secretarial decision should, instead, make the refuges an A user. In the Klamath Irrigation Project, they got A users; they have the highest priority. The refuge should have equal priority with

those users.

Comment 5 - General/Other

One of the problems in the KHSA is that it would allow -- it will allow PacifiCorp to just walk away, not just from the dams but from those powerhouses. What toxic legacies are around those powerhouses for the last 100 years? Why didn't the EIS/EIR assess that? And that issue is missing in there. It needs to be addressed, toxic legacies around the powerhouses. And Congress should not allow the Company to get out of responsibility for those, because then they become our responsibility.

Target -- oh, I got 28 seconds. So, I better tell you that any agreement, okay -- and I'm addressing you guys, not these guys up here. But any agreement that favors some tribes over other tribes, some irrigators over other irrigators, some environmental interests over other environmental interests, that will not create peace on the river and it will not create restoration of our river. It's a problem.

Comment 6 - KBRA

This Agreement, there is -- there is -- agreement is good, and compromise is good, but there's good agreements and bad agreements. And we need to get rid of this bad Agreement -- that's the KBRA -- because it won't restore our river.

MS. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Pace.

Comment Author	Pace, Felice
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1027_312-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-3	The KBRA, under Part III Fisheries Program, acknowledges that need for development of a comprehensive basin wide fisheries restoration, reintroduction, and monitoring program which includes an assessment of the environmental factors that impact fisheries populations within the Klamath River (KBRA, Section 9.2). The Fisheries Program would use collaboration, incentives, and adaptive management as preferred approaches to achieve fisheries restoration objectives. The geographic scope of the program would include the entire Klamath Basin with the exception of the Trinity River sub-basin where a large scale restoration program, The Trinity River Restoration Program, is already in progress. The Environmental Water Program (KBRA, Section 20), consistent with the Fisheries Program Goals, is intended to contribute to the natural sustainability of fisheries by improving the management of water within the basin. As noted on p. 3.3-99 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the Lower Klamath River.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-4	Master Responses WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication. Master Response WSWR-11 Effects on Refuge Water Supply.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-5	EIS/EIR Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety, evaluates public health and safety and Section 3.21, Toxic Hazardous Materials, evaluates toxic and hazardous materials.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-6	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSA and KBRA.	No

SCANNED GP_LT_1024_255

October 20, 2011

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

Re: Klamath River Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

Comment 1 - NEPA

The environmental impact assessment to remove four Klamath River hydroelectric dams was nothing more than "junk science" with political motivation. It most certainly was not based on economics.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Hydroelectric dams provide clean renewable energy which is very efficient and inexpensive. Hydro turbines can convert 90% of the available energy to electricity. Fossil fuel plants are only about 50% efficient and cause major air pollution problems. Biomass wood burning plants are about 20% efficient and also cause air pollution.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

There is widespread public opposition to dam removal. Many of our Klamath County elected officials are opposed as are public officials in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties.

Anadromous fish species have never existed in the Klamath Basin and never will, even if the dams are removed. Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake were changed from mostly marshes to a large water reservoir in 1917. At that time the Bureau of Reclamation started controlling water levels for agricultural purposes.

Comment 4 - Fish

The water in those two lakes is warm, polluted with algae and nitrates. It has very low dissolved oxygen. Most certainly, not an environment conducive to salmon survival.

Any effort to improve water quality in these lakes would be futile. Both lakes are very shallow which cause the warm water conditions and algae bloom.

Klamath River dams are not causing water quality problems, the warm polluted water originates at the Klamath River headwaters--Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake.

Comment 5 - Water Quality

SCANNED

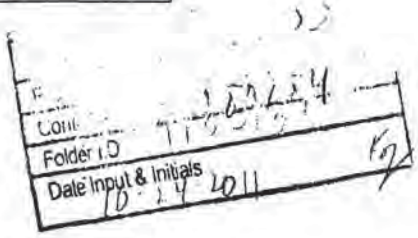
The public message is: "Re-license these dams do not remove them." Please convey that message to Secretary Salazar. Thank you.

Comment 6 - Opposed to Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Howard Paine

Howard Paine
34939 Sunset Place
Chiloquin, OR 97624



Comment Author	Paine, Howard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1024_255-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. The economic impacts associated with the alternatives are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.	No
GP_LT_1024_255-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. The Agencies note that efficiencies are highly dependent upon the specific power resource project, appurtenant facilities, location, and delivery.	No
GP_LT_1024_255-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1024_255-4	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers. The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that: o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12). o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).	No

Comment Author	Paine, Howard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	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). ' ' Additionally, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above IGD. Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR indicates the Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009; Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-54). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages In Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of Iron Gate Dam or that current conditions would not support the reintroduction of anadromous salmonids to those locations today.	
GP_LT_1024_255-5	Concern #1: “The water in those two lakes is warm, polluted with algae and nitrates. It has very low dissolved oxygen. Most certainly, not an environment conducive to salmon survival.” A summary of existing poor water quality in the Upper Klamath Basin is described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (p. 3.2-19 to 3.2-33) and Appendix C (p. C-1 to C-86). Additionally, information presented in Section 3.3.4.3 indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (see also Maule 2009, cited in the Draft EIS/EIR). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced to the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. Results of the tests indicated normal smolt development in Upper Klamath Lake and good survival in both locations. 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 to the Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through	No

Comment Author	Paine, Howard
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	September and spring inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide some thermal refuge year round for migrants. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Master Response AQU – 25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate. Concern # 2: “Any effort to improve water quality in these lakes would be futile. Both lakes are very shallow which cause the warm water conditions and algae bloom. Klamath River dams are not causing water quality problems, the warm polluted water originates at the Klamath River headwaters--Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake.” Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_LT_1024_255-6	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_063

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: John Pandozzi

Organization:

Title:

Address: 1238 Buck Is. DR., Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Email: NONE

Comments: Return the Holy water of the Trinity

Comment 1 - Alternatives → the true answer to the success of the Klamath system is the "Trinity River restoration" + dam removal. Never any mention of restoring that water regime. 109 mi of spawning habitat was removed with Trinity dam construction. Klamath water was never high quality, Trinity was. Mix of the 2 is the Key.

(OVER)

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

Please place first class postage here

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

Comment 2 - Cost

Harvest all the gold in the sediment behind the dams to pay!

Comment Author	Pandozzi, John
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_063-1	The Trinity River enters the Klamath River close to the Pacific Ocean; changes to Trinity River would affect only a relatively small segment of the Klamath River. The Trinity River has been the subject of a separate restoration study resulting in the Trinity River Restoration Program. Changes to the Trinity River would not address the NEPA purpose and need or CEQA project objectives; therefore, they were not included as alternatives to the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MF_1019_063-2	Section 3.11.3.4 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides information on the composition of the reservoir sediments - no gold is indicated in the reservoir sediments.	No

GP_WI_1111_568

From: jpp@paoluccio.com[SMTP:JPP@PAOLUCCIO.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 8:28:03 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Joseph P. Paoluccio
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal

Body: I favor the removal of the four dams.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_568-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1209_1007

From: NOEL PARK[SMTP:NOEL@JDCORVETTE.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 9:44:03 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: Support Klamath River Restoration Project
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I STRONGLY support the proposed dam removals, river restoration, and river management project.

Clearly there will be some short term negative impacts caused by the construction/demolition operations. Some people will lose whatever recreation benefits are afforded by the arguably silted up and algae bloom prone lakes. Obviously in the West, "Water is for fighting over". So the issues of the irrigators will always be loudly heard. Nevertheless, it must be obvious on the face of it that the overall environmental benefits of such a project will/would be profound, and far outweigh the parochial issues of all of the many, and often competing groups who have financial interests at potential risk.

I am a great believer in, and supporter of, the Endangered Species Act. As time has passed, I have become ever more convinced that man drives species into extinction at his own grave risk. I really believe that there is potential tipping point in the destruction of the natural world which, when passed, will result in man's following into extinction all of the species he has previously driven there. That said, anything we can do to not only stop this destruction, but actually restore some of it, will be to our massive credit as a people.

Not to restate the obvious but, as much of a profound triumph the implementation of this project would be, there is also great value in its example for what can be done, and a beginning for even more spectacular efforts in the future.

I suppose that the evaluators and sort of referees of this project must remain neutral, so I hope that this final bit is not inappropriate. Still, I cannot let this opportunity pass without offering my heartfelt thanks to everyone involved in trying to take this project forward. You are, without a doubt, doing the Lord's work. I honor you for it.

Comment Author	Park, Noel
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1209_1007-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1112_572

From: Dennis Parkhurst[SMTP:PATZANDDENNIS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:27:52 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dams

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Don't remove these dams! They serve a purpose, and removing them will hurt too many people and cost way too much money. We are already paying too high electric rates, and no one cares! Pat Parkhurst, Mt. Shasta, Ca.

Comment Author	Parkhurst, Dennis
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1112_572-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Power Replacement.	No

GP_WI_1018_039

From: steve@goldinwater.com[SMTP:STEVE@GOLDINWATER.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 2:57:17 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: KBHA and KBRA
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Steven Parrett
Organization: GOLDINWATER

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: KBHA and KBRA

Body: I believe that restoration of the Klamath River Basin ecosystem including removal of the mainstem dams is a once-in-a-century opportunity that must not be missed.

Comment Author	Parrett, Steven
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_039-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_884

From: Pascoe Carol[SMTP:ANNCD1@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:25:20 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath River - Comments Regarding the DEIR and DEIS
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To: **- Bureau of Reclamation**

- California Department of Fish and Game - Mr. Gordon Leppig

Sirs:

Comment 1 - KHSA

I am writing to let you know that I am adamantly opposed to your efforts to remove the dams on the Klamath River. Your first and most important duty as government officials is to uphold and protect the unalienable rights of all citizens to Life, Liberty and Private Property. In fact, by destroying the dams which sustain the surrounding populations, you are doing just the opposite---in violation of your oath to uphold the constitutional rights of the citizens. Moreover, why were the 40,000 Siskiyou County residents (as well as the Shasta Indian tribe whose burial grounds would be destroyed) and their local elected representatives not included in the meetings you held?? These folks should have been included as major "stakeholders" when meetings about dam removal were held**.**

Furthermore, the reasons you give for removing the dams are highly questionable if not outright wrong. You say it is out of concern for the Coho. But the Coho are not indigenous to the Klamath and were planted there some time back; so they are not natural to the Klamath. Thousands of beautiful Chinook Salmon are produced by the Iron Gate Hatchery each year; yet you refuse to count them in the river population because they are not considered natural! The location of this hatchery right below the dam would mean it would be totally destroyed by the removal of that dam. The Coho also spawn within 30 miles of the ocean, and the first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream!

These four dams provide clean, economical energy for the people of Siskiyou County, enough to power 70,000 homes! Why would you want to take this affordable energy away and how could it possibly be replaced? This idea to remove the dams is quite irrational! All the dams on the Klamath work in perfect harmony for the benefit of both people and fish. By taking down the dams, toxic sediment would be released into the river ecosystem that would pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers, which could last for 100 years or more, and would make the river less reliable for irrigation. So much for protecting the environment!

One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. These damaging policies are now being ramped up because of the President's Executive Order on Rural Initiatives in which most Departments of the Federal Government are being used to work against private property rights and thus try to force

Comment 1 cont.

people off their lands and into packed "transit towns" that are simultaneously being planned in urban areas. (Government policies have already removed miners and loggers from most rural areas.) This all is being done in compliance with "Sustainable Development," which is another term for Agenda 21. Agenda 21 is the United Nations's plan for the world's populations for the 21st Century. Since it emanates from a foreign entity, was never ratified by the U.S. Senate and is a blatant attack on rights guaranteed by our Constitution , the policies implementing this plan are highly treasonous! And those who are helping to carry out this attack should be brought up on charges of treason! There is a plethora of information about this movement to control all human behavior and take away private property rights. Therefore, those who are involved in this movement cannot plead ignorance about what they are truly engaged in.

The American People will NOT stand for the destruction of rural America and the water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens!

November 20, 2011

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_884-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Disapprove of Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21. The Four Facilities have had substantial long-term negative impacts on fish and water quality in the Klamath Basin. Removal of the Four Facilities will also result in impacts to fish and water quality in the basin, though these impacts are primarily short-term. The water quality and fisheries effects of the Four Facilities remaining in place and of their removal are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR Sections 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4. The potential impacts to Indian Tribes burial grounds are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.13.	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_069

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: Jesse Patterson

Organization:

Title: Mr

Address: 15411 Greenwing Loop Kewo Or 97627

Email: catalina27us@yahoo.com

Comments:

We PAID to put them place. We did this for a REASON, Flood Control! Plus they got power out of controling the Flow.

Comment 1 - Hydrology

Most of this is changed If fish are the problem build fish Ladders. Don't make us pay to remove them for no good reason

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Jesse Patterson

541 892 5377

No to the DAMN Removal!!

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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	Patterson, Jesse
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_069-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MF_1019_069-2	The Draft EIS/EIR considers construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No
GP_MF_1019_069-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_1023

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:40:34 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Save Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> <ntp2002@aol.com> 11/20/2011 5:54 PM >>>

Officials,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The dams are to important to the ranchers, farmers and all the people of Siskiyou County. Their rights are more important than a fish that is not even native to the area. What kind of government do we have to through out the rights of it's citizen without any representation.

Nancy Patty
ntp2002@aol.com

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_1023-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No

GP_EM_1018_041

From: Helen Paul[SMTP:HELENPAUL_CANAM@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 3:47:42 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

We own property located on the shore of Copco Lake. The following are the items we are concerned about if the dam was to be removed:

Who will own the property currently under the lake?
If this property is to be owned by a govt or non-profit agency how will they maintain it?
Will public access/use be allowed?
Will the property be kept cleared in line with fire control guidelines?
Are any flood control measures going to be put in place?

Comment 1 - Land Use

Comment 2 - Land Use

Comment 3 - Land Use

Comment 4 - General/Other

Comment 5 - Hydrology

These are concerns we would like to have addressed.

Helen Paul

301 Tunitas Creek Road
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
650-712-0844

Comment Author	Paul, Helen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1018_041-1	According to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (Section 7.6.4), Parcel B lands, which include the property under the reservoirs, would be transferred to the respective state (Oregon or California) or a designated third party before facility removal. The lands would then be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-2	Master Response RE-6A and C Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-3	According to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (Section 7.6.4), Parcel B lands would be transferred to the respective state (Oregon or California) or a designated third party before facility removal. The lands would then be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access. Master Response RE-6A, C and D Disposition of Parcel B Lands. Mitigation Measure REC-1 in Chapter 3.20 would also address the use and access to these lands in the future. REC-1 – At least 1 year before starting dam removal activities, the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will prepare a plan to develop new recreational facilities and river access points along the newly formed river channel between J.C. Boyle Reservoir and Iron Gate Dam. The plan will be developed in consultation with appropriate state and federal agencies (e.g., Bureau of Land Management [BLM] and California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG]) and stakeholder groups, and will include an implementation schedule for construction of recreational facilities and river access areas.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-4	The detailed plan for dam removal describes revegetation of the reservoir areas. Under this plan, the Copco lake area as well as the other reservoir areas would be revegetated with native species within 5 years after dam removal. This would include control of invasive species. We are unaware of any fire control guidelines that would apply to this property. Cal Fire's Defensible Space requirements only apply to reduction of fuels surrounding residences and would not be applicable in this situation.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-5	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_WI_1116_717

From: mtrmark@sonic.net[SMTP:MTRMARK@SONIC.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:23:23 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-dam The Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Paul
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Un-dam The Klamath River

Body: Dams on the Klamath River must be removed to restore Coho and Chinook salmon and steelhead runs. Removing the 4 lower dams will open up historic spawning grounds, improve water quality, and restore natural flows.
I support removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries, restoration of the wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake, and Upper Klamath Lake, minimum water flows for fish that will comply with the Endangered Species Act and Biological Opinions, and release of the 50,000 acre feet promised to Humboldt County from the Trinity River to benefit salmon and other species.
Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,
Mark D. Paul

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_717-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_531

From: ben.c.paull@gmail.com[SMTP:BEN.C.PAULL@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:39:02 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Take the dams down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ben Paull
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Take the dams down

Body: I support the removal of the Klamath River dams. Please do what is right for wild fish, a healthy river system and sustainable economic opportunities. Let's make the 21st century an opportunity to undo some of the damage of the 20th. Wild salmon are central to the identity, economy and well being of the west coast. Do the right thing. Take the dams down!

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_531-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1104_355

From: Ken Paxton[SMTP:PAXTON3X@ATT.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:34:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath Ca Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mrs Vasquez,

I do not understand the removal of dams, especially when the people have voted for them to remain intact. It seems the government does not what to listen to the people, this has to change. I do not want the dams removed.

Ken Paxton

Comment Author	Paxton, Ken
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_355-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

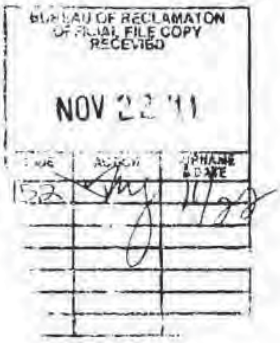
GP_LT_1122_892

To the Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

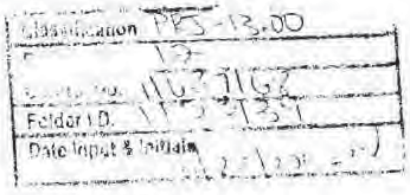
I think it is wrong for taking these dams out on the Klamath River . The energy produced by the hydro electric production cannot be replaced. Damage to the river after the dams are removed and the loss to the community.

Please let it be.
Ken Paxton



1731 Maryland St
Redwood City, CA 94061-3205

SCANNED



Comment Author	Paxton, Ken
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1122_892-1	Section 3.18, Public Health Safety, of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the replacement of electricity supplies. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No

GP_WI_1222_1163

From: lecontecrater@gmail.com[SMTP:LECONTECRATER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 1:37:01 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Frank Payne
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal Klamath River

Body: I am writing to urge the Federal government to remove all dams along the Klamath river. A native Oregonian for 50 years, I have personally witnessed the rapid decline of salmon along the Columbia River basin, as well as the sharp decline on the Klamath River. This fall has witnessed the decommissioning and current removal of two dams in the Pacific Northwest, including the Conduit Dam on the White River in Washington.

The time has come for the removal of all dams along the Klamath and its' tributaries. Salmon, and other fish, are a national resource for all people to enjoy,or at least protect, while these dams are used solely for irrigation purposes.Do we choose to face the elimination of all salmon runs because farmers are choosing to grow crops that they cannot sustain without irrigation on their own in their current climate and geographical location? That is the issue and question we face here.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Lastly, the government needs to ensure adequate water stores for the Klamath river system so that salmon can return to spawn during the dry periods in the fall. This includes minimum flow rates at Iron Gate and also the Trinity River.

Several summers ago many salmon were killed due to the choose of irrigation over salmon runs during a low water period. Wetlands restoration and dam removal are the correct, long term, solution to making sure that this never happens again.

Thank you for your time.

Comment Author	Payne, Frank
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1222_1163-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1222_1163-2	The purpose and need/project objectives establish the Lead Agencies' desires to restore fisheries. The alternatives are designed to address fish needs. The Endangered Species Act process and consultation will determine if the preferred alternative is acceptable for endangered species or if additional flows are needed.	No

GP_WI_1203_966

From: russau@yahoo.com[SMTP:RUSSAU@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, December 03, 2011 4:29:55 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: russ pearce
Organization: retired

Subject: dams

Body: what kind of controlling fools are you anyway? these dams prduce power for many business and homes all over the area.they dont use fuel/coal or any other substance that dirtys the air. it would be smarter/cheaper to build a fish ladder instead of removeing the dams. what kind of fool would even think this one up??

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Comment 2 - FERC

Comment Author	Pearce, Russ
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 03, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1203_966-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_WI_1203_966-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The effects of each Alternative with regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the EIS/EIR.	No

GP_EM_1121_837

From: Rhiana Martha Pearson[SMTP:NEALNRHIANAP@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:53:59 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Duplicate of GP_EM_1121_836

I am writing to let you know my opposition to the Klamath Dam removals. This is an unnecessary and expensive endeavor that can be accomplished in a much better way. Specifically the "Shasta Nation anatropous tunnel by pass alternative to dam removals"

Dam removals will destroy an established 100 year old aquatic and waterfowl habitat in the river and reservoirs, not to mention the long term sediment impacts which to this date have not been addressed. The cost of the Tunnel By-Pass proposal is estimated to be $50 million, or 1/6 (17%) of the cost of fish ladders and 1/20 (5%) of the cost of dam removals. A few of the goals of this project which I support are to

To prevent the destruction of the Shasta Nation's aboriginal cultural, heritage and burial sites under water behind the dams; Maintain clean Hydro-Electric Power for 70,000 homes; Maintain flood protection for downriver cities, roads, bridges, and private property; Protect property owners and property values adjacent to the river and reservoir; and to redirect funding proposed for dam removals to this project, which will have positive economic and environmental benefits for Northern California and Southern Oregon.

PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS DAM REMOVAL PROJECT TO GO FORWARD! The voters agree by 80% with this opinion. please hear and represent the people.

Respectfully submitted,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Martha Pierce, Sprague River,OR

Comment Author	Pearson, Rhiana
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP_EM_1121_836. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1121_836. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1121_836 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_837-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_497

From: RPBorrego@aol.com[SMTP:RPBORREGO@AOL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:01:05 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removeing dams from Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ralph Penfield
Organization:

Subject: Removeing dams from Klamath River

Body: It is long past time to allow the Klamath River to flow freely. This issue has been going on to long. It is long pass due to restore the salmon and allow enough water for this to occur. Theirs been to much talk and no action. Please have the dams removed now.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_497-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_848

From: Susan Penn[SMTP:SUSANPENN60@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 3:27:02 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

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

The Native American tribes, who managed to maintain robust salmon runs for 8000 or so years before they were decimated, were some of the most prosperous tribes in North America.This wealth was created largely by the bountiful salmon runs that provided both sustenance and the basis for trading.

In the 150 years since the arrival of the Caucasians, various short-sighted practices have transformed the landscape from one of great plenty to one of unsustainability. Extensive gold mining and logging silted in many of the creeks. The dams, built to extract electricity, ensured that the pulses of water from winter storms were not strong enough to wash that silt out to the ocean. They also created water temperatures downstream that increase the risk of disease in salmon and mortality for many juveniles.

These extractive practices were put into place without a clear understanding of the devastating results. Today, however, we are beginning to comprehend the extent of the damage we have caused. We understand that another 50-year license to operate the dams would doom one of the greatest salmon runs on the earth. Forever. It would also leave the people of this region impoverished for the long run.

It is time to try to reverse this process before it is too late. I request that you remove the dams **and** restore the river.

Adopt alternative 2. Now, before it is too late.

Sincerely,
Susan Penn
PO Box 1036
Eureka, CA 95502

Comment Author	Penn, Susan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_848-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1205_968

From: gpenso@epiphany2000.com[SMTP:GPENSO@EPIPHANY2000.COM]
Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 11:26:14 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: gail penso
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River dam removal

Body: When I lived near the Klamath River I loved to watch the salmon runs. I also loved eating locally caught salmon. Of course I haven't been able to eat or watch salmon for years since the devastating salmon die off.

As a 30 year registered nurse I write to ask for health care for the salmon and the Klamath River. The river is sick and needs healing infusions of clean water in order to survive. That means the dams blocking the flow of water must be removed as soon as possible or the river will die. The salmon will be unable to recover and we will have another eco disaster to mourn.

It's not that complicated. It has to do with private ownership of hydropower and greed. The rivers belong to the earth and all the species that thrive from its nourishment.

The dams on the river are the equivalent of jailing The Klamath. Remove the dams. Set the river free. Allow life to thrive.

Sincerely hoping for an enlightened decision,

Gail Penso, RN

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Penso, Gail
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1205_968-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Priority / MP-180

GP_LT_1206_1172

October 29, 2011

Dear Director Salazar,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I beg you to reject the Klamath Basin Recovery Agreement and Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement (KBRA and KHSA). Though I am firmly and emphatically in favor of dam removal and restoration, these efforts fall far short of both what is needed and the best way to achieve it.

Comment 2a - FERC

Recent events clearly show that via the FERC relicensing process, the economic reality of having to comply with the ESA will cause PacifiCorp to remove the Klamath dams, just as they have removed the Condit dam.

Under KBRA and KHSA, the FERC process for the Klamath dams has been derailed and in its place a long slow process which does not promise water for fish or dam removal has taken its place. Under the KHSA process, if dam removal comes to pass, many years down the road, it will be taxpayer subsidized. What a nice gift for PacifiCorp.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Further, the two agreements (KBRA/KHSA) are unnecessarily linked; the former has **NOTHING** to do with dam removal and is basically a water and power giveaway to Upper Basin farming interests, locking in farming for 50 years on Refuges which desperately need restoration to their original size and function.

Comment 4 - KHSA

Though well intentioned at the outset, these stakeholder agreements, which do NOT include ALL stakeholders and disenfranchise those who do not agree, need to be abandoned.

There needs to be a return to the FERC process regarding the Klamath dams, and PacifiCorp needs to be held responsible for its knowing purchase of a system which needs extensive change to stop the extinction of salmon.

Comment 2b - FERC

In the Upper Basin, farmers who lease refuge land for farming need to be offered "buyouts" of their leases and these public properties returned to their actual purposes for wildlife.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

These things can be accomplished using current laws and regulations without taxpayer giveaways to private parties and decades of subsidies which are at cross purposes with environmental recovery.

Thank you for your attention to my thoughts.

Sincerely,

Claire S. Pericelli

Claire Pericelli
2259 16th
Eureka
CA

Comment Author	Perricelli, Claire
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1206_1172-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1206_1172-2	Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.	No
GP_LT_1206_1172-3	Master Response ALT-8 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study. Commercial farming on the refuges is part of the existing conditions on the refuges. Management of all aspects of the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, would remain subject to its Comprehensive Conservation Plan (currently in progress), National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act, the Kuchel Act, and all other applicable laws, regulations and policies. This EIS/EIR analyzes the effect of removing the Four Facilities consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA. KBRA provides more reliable access to water and funds for additional wildlife habitat conservation and management, but does not predetermine refuge management. Future refuge management decisions with respect to lease land farming would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR. Though the KBRA does not dictate management of commercial farming on the refuges, the KBRA will change water delivery to irrigated agriculture and the refuges. A full analysis of the impact of Alternative 2 and 3 on waterfowl, nongame waterbirds, and habitat management by refuge is found in EIS/EIR Section 3.5. Using the Water Resource Integrated Modeling System (WRIMS), the USFWS (2012) conducted an analysis of the effects of Water Diversion Limitations, On-Project Plan, WURP, and Interim Flow and Lake Level Programs on the three National Wildlife Refuges. Generally this analysis showed that water management which would lead to additional water supply would be expected to increase the number of waterfowl using the National Wildlife Refuges. The analysis of these water management programs under KBRA found beneficial effects to the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge waterfowl, nongame waterbirds, and habitat management, and beneficial effects to Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge waterfowl, nongame waterbirds, and habitat management. For Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, the analysis indicated that overall there would be a less than significant impact as there is an adverse effect on wetland habitat and some waterfowl; however, there is a beneficial effect on other waterfowl and nongame waterbirds. For a full description of this analysis please see Draft EIS/EIR 3.5-76 to 3.5-80.	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1206_1172-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, and Others Oppose Dam Removal. 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.	No
GP_LT_1206_1172-5	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not require the Lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) to allow or continue lease land farming. The KBRA provides for an allocation of water to the refuges. Water required for lease land farming does not count against the Refuge Allocation (KBRA Section 15.1.2.D.i). See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. Future refuge management decisions with respect to lease land farming would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.	No

GP_MC_1026_316

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

MS. PERRICELLI: C-l-a-i-r-e P-e-r-r-i-c-e-l-l-i. I'm just a member of the public, and I would like to acknowledge the tremendous effort of scores of individuals and organizations to bring this plan forward. And while I am emphatically in favor of removal of all four dams, I'm very concerned about aspects of the Agreement which would lock in unsustainable uses of the Headwaters for the next two generations. It seems to me that we should be able to effect dam removal through the FERC relicensing process and address the upper watersheds separately, phasing out incompatible uses of the wildlife refuges as a start.

Director Salazar wants to know if dam removal is in the public interest. Aren't healthy, functioning watersheds in the public interest? I think that one is pretty much a no-brainer, but I'm not sure at all about this Agreement. Thank you.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Comment Author	Perricelli, Claire
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1026_316-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_316-2	Master Response ALT-4 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study.	No

GP_WI_1120_828

From: missfran512@aol.com[SMTP:MISSFRAN512@AOL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 9:57:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Fran Perry
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dams

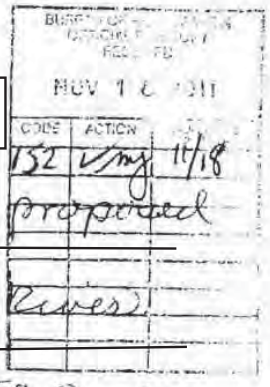
Body: I support Alternative 1, which says leave dams in place.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1120_828-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1118_798

November 16th, 2011



Dear Sir or Madam,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm writing this letter to object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River: Iron Gate, Copco I, Copco II and the JC Boyle Dams

Comment 2 - Costs

The total cost of dam removal and implementation after removal exceeds $1.9 billion. Irresponsible expenditures during a national economic crisis. Also some of the $1.9 billion will need to be paid by the State of California which itself is bankrupt, not a good use or wise use of funds.

Comment 3 - Economics

The result of removing dams 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 2008 ($95.15 million) amounted to 54.7% of total economic output for Siskiyou County.

The ripple effect of destroying food production in rural areas is not just economic, but food shortage, thus causing problems and starving the people. Also being that it would be less productive land to graze on cities would not be able to grow

food because there isn't any open space.
It seems that the true goal is to destroy the economy, starve the people, take over the land and destroy the environment; which removing dams would do.
I guess this further agenda 21 doesn't it?

God only knows when you got the idea that the only option is to remove the dam, because "maintaining THE DAMS AS THEY ARE TODAY IS simply NOT A LEGAL OPTION." I wonder who decided this and if it is "law" just because something is a law doesn't mean it's right moral or ethical.

Comment 4 - KHSA

In closing you could say I definitely am opposed to dam removal.

Sincerely
Interested party
Yuba, Ca USA

450 N. Foothill Drive # 223
Ukiah, CA 96097-2664

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_798-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1118_798-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1118_798-3	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_LT_1118_798-4	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No

GP_WI_1118_762

From: npeters@karuk.us[SMTP:NPETERS@KARUK.US]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 9:53:29 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: ALTERNATIVE 2: FULL DAM REMOVAL.
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Norlyn Peters
Organization: Karuk Tribe

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: ALTERNATIVE 2: FULL DAM REMOVAL.

Body: I support Alternative 2 – full dam removal. I like fish, I like jobs, and I want to solve the Klamath Crisis!

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_762-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PETERSON DESIGNWORKS 530 468 5561 11/16/11 10:59pm P. 001

Klamath Settlement

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1117_750

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)

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL COPY RECEIVED NOV 17 2011 152 Copy in 1/1

Name: Jo Peterson

Organization:

Title:

Address: PO Box 26, Fort Jones, CA 96032

Email: jo@sisqtel.net

Comments: Too often litigation is used to determine the management of our resources. The scope of the arguments is narrow leading to additional conflicts over unresolved issues. In each case there are winners and losers where hard feelings, resentment and distrust are nurtured. Repeat. The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) attempts to do something different. I support both and the efforts put forth by many organizations of varied interests, who have come together to negotiate a solution to our dwindling fish populations in a dying river.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 - full facilities removal of 4 dams on the main stem of the Klamath River.

Thank you.

ENV-6.00
1.1.8.5962
1190948
11/17/2011 JJ

SCANNED

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	Peterson, Jo
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1117_750-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1201_951

From: mev@pmpstuff.com[SMTP:MEV@PMPSTUFF.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 2:09:49 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal on Columbia River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mevanwie Peterson
Organization: Peterson Metal Products

Subject: Dam removal on Columbia River

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: The dams on the Columbia River are serving a very valuable purpose. They help to keep our power bills reasonable, they help keep the water levels even and consistent, and they help to bring recreational dollars to local communities in the way of camping, fishing, skiing, hunting, and etc. Leave the dams in place! Enough already!

Comment Author	Peterson, Mevanwie
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 01, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1201_951-1	The Proposed Action included removal of four dams on the Klamath River, not the Columbia River.	No

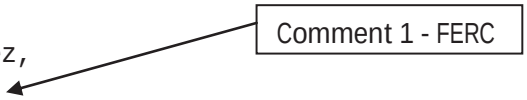
GP_EM_1121_840

From: Bob Petesch[SMTP:CHEMBOB@EARTHLINK.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:54:35 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Draft EIS re: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

November 21, 2011

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

Re: Klamath Dams



Dear Ms. Vasquez,

I write to you today to express my dismay that there is a plan to remove the lower four Klamath Dams and to implore you to use whatever influence you can to bring this plan to a halt.

The Dept. of Interior's Draft EIS makes a very compelling case for keeping the dams in place and enhancing fish passage systems. Favoring Alternative 4, to leave the dams in place and create fish passages, is the sensible thing to do in light of the positive environmental impact it will have. Favoring Alternative 4 will also leave the regional tribal burial sites intact and facilitate affordable clean energy to the surrounding communities.

I support Alternative 4 and urge you to do so as well. Thank you for your attention, consideration, and support.

Sincerely,
Robert Petesch

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_840-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The effects of each Alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The effects of each Alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each Alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.	No

GP_WI_1114_659

chembob@earthlink.net

Name: Robert Petesch
Organization:

Subject: Re: Plan to Remove Lower Four Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - FERC

Body: Dear Sirs,
I believe that the Draft EIS/EIR makes a compelling case to keep the dams in place in order to preserve and enhance safe passage for the fish and other life there. I support Alternative 4 – the NO dam removal/fish passage option. I believe that fish are an essential component of the environment there. I also want to leave the tribal burial sites intact, AND I want affordable clean energy. Please support and vote for Alternative 4.

Comment Author	Petesch, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_659-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The effects of each Alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources)as well as Section 4.4.2 of the EIS/EIR. The effects of each Alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each Alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1025_243

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Ken Pough

Organization:

Title:

Address: Po Box 201 Orleans CA

Email:

Comments:

#(1) Health Safety People Propty along River.

Comment 1 - General/Other

Fix (Provid Insurance To Rive People) Need you To Fix the Propty that Mest up it this Projic mess up

The Change To River proble Be OK But Some one Need To Be Acountable it IT Dose Not Work IN Later years: Gov Agence is Doing this is one Side.

you need Slow Down a little look At the Projick Along River How Job work Deliver.

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	Peugh, Ken
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_243-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_MC_1025_304

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. PEUGH: I'm Ken Peugh, K-e-n P-e-u-g-h, a resident of Orleans. I have lived in Humboldt County all my life. I lived in the lower part of the Klamath and Orleans a majority of it.

Comment 1 - Other/General

Two things I got to say, is public safety; when you remove the dams, I'm concerned because I'm a retired person and I don't have a lot of money and I'm not able to afford to buy insurance. So, what type insurance are we going to get out of you guys if this project is going to work, and if you're going to take care of it if I happen to lose my house?

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

And I've been affected, my family has been affected by the Redwood National Park in a big way. And they said they were going to provide the jobs, and they condemned our property, and they said that all these jobs are going to happen. Nothing happened. Nobody got jobs. Everybody is unemployed. They haven't developed the Redwood National Park.

Comment 3 - General/Other

So, what's going to happen is, it doesn't matter, because if the dam is out, I just want to make sure we, as the public, have our safety. And safety is a

Comment 4 - Economics

big concern of mine. And you may have addressed that and I haven't had a chance to read the report or anything else. And you already may have answered that problem. But jobs is an important thing, and where is the guarantee? That's another thing. Where is the guarantee?

And good luck on doing that, if you do that. Government agencies are government agencies. I've seen them come in Orleans and -- just like this meeting here, and they leave, and six weeks later you found out it's too late. They already did it. So, good luck.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Comment Author	Peugh, Ken
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_304-1	The dams themselves do not act as flood control, and only slow the flood peaks down rather than lowering the high water mark. However, some minimal changes to the 100 year flood plain have been identified in the document. Structures subjected to increased risk as a result of these changes have been identified in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, p. 27-31. Mitigation measures H-1 and H-2 are provided in Section 3.6, p. 39 and 40. Dam removal will be completed according to current U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) safety and engineering standards. Flows from the drawdown of the reservoirs will be kept within the range of historic flows will pose minimal safety risks to downstream homes.	No
GP_MC_1025_304-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1025_304-3	EIS/EIR Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety, addresses public health and safety effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, addresses flood hydrology effects, including the proposed reservoir drawdown, subsequent changes to the 100 yr flood plain, and proposed mitigation measures.	No
GP_MC_1025_304-4	The regional economic effects analyzed within Section 3.15, including employment impacts, are estimates. The estimated employment impacts are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display impacts, not to guarantee employment.	No

GP_EM_1121_858

From: Pam Phelps[SMTP:PAMPAM1956@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:49:31 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dear Department on the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation:
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We do not support removing the Klamath River Dams for the following reasons:

- The sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning holes, and other prime wildlife habitats.
- Hydro power is clean and renewable energy that provides jobs for locals.
- It will cut hundreds of millions of tax dollars at a time of great time of financial crisis in California.
- It will cause millions more to be spent on grants for fake and fraudulent restoration.

Please rule in favor of alternative one, no action, or alternative four, keep dams with fish ladders.

Comment 2 - FERC

Thank you,
Todd and Pam Phelps

Comment Author	Phelps, Pam
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_858-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Property taxes currently paid are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.15, Socioeconomics. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_EM_1121_858-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1218_1088

From: rawdirt@easystreet.net[SMTP:RAWDIRT@EASYSTREET.NET]
Sent: Sunday, December 18, 2011 10:57:10 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: return the salmon rivers Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: robert m phillips
Organization:

Subject: return the salmon rivers

Body: I was born in Medford. I believe that the dams were a short sighted action which has caused great harm to salmon.

I fully support removal of the dams.

Comment Author	Phillips, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1218_1088-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_836

From: lildan7@juno.com[SMTP:LILDAN7@JUNO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:51:36 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: No Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

I am writing to let you know my opposition to the Klamath Dam removals. This is an unnecessary and expensive endeavor that can be accomplished in a much better way. Specifically the "Shasta Nation anatropous tunnel by pass alternative to dam removals"

Dam removals will destroy an established 100 year old aquatic and waterfowl habitat in the river and reservoirs, not to mention the long term sediment impacts which to this date have not been addressed. The cost of the Tunnel By-Pass proposal is estimated to be $50 million, or 1/6 (17%) of the cost of fish ladders and 1/20 (5%) of the cost of dam removals. A few of the goals of this project which I support are to prevent the destruction of the Shasta Nation's aboriginal cultural, heritage and burial sites under water behind the dams; Maintain clean Hydro-Electric Power for 70,000 homes; Maintain flood protection for downriver cities, roads, bridges, and private property; Protect property owners and property values adjacent to the river and reservoir; and to redirect funding proposed for dam removals to this project, which will have positive economic and environmental benefits for Northern California and Southern Oregon. please do not allow for the removal of these dams. Thank you for your serious contemplation and understanding in the VERY sensitive issue.

Respectfully submitted,

@

Dianne Pierce, Klamath Falls,OR

Comment Author	Pierce, William
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_836-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_836-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

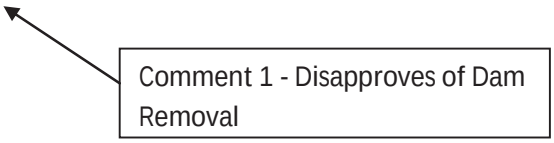
GP_EM_1121_1073

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:00:32 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: : Dams on the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> william pisani <wap1@pacbell.net> 11/21/2011 3:53 AM >>>

The Liberals are screaming "people before profits", when the idiots start tearing out dams you are tearing down real people. People before some frikken fish, unless of course the fish has a cure for cancer or some magic to make Liberals just go away.

Bill Pisani
clayton, CA



Comment Author	Pisani, William
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_1073-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1111_499

From: helenpitre@hotmail.com[SMTP:HELENPITRE@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 9:52:53 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River restorationn Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Helen Pitre
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River restorationn

Body: I am old enough to remember when the Klamath was a mighty river, filled with fish.The changes to the river that have occurred over my lifetime are tragic. It is time to correct the damage in as far as possible.
I support removal of all dams on the Klamath and its tributaries as soon as possible. And I urge immediate policy change to minimum flow at the Iron Gate gauge of 1300 cu ft/sec. I support all efforts to restore wetlands in the upper Klamath Basin, and measures to improve condition on the Trinity, the Scott and the Salmon rivers as well.
Sincerely, Helen Pitre

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - KBRA

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_499-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1111_499-2	The KBRA contains a variety of restoration programs for wetland restoration and habitat restoration that includes the Scott and Shasta Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. The Trinity River has been specifically excluded from the KBRA as there is already a Trinity River Restoration Program. Please see Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. The EIS/EIR analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities programmatically.	No

GP_MC_1020_233

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

MR. GARETH PLANK: Gareth Plank, G-a-r-e-t-h

P-l-a-n-k, and I'm probably going to irritate all of you.

Do I get counted until I start getting the mic

working here?

Comment 1 - KHSA

We shouldn't be here. This is advertised as a

Klamath settlement. 40 percent of the tribes aren't on

board, two farmers from the upper basin were on board, the

farmers and ranchers from out of the basin were

systematically excluded, the Trinity River is

systematically excluded, one of the prime hatcheries,

prime breeding ground for salmon, excluded. And this is

called a settlement.

We shouldn't be talking about dams yet. This

is -- what is his name -- Pope Louis the 23rd -- a little

schism taking place in the fifteenth century?

I don't know, let's talk about and do a little

trial against Hoosh for blasphemy. No, they wanted to get

rid of a dirty pope.

We should not be talking about settlement until

there is a settlement.

I met with Mr. Tucker, Mr. Reed, the folks --

the Yurok, the Klamath, the Hoopa -- there should be a settlement. Let's get a settlement where we have stakeholders involved and then talk about what we are going to do. Let's don't talk until there is actually people coming together.

Two dozen environmentalists, two ranchers, and 60 percent of the tribes does not make a settlement.

Comment 2 - Other/General

What I brought here today is the paper. This is an advertisement you sent out to this community that says: Come join us, we want to hear what you have to say. Could you tell me what time it says to show up on this?

40 years ago, we went to the moon. Why can't, today, our government tell us what time to attend a meeting to talk about something that affects all of our lives from Retwill (phonetic) to Chiloquin. No time lot, come show up, be here, come share with us.

What I would like to do is I would like to thank Mr. Spain for talking about honesty and facts. Intellectual honesty is what we need to do first so I want to applaud him.

And the other thing I would like to do is, on behalf of Berkshire, Hathaway, and Mr. Buffett, thank Craig Tucker, because Craig Tucker said that the poor

people of California will disproportionally pay to remove the dam and Mr. Buffett can take his extra three- or four hundred million dollars and double up on his investment at Goldman Sachs.

How did he get it? Because they got blackmailed, and the state department says, we will give you quid pro quo, get rid of the dams, save some money. So on behalf of Berkshire Hathaway, thanks for putting a couple hundred billion bucks in Mr. Buffett's pocket to buy more Goldman Sachs. That's very thoughtful.

Again, we shouldn't be here until we do have a settlement. Let's get together and finish up the settlement process before many stakeholders were excluded, and then go forward from there. So I think somebody has commented prematurely, but let's have a settlement before we start talking about what we are going to do.

Thank you very much.

Comment Author	Plank, Gareth
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_233-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1020_233-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1112_582

From: sparhawk84@hotmail.com[SMTP:SPARHAWK84@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 6:59:47 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Non-Support Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ralph Pohlman
Organization:

Comment 1 - FERC

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Non-Support

Body: I support Alternative 4- NO dam removal/ Fish passage option.
I want to leave the tribal burial sites intact by doing so.
I want affordable clean energy.

Comment Author	Pohlman, Ralph
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_582-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The effects of each Alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The effects of each Alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each Alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.	No

GP_EM_1020_077

From: kirsten potter[SMTP:KPOTTERMOM@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 3:29:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: 2 for dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To U.S. Bureau of Reclamation,

Please place these comments in the Public Comments file regarding Klamath River dams removal.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

My wife, Kirsten E. Potter, and I feel it is by far the best action to remove all 4 dams.

Comment 2 - Costs

Comment 3 - Water Quality

It would be cheaper for us rate payers than building the fish ladders [that were supposed to be there decades ago.] It will improve the environment by ending the high water temps producing toxic algae blooms and disease organizims that kill salmon. It will improve our jobs picture by the construction work, short term, and better commercial fishing and better tourism for sport fishing. It will be better for wildlife in general restoring river habitat in a river canyon with a real river, not a series of scummy, hot lakes. It will help the majority of farmers by stopping the lawyers fighting and give more stability for water deleiveries. It goes with what our community voted on that the majority want the KBRA to happen.

Comment 4 - Economics

Comment 6 - Other/General

Comment 5 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

Comment 7 - Water Supply/Rights

Dave and Kirsten Potter
3930 Rio Vista Way
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

Comment Author	Potter, Dave & Kirsten
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1020_077-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-2	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response AQU-27 Disease.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-4	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential increases in jobs as a result of construction for dam removal and long-term positive economic effects to the commercial and sport fishing industries under the Proposed Action.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-5	Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-7	In Section 3.8, Water Supply/Water Rights, the EIS/EIR describes water rights and supplies in the study area. P. 3.8-9 shows the water rights associated with the Four Facilities. These rights are held by PacifiCorp for power generation, a small agricultural operation, and fish propagation at the hatchery. Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant. The KBRA would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).	No

Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_288

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:

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: Anna Powell

Organization: Klamath River resident

Title: concerned citizen

Address: 505 Weitchpec- CA 95546

Email: N/A

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comments: It is not financially ~~Please~~ or economically smart to keep the Dams in or relisence the Dams and build fish latters. Make a good bussiness decision. Removal of the Dams would generate a strong local economy by creating jobs for local people.

The Dams are old, not generating much electricity, take them Down.

they are not good for people or fish!

Make a good bussiness decision

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	Powell, Anna
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_288-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

NOV-19-2011 16:08 FROM:DEMUTH WINERY 707 575 7247 TO:19169785055 P.1/1

GP_LT_1123_926

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
RECEIVED
NOV 23 2011

CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150		11/29

To: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
Fax: 916.978.5055

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

This comment is in support of taking all measures necessary for increasing the run of wild salmon on the Klamath River. Remove ALL the dams and restore the wetlands and marshes that will improve conditions and increase water flows so that salmon can once again flourish and swim freely in their natural habitat.

When I grew up in Del Norte County, it was noted for its "salmon season" activities. Businesses affiliated with the fishing industry hummed. Motels and RV parks were full as people from outside the county came to partake, observe, and enjoy the area for all that it has to offer. One could always go to a fish market in Crescent City and buy the days catch. Today local fish markets in the area are gone and salmon from the Klamath has become a rare treat.

Restoring the Klamath River salmon runs will result in an improvement in both fishing and related economies within its area. Why should we have to import salmon from fish farms outside the United States and from Alaska when salmon fishing for Coho and Chinook salmon was a way of life in Del Norte County before the river water was diverted? Fishing is the culture of Del Norte County. I urge you to restore the Klamath River and return this culture to the county.

Lyn Pozzi Demuth
Email: demuth@sonic.net

SCANNED

Comment Author	Pozzi Demuth, Lyn
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1123_926-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_LT_1223_1171

23 December 2011

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

Re: Klamath DEIS/DEIR Comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am in favor of removal of Iron Gate, Copco 2, Copco 1 and J. C. Boyle dams, as proposed in Alternatives 2 and 3. Complete removal as proposed in alternative 2 is preferable unless the availability of sufficient funds precludes this option.

My support is tempered by the failure of these proposals to fully address the problems of the Klamath Basin. I feel that this is a lost opportunity that is unlikely to present itself in the foreseeable future.

Removal of these four "middle" dams will certainly open the potential for free fish passage over large stretches of the system, but without addressing the upper basin, this will be literally a "road to nowhere." Anoxic conditions above Keno Dam, which are caused largely by agricultural activities in the upper basin – are not at all adequately addressed here. For this reason, it is likely this will be a rather hollow victory for the fish in the basin and those that depend on them.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter.

Tom Pratum
4733 Aster Ave.
McKinleyville, CA 95519
tkp@whatcomssl.org

Comment Author	Pratum, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1223_1171-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_565

From: tprice41@gmail.com[SMTP:TPRICE41@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:49:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tony Price
Organization: personal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River dam removal

Body: Overwhelming evidence supports removal of the four dams. It will save money for local and state governments, help restore an endangered species in this area, and promoted recreational opportunities for this area and the local communities.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_565-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_662

From: gq140@yahoo.com[SMTP:GQ140@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:36:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Geoff Pryor
Organization:

Subject: EIS/EIR

Body: These dams on the Klamath must be removed for future generations of fish to achieve their full potential. The fact is keeping the dams is not sound financially.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Pryor, Geoff
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_662-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1223_1167

From: jeremyquinlan@yahoo.com[SMTP:JEREMYQUINLAN@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 23, 2011 8:26:39 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeremy Quinlan
Organization: Weight Forward Films

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Dam removal on the Klamath watersheds is of upmost importance to the anadromous fish of the Klamath watershed, including Shasta, Scott, Salmon and Trinity Rivers along with a host of smaller streams.
The dams currently block fish passage to over a hundred miles of spawning habitat, greatly reducing Salmonids ability to return to their abundance of the past.
This would rejuvenate the fishery, enhance tourism and stimulate the economics in the counties in which the watershed flows.
Please consider removing the dams at an earlier period, so that the Klamath watershed can return to it's once great, free-flowing stature and Salmonid runs.

Comment Author	Quinlan, Jeremy
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1223_1167-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_146

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter

MR. KEVIN QUINN: Q-u-i-n-n, Kevin.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I find this process bewildering. The same federal government that is trying to encourage energy and sustainable energy sources seems to be recommending removal of the dependable, green energy source that serves 70,000 households.

Comment 2 - Fish

I'm bewildered by the failure to incorporate, by KBRA, the impact of warming temperatures and changing rainfall patterns on the fish population.

Comment 3 - Global Climate Change/GHGs

No guarantee from KBRA supporters or the government can be enforced between them and the climate. Any potential, possible, and speculative benefits from dam removal could be easily eliminated by escalating temperatures and the return to the declining annual rainfall patterns that have characterized the recent years.

Comment 4 - Fish

The benefits of dam removal to the fish population appear to be optimistic beyond all reason.

Comment 5 - Sediment Transport

Despite the hopes of the Klamath Tribes and the hopes of KBRA supporters, dam removal will not return the river to pre-dam conditions. The many decades of accumulated sediment that is stored behind the dams will not be washed downstream in two or three months unless those two or

three months include rainfall of Biblical proportions.

Unless KBRA supporters can prove that the

rainfall volume of one average year can disperse a

sediment accumulation of 90 years, the more likely result

will be that that sediment will slowly move downstream as

a semi-toxic sludge field, destroying what remains of the

downstream fish habitat forever.

Comment 6 - Water Supply/Rights

So I'm bewildered that in an area described as

high desert, anyone should even be considering removal of

the one means of regulating our water supply.

Dam removal can and will be a success if the

basin urban and agricultural communities that are

dependent upon them are removed at the same time. That

may not be the stated objective of the KBRA, but it

appears to me to be the most likely result.

Thank you.

Comment Author	Quinn, Kevin
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_146-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_146-2	The Chinook salmon Expert Panel assessment was that the Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19). The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The KBRA provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).	No
GP_MC_1018_146-3	Projected future climate changes scenarios are included in the impact analysis of all the alternatives. Climate change scenarios are included in the analysis of the benefits of the Proposed Action. As described in 3.10.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, “The Proposed Action is better positioned to respond to the changes in climate conditions compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative”. The Chinook salmon Expert Panel assessment was that the Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19). The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).	No
GP_MC_1018_146-4	The effects of each of the Alternatives on fish populations are described in Section 3.3 of the EIS/EIR. Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon’s reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16)(Administrative Law Judge 2006). Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No

Comment Author	Quinn, Kevin
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish. Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel for Lamprey. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model. Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	
GP_MC_1018_146-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_MC_1018_146-6	Master Response WRWS-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	No

GP_MC_1018_117

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. ANDREA RABE: I'm Andrea Rabe, R-a-b-e.

I'm Upper Basin Klamath irrigator.

I take exception to the purpose of these statements. I would agree with the gentleman from Siskiyou County that the purpose of these statements is predisposed to come to the conclusion of dam removal. If you read the need for the proposed action it's to advance the restoration of some salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin consistent with the KHSA and connected KBRA.

Comment 1 - NEPA

Now, while I would agree that the need to advance restoration of salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin is probably appropriate, the second half of that need statement makes it so that the only conclusion you can come to is to implement the KHSA and the associated KBRA, otherwise you will not satisfy the need of that statement.

Therefore, as I said, I will say again tonight, I think you need to go back and look at the need statement and make an appropriate need for the environmental and social issues that you're trying to address through the advancement of restoration of the salmonid fisheries in

the Klamath Basin and leave out those conditions.

If you wrote the alternative based on the need to advance water restoration and the KHSA and KBRA were the best alternative, those would rise to the top in the list of alternatives. They don't need to be preconditioned in the needs statement.

Furthermore, if you look at the need for process, it also talks about looking at associated cumulative actions. I'm concerned when you look at what will happen in some of the alternatives of the Keno Dam, you talk about returning it to the Department of the Interior. But it doesn't talk about as to what cost, what will happen to it, how will the fish passage be taken care of, will the dam be removed, will the dam have fish passage added to it, if that's appropriate, and what costs and impacts are associated with that.

Comment 2 - Keno Transfer

If that action of returning it to DOI and leads to further action of the dam, is a cumulative action, those impacts and those economics need to be included in this analysis.

Comment 3 - NEPA

And so I would encourage you to go back and look at the entire NEPA regulations. And the intent is to have a non-biased scientific process by which we can have public input and go through procedures to have the best

scientific conclusion.

Unfortunately, when you predisposition your need and purpose statement the rest of the process becomes flawed. Thank you.

Comment Author	Rabe, Andrea
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_117-1	Master Response N/CP-16 Purpose and Need/Project Objectives. Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternative for Detailed Analysis.	No
GP_MC_1018_117-2	According to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA Section 7.5.2), if the Secretary of the Interior makes an Affirmative Determination (decides it will advance salmonid restoration and is in the public interest to remove the Four Facilities), the Secretary shall then accept transfer of the title to the Keno facility. The transfer would take place at the time of removal of the Four Facilities. There would be no cost to transfer other than fees for document recording. Following the transfer, Interior shall operate Keno Dam in compliance with Applicable Law and to provide water levels upstream of Keno Dam for diversion and canal maintenance consistent with Contract #14-06-200-3579A executed on January 4, 1968, between the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and PacifiCorp (then COPCO) and historic practice. In plain language, the operation of Keno Dam will not change from the current operation and the dam will not be removed. There is currently a functional fish ladder on Keno dam. Should there be any future modifications to the ladder by the federal government or with the use of federal funds, that modification would be a separate federal action subject to appropriate law including the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Considering any future action is not a part of the Proposed Action in this EIS/EIR it is not a cumulative effect. Other cumulative effects of the transfer of Keno Dam are discussed in EIS/EIR Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects.	No
GP_MC_1018_117-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_MC_1020_196

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

MR. REA: My name is James Rae, J-a-m-e-s R-e-a.

I came to Siskiyou County in 1975 and we lived on the river in Horse Creek. I think that what I might add to the discussion tonight might create some more light rather than heat, but I would respond a little bit to the previous speaker in saying that the supreme law of the land, according to the Constitution, is the Constitution of the United States.

I would like to bring to the attention of anyone that is interested, a book that I began to study in 1960, and I found it helpful with regard to the problems we are trying to address here. It's called Multiple Purpose River Development; the authors are Krutilla and Eckstein, and I recommend the book to anybody that is interested in our problem, because they describe a river basin problem in many, many ways, and there are many, many considerations.

I'd like to read a little bit from something in that book -- it won't take long -- it says: We are maximizing the value of a system -- meaning the river system -- output requires a high degree of coordination in

reservoir operations. Institutional arrangement to permit this degree of integrated management must be provided. I would add, the American way to do something as complicated as this is, as we have seen, to have a whole bunch of experts put together a lot of ideas and then try to make a sensible, simple arrangement about it. But the American way is, after you have done that, let the people vote on it.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

You are in the Yreka area, people have voted on it, and I think most people are aware the result is emphatically to not remove the dams. That is not the whole answer and I recognize that, but that answer needs to be heavily considered when the American way is to put something up for a vote and, basically, we allow our elected representatives to make the decisions -- hopefully, they are informed and we are informed -- but by a vote. I think that's the essence of my response.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_196-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_392

From: ramage@cruzio.com[SMTP:RAMAGE@CRUZIO.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 12:38:18 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kelsey Ramage
Organization:

Subject: Remove Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Be on the right side of history.
Remove the dams.

Restore this river to functioning, living habitat for the fish, the people and all the creatures.

Restore the beauty of this river, welcome the salmon finally returning and re-establishing, marvel at the many tourists coming to savor the healing of this magnificent river.

Comment Author	Ramage, Kelsey
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 07, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_392-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_116

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEVE RAPALYEA: Steve Rapalyea, R-a-p-a-l-y-e-a.

My biggest comment here I guess tonight, I don't know that I find any reference in the studies to the Klamath River's history before the existence by the settlers and the gold miners. The journals from the expeditions of McLoughlin, Peter Skene Ogden, Ray Mcgee, and others, indicated the Klamath River is not this pristine gem as far as mainstream goes as we were led to believe. At times they couldn't even let their horses drink water from the Klamath River. This was before there were any impacts.

Comment 1 - Water Quality

These people had no axe to grind whatsoever. They were just writing down their observations of the conditions that surrounded them as their expeditions went on.

Comment 2 - Fish

As far as the amount of fish flow in the river, the early records from the commercial fisheries indicated there were almost no spring run fish before Copco Dam was built and very few Coho. There is so few they couldn't economically fish for spring run fish, and after I think

it was one year discontinued fishing for it.

Those might have been the only fish that could get to the Upper Basin because at times the Klamath River was dry in the fall before the Klamath River Dam was built.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Then we have the study that was recently done from the geologists that were up here. They figured how few fish came to the Upper Basin or how irregular, irregular periods they occurred here, they should make passage for those fish.

Comment 4 - Fish

But for a period of 6900 years they found 15,000 bones; only 191 were identifiable as salmonid bones. And the only evidence they had that they maybe didn't walk here or swam here is because they found smear (sic) bones. So they are making the assumption the fish swam to the Upper Basin. But they have no way to factually prove that.

There is other stuff like from California Fish & Game Report No. 34, produced in 1930, that tells about transplants to the Klamath River. It also gives the end counts. This last year, according to the Fish & Games' website, they had enough female salmon, using the lower egg count for Klamath River salmon, which average something like 3768 versus almost twice that much for Sacramento River fish. They had enough females return

this year for the Klamath systems, that includes the Trinity, for something like 47,600,000 eggs.

Before any of the dams were built, the most eggs they ever took, and had stations on both rivers, was 50 million eggs.

I will kind of let some of the time back. I'm done.

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_116-1	Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem. Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Along with KBRA and TMDL implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.	No
GP_MC_1018_116-2	Historically, spring-run Chinook salmon in the Klamath Basin were very important (Myers et al. 1997, National Research Council 2004, Snyder 1931) and, according to some sources, substantially outnumbered fall-run Chinook salmon (Gatschet 1890; Spier 1930). Currently, in contrast to fall-runs, spring-run abundance is at only 10 percent of historical levels (Myers et al. 1997). Huntington (2006) reasoned that they likely accounted for the majority of the Upper Klamath Basin's actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing and irrigation, and largely to hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). With hydraulic mining operations now outlawed, spring-run Chinook salmon would no longer be subject to one of their most significant past threats in the Klamath River (Hamilton et al. 2011). [Note: Other citations in this paragraph are included in Hamilton et al. 2011]. With regard to numbers of coho, Snyder 1931 states that in 1925 and 1926, 295 and 1,608 silver [coho] salmon appeared at the Klamathon Racks (p. 16 and p. 91). The Klamathon Racks were located near the historic town of Klamathon (approx. river mile 183). Snyder, (1931) also reports canneries operating at the mouth of the Klamath captured and processed coho salmon between 1914 and 1918 (pg 88) and that no effort has been made to catch these fish (coho) since 1919 (p. 16). Earlier egg take records from the Klamathon Racks document over 2.1 million coho eggs were collected in 1910 (CFGC 1913). Larger numbers of coho eggs were reported taken at the Klamath Racks between 1913 and 1916 (CFGC 1913; Cobb 1931; Fortune 1966). The Lead Agencies are aware that under historical conditions, prior to the development of the Klamath Irrigation Project, there were rare occasions when strong southerly winds at Upper Klamath Lake created seiches that greatly reduced flows at Link River. Estimates of the unimpaired or natural flow in the Klamath River have been developed by Reclamation (2005) and Hardy et	No

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

al. (2006a). Reclamation (2005) estimated that in critically dry water years, for the months of August and September, mean monthly flows at Keno Dam (90 percent exceedence) would be 520 cfs and 560 cfs, respectively. Review of historical flow data at Keno Dam (USGS Gage # 11519500) for water years from 1905 through 1913 show that the lowest mean daily flow recorded never fell below 755 cfs.

Following the construction of Copco 1 Dam in 1918, hydroelectric peaking operations reduced the mean daily flows in the Klamath River near Fall Creek (USGS Gage# 11512500) to levels below 100 cfs on 50 occasions between water years 1931 and 1937. Instantaneous flow levels may have been lower. Thus, hydropower peaking between 1918 and the construction of Iron Gate Dam to re-regulate flows in 1962 likely explain reports of the lower river "running dry". Under the Proposed Action a more natural hydrograph and elimination of peaking means these extreme low flows would not occur.

Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.

The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 acre-feet/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 acre-feet/year (Reclamation 2012d).

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The presence of the lower four dams on the Klamath River does not increase the amount of flow that would otherwise be available to anadromous fish.	
GP_MC_1018_116-3	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_116-4	The comment refers to the document titled "The Use of Archaeological Fish Remains to Establish Predevelopment Salmonid Biogeography in the Upper Klamath Basin" by Virginia L. Butler, Alexander E. Stevenson, Jessica A. Miller, Dongya Y. Yang, Camilla F. Speller and Nicole Misarti (Butler et al., 2010). The authors explain the rationale and steps taken to determine if the fish were caught locally or transported to the area from outside locations (Butler et al. 2010, p. 43-47). To summarize, authors used: • Ethnographic records. Records of Salmon butchering in the Pacific Northwest included descriptions on preparing the carcass for storage. Although there was variation in techniques used to preserve salmon, most practices were guided by the concern to reduce the amount of oil and fat in the carcass to prevent spoilage. One primary technique involved removing the fattiest portions of the body and then cooking and consuming these portions immediately or processing and storing them apart from the rest of the body. The head is particularly fatty and apparently for this reason was generally processed differently and apart from the trunk. Heads required longer drying times, more heat to dry them and were stored separately from the trunk when they were preserved. These records suggest fish traded in to the Upper Klamath Basin would not be moved whole, but rather in parts. Given transport costs and spoilage concerns, the head would tend to be less commonly transported than the paired fins or vertebrae, which might move with dried fillets. The archaeological fish record resulting from fish transported to the area would tend to have disproportionate frequencies of elements associated with the head and relatively more elements associated with the trunk or paired fins. Locally caught fish should have much more even representation of body parts. Despite small sample sizes, site collections generally contain skeletal elements from all parts of the body, while vertebrae tend to be underrepresented. • Site function. Ethnographic and archaeological studies of hunter-gatherer landuse have demonstrated that occupation duration (all-year vs. seasonal) and the nature of use (residential village vs. specialized camp) accrue different types of materials. Residential sites with longer-term occupation are points on the	No

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

landscape where local and foreign goods tend to accumulate. Short-term camps (such as fishing camps) would tend to reflect a much narrower range of activities than residential villages, and therefore, would not tend to accrue goods from far afield. Archaeological remains from such sites should reflect processing of local resources. The expectation is that there to be differences in body part representation between residential bases (suggesting fish brought in to the area) versus fishing camps (suggesting local capture and processing). Comparison of body part representation however, between the four residential bases and the two specialized fishing camps did not suggest any differences.

The authors concluded “In sum, while small sample sizes make it difficult to rigorously evaluate whether salmonids were caught locally or not, the presence of all body parts at project sites is consistent with local procurement. The most probable explanation for the presence of salmonid remains in Upper Klamath Basin archaeological sites is that they were caught in local rivers and streams.” (Butler 2010 p. 47)

GP_EM_1015_266

From: Stephen Rapalyea, rapalyea@wildblue.net

Comment 1- Water Quality

I find no reference in the studies to the Klamath River's history before it was influenced by settlers or gold miners.The journals from the expeditions of McLaughlin,Freemont,Peter Skene Ogden, the Redick McKee treaty expedition and other early writings present us with an entirely different picture of the main stem Klamath than what is envisioned in the draft EIS/EIR. These writings show us a river with extremely poor water quality.

Comment 2 - Fish

There is no evidence of salmon making it to Upper KLamath Lake on any regular basis. Further, the early catch records for the in stream commercial fishery show a very small spring run and almost no coho. This in stream fishery was below the confluence of the main stem and the Trinity River. (see Division Fish and Game of California Bulletin #34,"The Salmon and Fishery of the Klamath River" by John O. Snyder,Stanford University)

I believe if the dams are removed, beside removing valuable infrastructure, the results will be worse than disappointing and result in the eventual removal of Keno and Link River dams in an effort to reach un-achievable water quality do to naturally occurring back ground levels of phosphorous in Upper Klamath Lake.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1015_266-1	Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem. Water quality in the Klamath River is linked to that of Upper Klamath Lake; as presented in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 to 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-23 to 3.3-30) and Appendix Section C.2 to C.6 (p. C-8 to C-63), extensive monitoring and research has been conducted for development of the Upper Klamath Lake TMDLs that shows the lake is a major source of nitrogen and phosphorus loading to the Klamath River and this nutrient loading can negatively affect other water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, chlorophyll-a, and algal toxins in the river.	No
GP_EM_1015_266-2	There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation regarding anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, will recolonize this historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes several published reports which provide a sound basis for the occurrence and distribution of salmon (including Chinook and Coho) and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam. Reports include: • Hamilton et al., 2005 • 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: • While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12). • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). • Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).	No

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

• 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).

• 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).

Historically, spring-run Chinook salmon in the Klamath Basin were very important (Myers et al. 1997; National Research Council 2004; Snyder 1931) and, according to some sources, substantially outnumbered fall-run Chinook salmon (Gatschet 1890; Spier 1930). Currently, in contrast to fall-runs, spring-run abundance is at only 10 percent of historical levels (Myers et al. 1997). Huntington (2006) reasoned that they likely accounted for the majority of the Upper Klamath Basin's actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing and irrigation, and largely to hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). With hydraulic mining operations now outlawed, spring-run Chinook salmon would no longer be subject to one of their most significant past threats in the Klamath River (Hamilton et al. 2011). [Note: Other citations in this paragraph are included in Hamilton et al. 2011].

In regard to numbers of coho, Snyder 1931 states that in 1925 and 1926, 295 and 1,608 silver [coho] salmon appeared at the Klamathon Racks (p. 16 and p. 91). The Klamathon Racks were located near the historic town of Klamathon (approx. river mile 183). Snyder, (1931) also reports canneries operating at the mouth of the Klamath captured and processed coho salmon between 1914 and 1918 (pg 88) and that no effort has been made to catch these fish (coho) since 1919 (p. 16). Earlier egg take records from the Klamathon Racks document over 2.1 million coho eggs were collected in 1910 (CFGC 1913). Larger numbers of coho eggs were reported taken at the Klamath Racks between 1913 and 1916 (CFGC 1913; Cobb 1931; Fortune 1966).

While the in-river fishery Snyder wrote about in 1931 may have focused on conditions primarily below the confluence of the main stem and the Trinity River, available historical information clearly documents salmon were migrating past this location headed for upstream areas. The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not use the Klamath River above the Trinity River confluence.

Comment Author	Rapalyea, Stephen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1015_266-3	Removal of Keno and Link River Dams is not part of the Secretarial Determination. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1116_701

From: Terry Rapoza[SMTP:TERRYRAPOZA@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:53:05 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Sirs,

Please do NOT destroy the Klamath River Dams! After viewing the destruction of the Conduit Dam in Washington State, and all of the sediment, loss of property values, and loss of clean hydroelectric power--what could possibly be the reasons *for* removal?

Comment 2 - Alternatives

There are alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams BUT the federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.

Not to mention the millions of taxpayer dollars that will be spent for restoration--the people have voted overwhelmingly against dam removal--listen to the people!

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sally Rapoza
Shasta County Resident

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_701-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_EM_1116_701-2	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5) to allow returning salmon to pass the existing dams. Additionally, Appendix A includes Alternatives 10 and 11, which would construct bypasses around the Four Facilities. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations for the upper Klamath River (CDFG 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water. Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.	No

GP_EM_1117_744

From: Terry Rapoza[SMTP:TERRYRAPOZA@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:09:30 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: An Alternative to Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you concerning the Klamath River Dams, Copco 1and 2 and Irongate. Perhaps you didn't that there is a viable alternative to dam removal which would provide a safe passage for the fish and leave the clean hydorelectric power plants in place.

The alternative to which I refer to is called the Fish Bypass Tunnel. It will not harm the environment and will cost less that 1/6 of the cost.
This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a passage for fish around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations.

It seems that if the issue were really about the fish, this alternative would satisfy all stakeholders. I strongly encourage you to consider this alternative.

Sally Rapoza
2825 Balaton Ave.
Redding Ca. 96001

Comment Author	Rapoza, Terry
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_744-1	Appendix A in the Draft EIS/EIR, the Alternatives Formulation Report, documents the efforts to identify alternatives and determine which alternatives should move forward into the EIS/EIR for additional analysis. Two alternatives that moved forward, Alternatives 4 and 5 include fish passage as suggested in the comments. Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP_EM_1120_824

From: Marillyn Ratliff[SMTP:MRATLIFF@CALWISP.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:36:43 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Save the river, save the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not remove dams that have been there for years. The Klamath provides irrigation water, hydro electric power and recreation to the area. All are needed for the area.

Comment 2 - Fish

The Coho is not native to the area and removing the dams is too high a price to pay for a non native fish that doesn't spawn that far up river anyway. This is pure craziness.

Stop with trying to remove these dams.

Thank you,

Marillyn Ratliff

A concerned citizen.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_824-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_EM_1120_824-2	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.	No

GP_LT_1020_267

October 20, 2011

I lived on the Klamath River from 1975 until 1989. I have seen it during flood stage, and I have studied "Multiple Purpose River Development" Krutilla & Eckstein (1957)

Comment 1 - KHSA

The proposed removal ignores the principles (pages 268-273) of relating integrated values of flood control, power generation, water supply, and monetary benefit to the political entities in the basin covered by the California-Oregon Interstate Compact.

James A Rea
6214 Quail Run
Yreka Ca 96097

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_267-1	The Klamath Basin Compact assigns uses of water on a priority system. Domestic use and irrigation use are superior in right to the generation of hydroelectric power, which is the lowest use, except for "such other uses as are recognized under the laws of the state involved." P.L. 85-222, Art. III, Sect. B1. Article IV of the Compact addresses the states' objectives to provide for low cost electricity for water pumping and irrigation. The KBRA includes a "Power for Water Management Program" which states: "A general policy of furthering low-cost power for irrigation use is consistent with provisions of the Klamath Basin Compact." KBRA, Sect. 17.1. KBRA is included and analyzed as a connected action in Alternatives 2 and 3. The Klamath Basin is on the regional electrical grid. Removal of the dams will not affect electricity availability or significantly change electrical rates. p. 3.18-23 and 3.18-24 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe how the loss of hydropower from dam removal would be replaced. P.3.15-63 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the potential changes in energy rates for PacifiCorp customers with dam removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_556

From: phre.agan@gmail.com[SMTP:PHRE.AGAN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:11:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2 for the Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Pamela H Reagan
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alternative 2 for the Klamath River

Body: I support Alternative 2 for the Klamath River....thus removing the dams that prevent salmon and steelhead from migrating and spawning.
These fisheries are important as they provide jobs, recreation and food for many.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_556-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1227_1170

From: gary.reedy@gmail.com[SMTP:GARY.REEDY@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2011 11:48:56 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: In support of Alternatives 2 and 3 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gary Reedy
Organization:

Subject: In support of Alternatives 2 and 3

Body: As a former resident of the north coast of California, and an environmental scientist with 15 years of experience working on rivers of northern California and Oregon, I am writing in support of Alternatives 2 and 3 from the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR. As best summarized in Table ES-6, only Alternatives 2 and 3 provide for sufficiently comprehensive restoration of water quality and river process necessary to secure a healthy Klamath River in the near term. Moreover, Alternatives 2 and 3 are the only alternatives that provide for a clear long-term solution to maintaining healthy anadromous fisheries in the Klamath River without large maintenance costs and uncertainties associated with engineered structures. Finally, I believe that only Alternatives 2 and 3 provide sufficient cultural and economic benefits when measure over the long-term. Thank you for providing this thorough analysis for dam removal options. Godspeed for the restoration of the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Reedy, Gary
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 27, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1227_1170-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Comment Noted. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

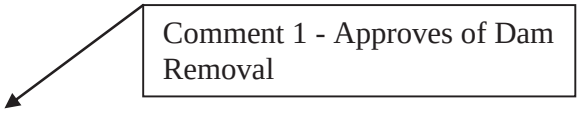
GP_WI_1204_976

From: mosey_9@yahoo.com[SMTP:MOSEY_9@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, December 07, 2011 4:07:24 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel Reid
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2: full removal of 4 dams.



Comment Author	Reid, Daniel
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1204_976-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1206_972

From: ralexandrareid@gmail.com[SMTP:RALEXANDRAREID@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2011 3:52:12 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Javan & Alexandra Reid
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: We support alternative 2 for full dam removal. Thank you for your hard work.

Comment Author	Reid, Javan Alexandra
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 06, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1206_972-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1213_1034

From: tavasmomlr@gmail.com[SMTP:TAVASMOMLR@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 3:02:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath project
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lynn Reid
Organization:

Subject: Klamath project
Body: I support Alternative 2 - full removal of 4 dams. We need to save the Klamath!
Thank you

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author	Reid, Lynn
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1213_1034-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_158

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: My name is Werner Reschke.

Last name is spelled R-e-s-c-h-k-e. First name is Werner, W-e-r-n-e-r.

I just have a few questions. I'm going to make

this a little interactive because I'm a question guy.

So I've got the Herald News from today, and if they

misquoted you, I'm sorry, but I'm going to go through a

few things here.

There were five alternatives that were thought up;

is that correct? By alternatives, what we are doing?

Yes? No?

How long is that for?

THE FACILITATOR: Sir, we are recording this,

transcribing. Their responses are not going to be on.

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: He said yes. Go ahead. How

long has the study been going for?

THE FACILITATOR: This isn't a question and answer.

We would like your testimony. It is too difficult for the

transcribers --

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: I would like some of my time

back then.

THE FACILITATOR: We will give you some time.

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: Thank you. There are five things here. I've been told that this study has been going on for at least a year or more than a year. And I would like to add a sixth alternative.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Because these alternatives are oral alternatives. They do pit White Man against Native American. They put men and women against fish, they put dams against nature. Alternative No. 6, remove the licensing fees for the dams on the condition that Pacific Power will make the dams more efficient to produce more power and -- and this is the sneaky word -- and make them fish friendly.

Comment 2 - KHSA

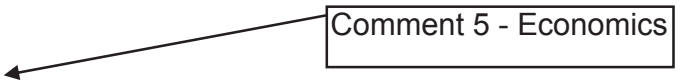
I'm going to quote you here, Mr. Lynch, Secretary Salazar's tarnation is on whether dam removal will advance fisheries and also reference in the public interest. What if the public interest is to not only create 168 megawatts of power but 268 megawatts of power or 468 megawatts of power. This is nowhere in the study.

Comment 3 - Costs

I also wanted to ask how much money has been spent on this study for environment because there is another component here that hasn't been dealt with, and that's economics.

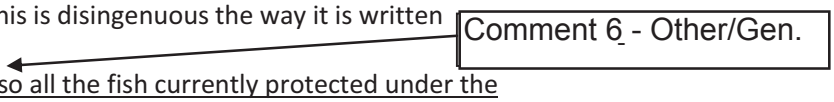
Comment 4 - Economics

I don't see any economic people on the commission. And I would like to see an economic study of what dam removal will do.



This here is -- I'm going to say, I will be kind -- somewhat laughable to say full dam removal could create 1400 jobs and over 15 years raise that to 4600 jobs, but we will only lose 49 full-time jobs. Let's multiply the 49 jobs out as far as how much income they generate over the 15 years versus the income generated over the 15 years for 4600 maybe jobs. And then we have something that we can really weigh.

This is, this is disingenuous the way it is written here. Also all the fish currently protected under the Endangered Species Act could reclaim -- perhaps if they don't, who is penalized for that? Who loses their job because they were wrong? This is accountability here. And we would like that.



Thank you for your time.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you.

Comment Author	Reschke, Wener
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_158-1	The comment suggests an alternative with reduced fees, more efficient power production, and fish passage at the dams. The primary element of this alternative that would result in environmental effects is construction of fish passage at the Four Facilities. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes these impacts as part of Alternative 4 - Fish Passage at Four Dams. Because the Draft EIS/EIR includes these impacts and benefits, this information is already available for decision-makers when selecting which alternative should move forward.	No
GP_MC_1018_158-2	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 Sections. 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).) Also, the Lead Agencies are not required to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or requested by comment authors; instead, the Lead Agencies are to focus on significant environmental issues. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15204(a).) The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). Increased power generation does not meet the NEPA purpose and need or the CEQA objectives; therefore, it was not considered in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No
GP_MC_1018_158-3	The Bureau of Reclamation and the US Fish and Wildlife Service received line item funding for this project in Fiscal Years 2009, 2010 and 2011, totaling approximately $20 million, including the payment of the contractor to prepare the Draft EIS/EIR. Funding from Fiscal Year 2009 to Reclamation using Recovery investments is described at	No

Comment Author	Reschke, Wener
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease/detail.cfm?RecordID=31604	
GP_MC_1018_158-4	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to: • Dam decommissioning, O M, mitigation • Commercial fishing • Reservoir recreation • Ocean sport fishing • In-river sport fishing • Whitewater recreation • Tribal economies • Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs • Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions • Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions • Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes • Property values • Utility rates	No
GP_MC_1018_158-5	Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses estimated changes in jobs and labor income as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. There would be similar effects to labor income. Section 3.15 describes the timing and duration of the employment impacts associated with the Proposed Action. Considering all economic impacts, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the KBRA, would result in a net increase in jobs and labor income in a 15 year period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15. Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created and labor income of dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period and about $59.7 million in labor income. These jobs and labor income would not continue into the long-term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs and about $10 million in labor income (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities. Table 3.15-41 shows this would decrease labor	No

Comment Author	Reschke, Wener
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	income by about $2.1 million annually for the long-term or about $31.5 million over 15 years. The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in jobs and labor income in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs and labor income in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79.	

GP_EM_1116_694

From: john cece reuter[SMTP:JCREUTER@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:08:03 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: no dam removal!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not remove these any of the Klamath River Dams! The people of Siskiyou County will forever be adversly affected, our economy reuined, and will not help the salmon. Removing the dams will KILL ALL FISH, ENDANGERED EAGLES, BIRDS, PLANT LIFE , BUSINESSES AND OUR WAY OF LIFE!

In the late 1800's the Surgeon General ordered a investigative survey of this region. It was found that in the summer months the water levels were so low and warm that the river was called "STINKING RIVER" by the native people because of the dead and rotting fish and vegitation!

The Natives moved away until the water level came back up in the fall. I am sure you could find this report in the government archives.

I THINK YOU SHOULD LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THIS AREA, NOT WASHINGTON BUREAUCRATS, ECO TERRORISTS, and BRIBED AND BRAINWASHED KLAMATH TRIBES.

Thank you, Cecelia Reuter

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_694-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No

GP_MC_1020_204

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

MS. CHRISSIE REYNOLDS: Chrissie Reynolds, C-h-r-i-s-s-i-e, R-e-y-n-o-l-d-s.

Mr. Salazar, members responsible for making this monumental, thank you for this opportunity to speak. I will try to say what I mean, mean what I say but not say it mean.

When I say you I am not meaning it personally.

This is just such an emotional time for me that I could not think of another pronoun. So if I stumble, I apologize in advance. I don't mean to hurt or insult anyone personally.

Today I lay my heart on the line for all to hear. If you can convince me that dam removal was the right decision to make us all whole, I would most certainly agree. But there have been so many injustices and wrong actions and behaviors behind this process, that I just can't agree that this is in the best interest of everyone.

Comment 1 - Disapproves Dam Removal

If the highest good cannot be reached, then this is not a good decision. If this process were federally recognized, the Shasta people, who have been tremendously wronged since the beginning by our government, then I

Comment 2 - ITAs

could get behind it.

But by continuing to deny them and give land

water and fishing rights to other tribes that had no prior

claim to them is wrong and only perpetuates the crimes

against them.

Comment 3 - Marine Life

If this process took into consideration oceanic

conditions that play a major part in the quality of the

salmon returning, I might be able to consider it.

If this process really took a look at the

emotional, spiritual and financial impact that this

decision for dam removal has on the people of this county

and the residents who live from Copco to the site, I might

be able to support it.

Over 80 percent of this county has already

declared to you our feelings against dam removal. If you

can right the wrongs of the past by honoring the people

today, you have a moral obligation to do so. But not

Comment 4 - Economics

honoring the spiritual value of these reservoirs and the

recreational value they provide for people from all over,

you will only aid in promoting more crime, poverty and

depression.

Comment 5 - Other/General

By not listening to the many small communities

that have united and come together to ask for

coordination, you disrespect those that live here.

By not listing to the people's wishes and then asking us to foot the bill, you trample on our rights to the pursuit of happiness.

Comment 6 - Recreation

By robbing us of all the other sport fishing these lakes provide, you deny us the simple pleasures of taking our kids and our grandkids out on the lake to catch priceless memories.

Comment 7 - Hydropower

By eliminating an entirely free green renewable source of power for 70,000 homes, you show us your lack of conservation energy awareness. If 70,000 homes were without power due to an outage, it would be considered a tragedy on the news. You're talking about putting that power out permanently, forever.

I would ask that you consider this. I know what it is like for there to be a movement by the government that at the time seems like a good idea. All the right arguments have been made and all the results seem in the best interests of the people, only to find out down the road, oops, we have made a mistake.

My parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles were all placed in internment or concentration camps not that long ago because at the time it seemed like the right decision. They lost their homes, their businesses and their lives for four years.

If you can honestly say that we know for a fact

this is absolutely going to work, that no one would be

harmed, then I say go for it. But if you can honestly say

that 60, 70 years from now this wasn't a mistake, then by

all means okay.

But from what I have seen so far, to me dam

removal would be a crime against the people and wildlife

that live here and making us pay for it, too, is the

ultimate injury.

Comment Author	Reynolds, Chrissie
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_204-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-2	The Shasta Nation is not currently recognized by the federal government as a sovereign entity and therefore has no federally recognized trust resources that the federal government is required to protect/conserve. The current process for federal recognition, found in 25 C.F.R. 83, is a rigorous process requiring the petitioning tribe to satisfy seven mandatory criteria, including historical and continuous American Indian identity in a distinct community. Each of the criteria demands exceptional anthropological, historical, and genealogical research and presentation of evidence.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-3	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. The Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19). Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model. Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-6	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-7	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-8	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_EM_1116_706

From: Sarge Reynolds[SMTP:YOLOSARGE@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 4:46:36 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Scott Valley
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

Gentlemen:

I have only recently become aware of what has been proposed for the general Scott Valley region. As one who was fighting the environmental battle long, long before it was the politically correct thing to do I am, frankly, aghast at what has been planned. This assault on private property rights will be detremental to the environment after is said and done. I close in the sincere hope that sanity will prevail in this matter.

Yours truly,

Sargent T. Reynolds
Past President Fly Fishers of Davis
Past President Northern California Council of Fly Fishers

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_706-1	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

GP_EM_1212_1201

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:59:53 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Scott Valley/KSD
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Sarge Reynolds <yolosarge@pacbell.net> 11/16/2011 3:57 PM >>>
Gentlemen:

It has been only recently that I have become aware of the KSD. As one who was a fighter in environmental battles long, long before it was the politicially correct default setting for a "concerned" citizen I am aghast at this assault on private property rights.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Further it is apparent to me that the projects proposed would in the final analysis be detremental to the ecology and environment of the greater Klamath region. As one who in the past had many positive interactions with the D.F.&G. I close in the sincere hope that sanity will prevail in this matter.

Yours truly,
Sargent T. Reynolds
Past President Fly Fishers of Davis
Past President Northern California Council of Fly Fishers Recipient of the Reno Fly Fishers award for environmental action

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1201-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_834

From: Ina Rhea[SMTP:BANDIVANHULZEN@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:01:58 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath River Dam destruction?
Auto forwarded by a Rule

The Coho Salmon will adapt. Lrave the dams alone.
Spend the monies on cleaning up the yrappef trapped sedimente 4G Network Sent by Samsung Mobile

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Comment Author	Reha, Ina
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_834-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Following completion of Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) in 1966, and Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) in 1963 adult Coho returns were typically less than 500 and 1,000 fish, respectively. Efforts to increase returns to IGH and TRH started when Coho stocks from outside the basin were imported beginning in 1964 and which continued until 1970 (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 1994). Since Coho salmon were well documented in the Klamath prior to the construction of the hatcheries, the intent of these out-of-basin transfers was to supplement already existing, albeit dwindling, natural Coho populations. In 1997 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) determined Coho salmon which occupy the Klamath River system, known as the southern Oregon/northern California ecologically significant unit (SONCC ESU), were threatened with extinction. These fish were given protection under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). CA listed the SONCC ESU as endangered in 2003 under the California ESA. These determinations shows the fish would likely go extinct before they would be able to adapt to current river conditions absent the conservation of the species in accordance with the ESA.	No
GP_EM_1121_834-2	The comment author's suggestion for an alternative is unclear. The authors of the Final EIS/EIR do not understand the concept for removing trapped sediment to implement project objectives, and more information would be needed to incorporate this alternative. The Draft EIS/EIR considered alternatives raised during scoping or in previous documents, and this alternative does not appear to be included in any of these sources. Removing the sediment trapped behind the dams would not meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives. Removing the sediment trapped behind the dams would also not be a feasible method to avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf).	No

GP_WI_1109_414

From: watershedbob@gmail.com[SMTP:WATERSHEDBOB@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 4:21:17 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert Rohde
Organization: Klamath River Resident

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Support Alternative 2

Body: I am in support of Alternative 2 - Full Dam Removal on the Klamath River. The Klamath River and fishery is in desperate need of our help. Full dam removal will increase salmon populations throughout the entire Klamath River Basin, create jobs and help resolve the Klamath Crisis.

Mailing Address different than above:

Bob Rohde
P.O. Box 342
Orleans, CA 95556

Comment Author	Rhode, Robert
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1109_414-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1020_199

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

MS. LEE RICKARD: My name is Lee Rickard, L-e-e R-i-c-k-a-r-d.

You are wrong in saying that the dam values

Comment 1 - Real Estate

above -- are -- the house values above the dams will decrease. Our home value at Copco Lake has decreased, and most of the people that live there, if they are trying to sell their homes, they are not having any luck at all.

We do not -- we do not have to sell at this point, but if we did, according to current values, we would get about half of what we just built our home for ten years ago.

You claim that when the dams come out, downstream values -- downstream values will increase before dams -- I can't read my own writing -- the summer

Comment 2 - Hydrology

of -- the downstream would increase before the dams when the summer flow is very low in summer, often flooded in winter, and it would continue to do so if the dams did come out.

Comment 3 - Economics

You claim the loss of jobs in the Copco area due to the loss of reservoirs, that -- that we will not lose jobs. Before you announced the dam removal, we had many people that came to stay and recreate in Siskiyou

County, for the lakes, the fishing and boating, and all of the other things that we offer here. We see as many as 18 or 20 boats by the Klamath River right now because the salmon run is very, very good this year. I feel that after taking out the dams, all of this would disappear from the area around our homes.

Comment 4 - Water Quality

After testing, we were advised by the state that Copco Lake contained no microcystin or blue-green algae, less than two percent, and the water temperature is decreased by the absence of dams, especially, versus the low river runs.

Our family has vacationed here since 1977 and enjoyed the recreation and the fishing and the hunting. My husband and I moved here in 2002 to stay permanently, and we find many of your claims to be unbelievable.

Comment 5 - Hydropower

However, the loss of clean power for over 70,000 homes used here, and throughout the U.S., as needed, when there is overflow of electricity, there are no clean replacements being offered.

Your agenda makes no sense. What about our tribe?

Comment Author	Rickard, Lee
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_199-1	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-3	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses regional economic effects of changes to reservoir recreation and in-river recreational fishing as a result of the project alternatives. The analysis concludes that 4 jobs related to reservoir recreation would be lost after the dams are removed. Salmon abundance would increase under the Proposed Action, which would increase annual salmon fishing effort in the river and would result in additional fishing on the river relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis estimates that about 3 jobs would be created as a result of increased salmon fishing effort under the Proposed Action. Populations of steelhead and redband trout would also increase, which would subsequently increase sport fishing effort for these species. The economic analysis does not quantify the increase in jobs related to increased sport fishing effort for steelhead and redband trout; however, effects are described qualitatively. It is expected that fishing effort and jobs would increase over the No Action/No Project Alternative. The total economic effect on in-river sport fishing for salmon, steelhead, and redband trout of the Proposed Action would be positive and long-term.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-4	As detailed in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding World Health Organization (WHO) and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories. Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions. Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-5	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_271

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@us

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: Lee Rickard

Organization:

Title:

Address: 21036 Ager Beswick Rd - Montague CA 96064

Email: leerickard@hughes.net

Comments:

Comment 1 - Real Estate

* You are wrong in saying that home values above the dams will decrease - ours already have in reality. We do not have to sell at this point - but if we did according to current actual values we would lose at least 1/3 of our home or equity

Comment 2 - Algae

* You claim that when the dams come out downstream values would increase - before dams the summer flow was very low in summer - and often flooded in winter.
* You claim the loss of 4 jobs due to loss of the reservoirs - before you announced the dam removal we had many people stay and recreate in Siskiyou for the lakes for fishing and boating in our lakes & rivers. We see as many as 18-20 boats on the Klamath River
* After testing we were advised by the state that Copco Lake contained no hyperosistic blue green algae (-2%) * The water temperature is decreased by the action of the dams - especially versus low river runs.
* Our family has vacationed at Copco Lake since 1971 and enjoyed the recreation here. Swimming - fishing hunting - My husband and I moved here permanently in 2002. We find many of your claims to be unbelievable. However the loss of clean power for 70,000 homes and business and throughout the US as needed, to be unacceptable. There are no "clean" replacements being offered. Your agenda makes no sense! What about our tribe

Comment 3 - Hydropower

ed 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	Rickard, Lee
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_271-1	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MF_1020_271-2	As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and California Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for *Microcystis aeruginosa* cell densities and microcystin toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories. Bloom dynamics can be variable in space and time. They are especially susceptible to wind, and can move around a water body. It is not unusual to have toxic algae and associated toxins above action levels in one location in a water body and not detectable elsewhere. Likewise, testing is conducted frequently during the summer because blooms can generate rapidly; a negative result at one time does not guarantee that a lake will be bloom or toxin-free for the summer. The toxic blooms in the Project reservoirs have a well-documented history of late summer and fall blooms that create toxins. It is prudent to check the advisory status regularly when recreating on the reservoirs. Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1.1. (p.3.2-36) and Appendix D.1 (p. D-1 to D-8) provide a detailed review of the numeric models developed to analyze the effects of each project alternative on Klamath River water temperatures. The models used in the analysis are capable of providing water temperatures for multiple locations between Link River Dam and the Klamath River Estuary on a daily basis and for multiple flow regimes (i.e., low, median, and high water years). Model output for the Proposed Action is described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.1 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-83). While model output indicates that, compared to existing conditions, there are times and locations where water temperatures would be warmer if the dams were removed (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle bypass reach, springtime in Hydroelectric Reach and downstream of Iron Gate Dam), there are also times and locations where water temperatures would become cooler in the absence of the dams (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle peaking reach, Hydroelectric Reach, and downstream of Iron Gate Dam).	No
GP_MF_1020_271-3	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP_MC_1020_191

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

MR. TOM RICKARD: My name is Tom Rickard, T-o-m R-i-c-k-a-r-d. I'm a resident of Copco Lake and one of the major homeowners that will be affected when the dams come out if they do.

Some of the concerns I have are out of the EIS study. One was the real estate value and the way it was put together that was covered by Mr. Kent, and I think is absolutely absurd that you would evaluate property without counting the homes and the buildings on the property.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

You can go anywhere in California and buy a piece of property including Los Angeles, Balboa, or anywhere else and buy a piece of property for a pretty cheap price without the homes on it.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The other issues is one of the statements made was we have five options. One was considered not taking out the dams at all, and yet when this was presented by Dennis, it was the first thing on the thing. Status quo is not an option because it's not working.

It doesn't seem to me like we have five options.

It seems like it is down to four. As I mentioned before, Secretary Salazar I think has already made up his mind.

This is a shame, because the people of Siskiyou County voted to keep the dams, 80/20.

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

I don't understand either how we keep hearing about the fact the farmers and the ranchers, everyone is going to have more water if the dams come out. Rainfall is rainfall.

Where are we going to get more water if the dams come out? It seems to me the dams help control the water and store it in times of drought, not the other way around.

PacifiCorp was also mentioned by Mr. Spain that they want the dams out. They only want the dams out according to Toby Freeman who is in charge of this whole area because they have had so many lawsuits brought against them they could no longer afford to take action on it.

They wrote up a $300 million offer for fish ladders in order to make this work. It was turned down, no one would even consider it. So it is not the fact that Pacific Power wants the dams out. They have no option left.

The last thing is the fact that the mention of tribal benefits are very important. They are. And I don't disagree with that at all. But what about the

important rights of the homeowners, the ranchers and the farmers?

Thank you.

Comment Author	Rickard, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_191-1	Master Response RE-1B and C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_MC_1020_191-2	The No Action/No Project Alternative, as presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, is a requirement of NEPA (Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations for Implementing NEPA , 40 CFR Part 1508.25(b)(1)) and CEQA (Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines) and must be analyzed in an EIS or an EIR. The purpose of describing and analyzing a No Action/No Project alternative is to allow decision makers to compare the impacts of approving the Proposed Action with the impacts of not approving the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MC_1020_191-3	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP_EM_1117_753

From: tom rickard sr[SMTP:TRICKARD@HUGHES.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 5:44:38 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.gov
Cc: Debbie Bacigalupi; dbaci@surewest.net; Jennifer and Jon Burke; viking@toast.net; hspannaus@snowcrest.net; wezgliatto@nctv.com
Subject: EIR report on Klamath Basin Restoration (Dam Removal)
Auto forwarded by a Rule
November 17,2011

Attention: Bureau of Reclamation, and DFG: Gordon Leppig

My wife and I live on 22 acres bordering Copco Lake. We have been very active in attending all of the meetings that have been available regarding the proposed removal of the four dams on the Klamath River.

It is with great disappointment that we write this letter to you and the Department of Fish and Game. When we were growing up, the Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife or Fish and Game were our heroes. They took care of the hunters and fishermen and made things better for them. As time has passed, we have seen the steady decline of these two great agencies, going from people who really cared about the people and their rights to a group that is totally controlled by special interests.
We the people, used to be true environmentalists, we were and still are good stewards of the land and follow all of the laws put down by the DFG on limits, times, dates, reports etc. It has now come down to a group of people that have the money and political power to buy your loyalties and are able to push things through like KBRA that make us very sad.

Where are the people that used to stand up for the citizens and animals of this country?
The EIR report that was published has many flaws in it and looks like it was just thrown together to complete an obligation. We attended both meetings, one hear at Copco Lake Community Club and the other at the Yreka Fairgrounds and listened to the people tell you where the problems were in this report. It did not seem like there was anyone listening.

- What about the appraisals that were run by a Sacramento appraisal firm. How can you possibly use an outside firm who knows nothing about the area and them tell them that they cannot include “improvements” just the land value. If you were selling your house, would you sell it for the price of the lot or would you include the house that is sitting on the property. Absolutely ridiculous.
- What about all of the statements about damage that will be done to the land and wildlife? Everything is understated, you know it as well as you know your names that there will be major damage and years of recovery, if ever.
- What about the alternative plans that were presented, a very doable fish passage that would cost less than a 1/6th of taking the dams out and not destroy the land and the people.
- What about the Shasta Nations concerns about their tribal burial grounds?
- What proof do you have that any of this is going to work? Who is going to put it back together if it does not?

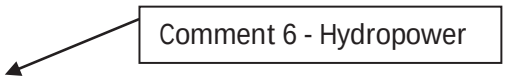
Comment 3- Alternatives

Comment 1 - Real Estate

Comment 2 - NEPA

Comment 5 - General/Other

Comment 4 - Cultural Resources



- What about the loss of Clean Green energy? There is no plan on how or what is going to replace the hydro power. Do you even care? Where do you live? Would you be sitting on your duffs and not fighting back if someone was depreciating your property, raising your power bills, trying to take your water, increasing costs on your ranch so much and with so many restrictions that it would drive you off of the land? I hardly think so.
- No wonder the American people are so disgusted with our government. Nothing but corruption from one end to the other. If you have the money and the political clout, then you can do what you want?

Our only hope is that you fail and that the little guy wins out!!!!!!
You have to live with yourselves and I am glad that we are no younger and have to witness the destruction of our great country by folks like you.

Tom and Lee Rickard

Comment Author	Rickard, Tom
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_753-1	Master Response RE-1A, B and C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	Yes
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	
	Master Response TERR-1 Terrestrial Benefits of Restoring Salmon Passage.	
	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	
GP_EM_1117_753-3	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-4	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_EM_1117_753-6	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

GP_WI_1111_566

From: tdr08@comcast.net[SMTP:TDR08@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:58:24 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: north coast
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Thomas Ritchie
Organization: davis fly fishing club

Comment 1 - General/Other

Subject: north coast

Body: We must save one of our best fishing areas,I live several miles away but some time I do travel to the north coast to fish its a wounderful place to visit and fly fish.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_566-1	EIS/EIR Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates economic effects to in-river fishing. Section 3.20, Recreation, evaluates effects to recreation.	No

GP_MC_1020_228

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

MS. KRISTEN RITER: Kristen Riter, K-r-i-s-t-e-n R-i-t-e-r.

So I just acknowledge everybody here for

contributing to this discussion tonight, and, uh, it's

been wonderful to hear all sides, and I do mean that.

Um, so first off, my concerns -- my concerns,

I'm a quality auditor, I audit biotech companies, I audit

the validity of studies.

I read the KBRA, and I keep hearing that this

is all science -- I have a lot on Copco Lake I'd like to

sell you -- and it is good science but there's a lot of

holes in that science, there's a lot of holes, and I think

we kind of know that because we heard tonight that you

mentioned that the science is new, this is based on new

stuff just released, so just kind of discredit the old

stuff because there were a lot of holes that we submitted

volumes of comments to the KBRA, showing where the holes

were. And I think that's well accepted that there are

holes in the science.

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam Removal

There are concerns because Salazar was quoted,

um, saying that, don't waste an economic crisis, that is

the best time to buy land and turn it into parks. And he

quoted several past presidents when that was done before, and so it's clear what the intention is, here.

Um, so the document states that this is to find the best public interest and the best interest for the fisheries. So the best public interest has been well documented tonight about the vote for the public here, and also, if you look in the Congressional records, our Congressmen have been debating this in Congress and they have also told Congress how they feel and how their people feel. Their people do not want this.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

So you look at why this is happening. This is happening because PacifiCorp -- I mean it's -- this is no longer a good deal for them, they are exposed, there is a lot of litigation they are exposed to, and I was fortunate to talk with them a little bit about it.

I can't quote them, but they will still be supplying you energy, it will be hydroelectric energy from somewhere else, from wind sources.

By the way, the windmills in the bay area are threatening the birds and the people want those out.

And you also get your energy from coal.

So in the EIR/EIS, it also states that they have already started to implement some of this. We know that because we know that land is being bought from

farmers and ranchers and it's being coerced out, deals are being made. If you look at how much money is being sent to buy -- spent to buy up land and drive people off their land --

And one last thing I wanted to quote is in the KBRA, it states that during the rehabilitation period, you will be able to take eagles, falcons, fish -- other endangered species will be up for take while you are trying to rehabilitate these salmon, so it's not all about the animals.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you.

Comment Author	Riter, Kristen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_228-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No
GP_MC_1020_228-2	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_228-3	See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The KBRA does not describe a “rehabilitation period” nor does it allow for the take of listed species. The KBRA does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Project level actions and decisions will continue to be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations. KBRA Section 22 identifies the development of either a General Conservation Plan or a Habitat Conservation Plan as a means to secure an incidental take permit under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. This would be one way to avoid or minimize regulatory burdens or costs arising from the reintroduction of fish species to the Upper Basin. The habitat conservation plan would also include measures to protect and minimize impacts to bald eagles.	No

GP_LT_1020_268

KRISTEN RITER

10-20-2011

Comments:

Comment 1 - FERC

Fact Fish are in record numbers in Alaska. our waters are too warm.

There are more than 5 options.
Pacific Corp wants to avoid litigation
Govt. is willing to spend billions —
Govt. should spend those billions
to put in fish ladders - in the name
of fish & help clean rivers and
fix dams.

This is what our govt. should
be spending this money on.
Not fulfilling on massive land
grabs and being aggressive towards
land owners. Not increasing fees
and creating hardships on its people.

Fact (twenty) 20 85% of coho salmon spawn within 20 miles of coast,

Govt. should not own fisheries &
land it created hardships for locals
and then overtook.

Comment 2 - KHSA

KHSA is not signed by all required parties.

Comment Author	Riter, Kristen
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_268-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. The question of whether the government should pay for installation of fish ladders is beyond the scope of this document. The hydropower facilities on the Klamath are privately owned. Under current federal laws and regulations, the owner of privately held facilities is responsible for the cost of complying with terms and conditions required as part of the relicensing process. Authorization of federal funds to construct fish ladders on a private facility would require an act of Congress.	No
GP_LT_1020_268-2	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.	No

GP_LT_1230_1218

Date: December 27, 2011

To:
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 05825
fax 916-978-5055; email: KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Gordon Leppig
California Department of Fish & Game
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501
fax (707) 441-2021; email: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Regarding: ***Comments to the*** **Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)**

I am hereby submitting my comments to the *Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)*, dated September 2011. I would greatly appreciate a thorough response to concerns raised.

The summary points below are supported by references within the EIR/EIS, identified adjunct programs or documents within the study, or records easily accessible with a Google search. Due to the volume of material to review and comment on, the examples below represent only a sampling of the supporting documentation.

Comment Summary	Source	**Comment Supporting Claims, Examples, and Further Comment.** *(Note; examples are not a complete list of examples obtained from the EIR/EIS and only represent a portion of the evidence).*
Comment 1 - Alternatives The success of the Proposed Actions, and all dam removal alternatives proposed critically hinge on a multitude of other actions not fully presented or studied in this report. As stated through out the EIR/EIS, the Proposed Actions alone cannot reach the desired outcomes. Thus this EIR/EIS cost, resource, impact and time estimates are incomplete and misleading in stating the ability of the immediate decisions ability to achieve the stated program goals. Additionally, as some claims made were found to be	EIR/EIS pages 4.72, 4.74, 4.76, 4.77, 4.78, 4.79, 4.81, 4.86, 4.87, 4.88, 4.91, 4.92, 4.93, 4.94, 4.122, 4.123, 4.129, 3.14.25,	a. In addition to the +1850 page EIR/EIS, programs noted as essential or beneficial for the success of the proposed action include: Mitigation Measures AR-1-4, 6 Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan Water Use Retirement Program Water Diversions Limitations Power for Water Management Mazama Forest Project Klamath Tribes Forest Management Plan Emergency Response Plan Reclamation's Klamath Project

Comment 2 - NEPA/ CEQA

Comment 2 cont.

false and misleading, it becomes essential to also review the regulations associated with the project.	3.14.29, 3.8.17	Climate Change Assessment and Adaptive Management Trinity River Restoration Program Five Counties Road Management Program Klamath Basin Conservation Area Construction of Trap and Haul Facilities Restoration Program Water Diversion Limitations The Northwest Forest Plan Klamath TMDLs: Upper Klamath Lake TMDL Interior Flow Fish Entrainment Reduction Program On-Project Plan Drought Plan Future Storage Opportunities WURP Off-Project Water Settlement (OPWAS) negotiations KHSA and Interim Measures KBRA and associated documents Relocation of the City of Yreka's water supply pipeline (plans) CEQA, NEPA, Williamson Act, BLM Wildlands Project, 1957 Klamath Basin Compact b. "Implementation of restoration action, programs, and/or plans presented in the KBRA would accelerate restoration action currently underway throughout the Klamath Basin and reduce nuisance and/or noxious phytoplankton blooms through their beneficial effects on flow and water quality." Noted "Significance" is "B" or beneficial. c. Mitigation Measure AR-3 would be implemented to reduce the short-term impacts of suspended sediment concentrations on green sturgeon adults post-spawning; however, there would still be short –term impacts to green sturgeon including lethal and sub lethal effects. d. The proposed Action's incremental contribution to the cumulative effect on steelhead would be cumulatively considerable; however it would be reduced by the implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-2 and AR-3. In addition, some portion of the progeny of those adults that spawn successfully would rear in tributaries long enough to not only avoid the most serious impacts of the Proposed Action in 2020, but may also not return for up to two years, when any suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action should be greatly reduced... the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on summer and winter steelhead would be cumulatively considerable even with mitigation measures AR-2 and AR-3. No other feasible mitigation is available to reduce this impact." e. "Some ongoing actions would also benefit Coho salmon in the long-term include the implementation of Klamath Basin TMDLs to improve water quality, the Trinity River Restoration Program, the Five Counties Road Management Program, and the Klamath Basin

		Conservation Areas Restoration Program., which would improve water quality and habitat in the Klamath River. The Northwest Forest Plan would reduce impacts from timber harvesting and road construction on aquatic species and habitat..... Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant long-term cumulative effect on oho salmon would be beneficial for the Coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long-term and would not be considerable for Coho salmon from the three Trinity River population units in the long term." f. "Reservoir removal associated with dam removal could alter habitat availability and affect lost river and shortnose suckers." Significance to CEQA is "S" or significant. Proposed mitigation is "AR-6: Sucker rescue and relocation"
Comment 3 - NEPA/CEQA Inadequate review time was allotted for a proper review of this critical issue and actions proposed even though the EIR/EIS comment period was extended to December 30th2011. This decision has monumental impacts on our state, environment and the species within, our rights and our family's future.	EIR/EIS	See 1.a. Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply
The EIR/EIS and "reclamation" actions are aggressive towards California citizens who are legal land and business owners and residents of the impacted area and vicinity. The EIR/EIS exhibits the involved agencies abuse of power and destabilizes and threatens the local communities welfare and economy. The primary agencies involvement and gains from provoking and steering the "settlement" outcomes are exhibited throughout the reference material, media, "settlement agreements" and the EIR/EIS. The KBRA and KHSA threaten the U.S. citizens' Constitutional rights and undermine the 3rd, 5th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution. Comment 4 - Real Estate	4.122-123, 3.8.1, 3.8.3, 3.8.7, 3.8.13, 4.86, 4.87, 4.94, SONCC	"For the purposes of this EIR/EIS, impacts would be significant if they would result in the following: Causing injury to existing water rights or adjudication claims. Decreasing water supplies beyond what is needed for public health and safety (i.e. needs for drinking water and fire suppression) for the current population" "Implementation of Off-Project Water Settlement (OPWAS) negotiations could affect the exercise of certain water rights and adjudicated rights upstart of Upper Klamath Lake. The intent of the OPWAS is to negotiate a settlement of long-standing water disputes between the Upper Klamath Water Users Association, Klamath Tribes and Bureau of Indian Affairs... The KBRS's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on water supply and water rights would be beneficial". This argument omits the Federal and State agencies role, stake and gains in the outcome. Per the EIR/EIS, "Water right claims have been filed by private water users, the Klamath Tribes, Klamath allottees, and the United States (for Indian and other federal reservations of land and the Reclamation's Project Klamath." "The USFWE has claimed vested water rights under the Reclamation's Klamath Project for two of the refuges, the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake NWRs, as well as federal reserved water rights for the two refuges. Water rights for these four refutes are being quantified in the Klamath Basin Adjudication." "The Reserved Rights Doctrine" ... provides that when lands are set aside as Indian or other federal reservations, sufficient water to fulfill the purposes of the reservation is reserved as well. Federal reserved water rights arise expressly or by implication from federal treaties, statutes, and executive orders, and vest no later than the date the reservation was established. Unlike state appropriative rights, federal reserved water rights are for present and future uses and may be exercised at any time and are not lost through non-use. While federal reserved water rights may be quantified and administered by states in the context of comprehensive state water adjudication, they

are otherwise governed by federal, not state, law." This EIR/EIS presents that water rights available to the Klamath Basin residents and available for downstream flow will be diminished and unaccounted for due to enormous amount of land and rights provided to Indian and "other federal reservations."
"Federal reserved water rights vest no later than the date of the reservation, and as early as 'time immemorial,' regardless of whether they have been used."
Non-Indian residents of California and Oregon are omitted from the discussions of water rights. Example: Klamath Basin Compact.
"Reclamation purchased the Agency Lake and Barnes Ranches adjacent to Agency Lake … and is currently using portions of the ranches as pumped storage.… USFWS is studying the possibility of breaching the dikes which would convert the 63,770 acre-feet storage from pumped storage to passive storage in the Upper Klamath Lake. The Agency Lake/Barnes Ranch Project would go through separate NEPA evaluations as plans are developed for future restoration activities. Future changes would not substantively change the quantity of storage or water supply yield associated with that storage and therefore, there would be no change from existing conditions."

Comment 6 - Water Rights/ Supply

Relocation of the Yreka water supply pipeline after drawdown of the Iron Gate Reservoir could affect water supply… The pipeline would either be suspended from a pipe bridge across the river near its current location (new construction), or rerouted along the underside of the Lakeview Bridge just downstream of Iron Gate Dam… The relocation of the Yreka Pipeline would result in no change from existing conditions." Activities included actually includes new roads, deconstruction and construction activities on and near the river, disturbance to trees, property lines, nest and endangered birds, interruption of water supply (pending local storage capacity, and fees associated with this project. Siskiyou County has not signed the KHSA, KBRA and has not approved of this plan.

"Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14% of the total storage capacity and 2% of the active storage on the river. However, these dams were not designed for water supply storage purposes and are most often operated as run-of-the-river facilities." Also, "Three additional Pacific Corp water rights list Copco 1 Reservoir as the water source. Each is for 3,200 and they are associated with power generation and impoundment of water... PacificCorp files Statements of Diversion and use for pre-1914 claims with the CA SWRCB to use water at Iron Gate Dam for hydropower activities… claims are for 1,800 cfs for power generation, 50 cfs for fish propagation facilities, 3,300 cfs to refill regulatory storage space in Iron Gate Reservoir, and 48 cfs for fish culture."
"Three water rights listings upstream of Iron Gate Development (and within the state of CA) that listed the Klamath River as their water source. These are held by PacificCorp for irrigation and stock watering for a total of 5,475 acre-feet during April 1-Oct 31."
"Activities associated with Interim Measures (IMs) could result in changes to PacifiCorp's water right. Prior to construction, "Interim Measures" as described in the KHSA would be implemented and would control operations of the hydroelectric facilities… While this measure would require a change to PacifiCorp's water rights, it would not affect the exercise of the water right (i.e. the quantity of water diversions) or flow in the Klamath River…" YET per the

KHSA, "PacifiCorp shall assign its revised hydroelectric water rights to the OWRD for conversion to an in stream water right pursuant to ORS 543A.305, and OWRD shall take actions to effect such conversion, in accordance with the process and conditions set forth in *Water Right Agreement between PacifiCorp and Oregon* (Exhibit 1). Nothing in this Section 7.6.5 or Exhibit 1 is intended in any way to affect, diminish, impair, or determine any federally reserved or state law-based water right that the United States or any other person or entity may have in the Klamath River… Except as provided in this paragraph, within 90 days of completion of Facilities Removal at the Copco No. 1, Copco No. 2 and Iron Gate Facilities, respectively, PacifiCorp shall submit a Revocation Request to the California State Water Resources Control Board for License No. 9457 (Application No. 17527), and shall notify the State Water Resources Control Board of its intent to abandon its hydroelectric appropriative water rights at the Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2 Facilities, as applicable, as identified in Statement of Water Diversion and Use Nos. 15374, 15375, and 15376. Should ongoing operations of the Iron Gate Hatchery or other hatchery facilities necessitate continued use of water under License No. 9457 (Application No. 17527) beyond 90 days after completion of Facilities Removal, PacifiCorp shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game and the State Water Resources Control Board and shall take actions directed by such Department and Board as are necessary to ensure a sufficient water supply to the Iron Gate Hatchery or other hatchery facilities under License No. 9457."

Per the signed KHSA, **EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart, "**PacifiCorp applies for leases authorizing occupancy of submerged and submersible lands by the J.C. Boyle Dam, J.C. Boyle Powerhouse, and Keno Dam PacifiCorp and the Secretary enter into contract to permit entry onto PacifiCorp lands

Per the signed KHSA, **EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart, within 30 days of the settlement agreement, "**PacifiCorp files Economic Analysis and requests the Oregon and California PUCs to establish customer surcharges"

Per the signed KHSA, **EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart:** within 30 days of the settlement agreement, before January 31, 2012 "Identify proposed transfer of Parcel B Lands"

PacifiCorp conveys Parcel B Lands

FERC issues Order approving transfer of the Iron Gate hatchery from PacifiCorp to CDFG FERC resumes timely consideration of pending FERC licensing application for Fall Creek Development

PacifiCorp transfers title in the Facilities to the DRE

Complete AIP for Keno transfer; complete Keno transfer agreement

PacifiCorp transfer Keno Development to the United States

Commencement of Decommissioning Completion of Facilities Removal, PacifiCorp assigns its hydroelectric water rights to OWRD for conversion to an in stream water right

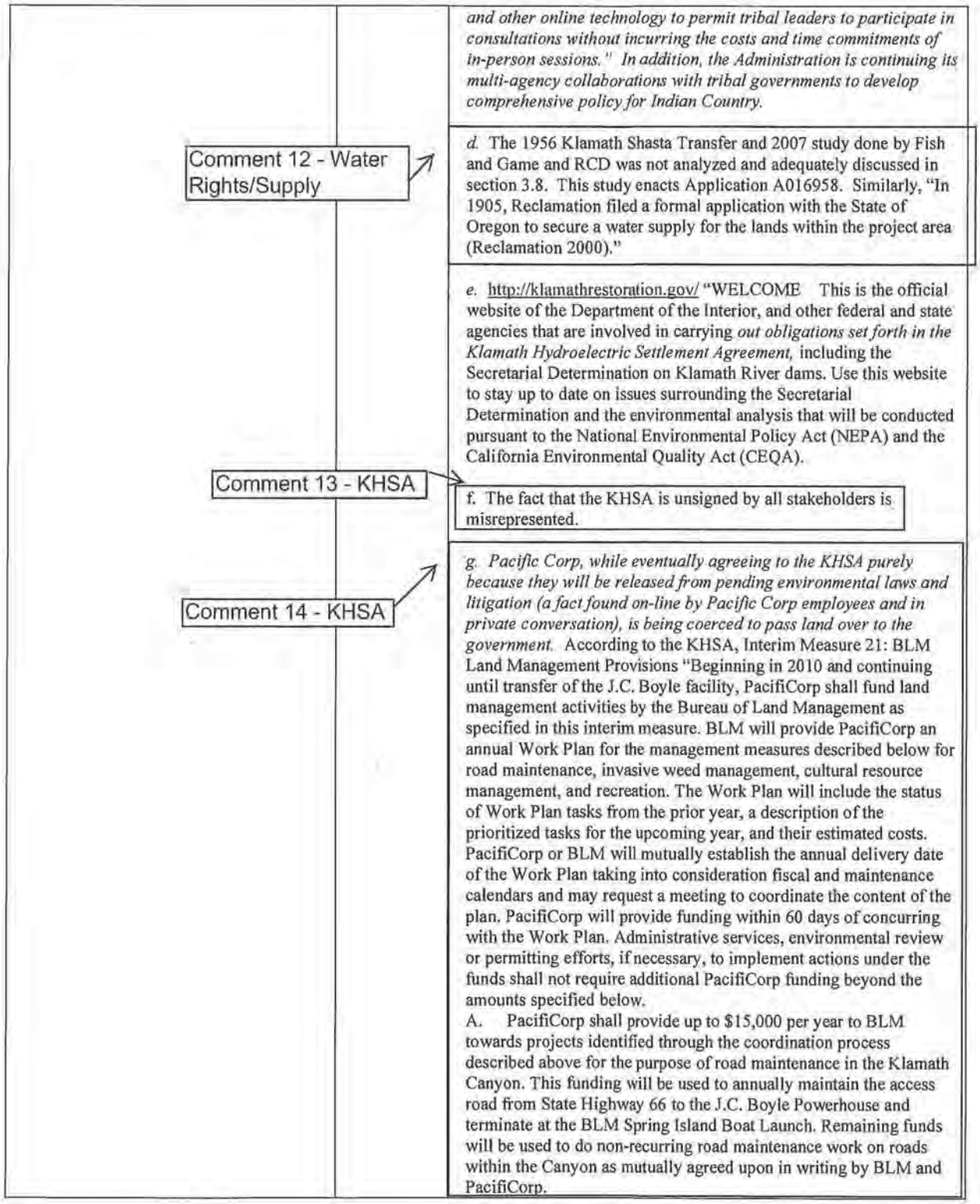
PacifiCorp submits a Revocation Request to California SWRCB and notification of intent to abandon its water rights

Comment 7 - NEPA/CEQA

n. The BLM control of the Klamath Reclamation (water and land in the area) expires on March 31, 2012. The BA and BO programs run out at this time. The Secretary of the Interior has set the date for his decision as March 12, 2012. It is clear that he has already approved the Proposed Actions and risks loss of control as the KBRA and KHSA are all or nothing determinations. Multiple agencies,

		corporations, NGO's and tribes are lined up to participated in the upside of dam removal. Too much hinges on making a factual, scientific decision that is best for the species, residents and environment.
		o. *"The effects of the fisheries managed by the State of California and the Yurok and Hoopa Tribes, on the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon ESU have not been formally evaluated by NMFS."* SONCC 40-21, line 1-6. p. *"NMFS has determined that federally managed fisheries in California do not jeopardize the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon EUS (Appendix B). The effects of fisheries managed by the state of California and tribal governments on the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon ESU have not been formally evaluated by NMFS."*
Comment 8 - NEPA/CEQA 4. The EIR/EIS is written in such a manner as to misinform decision makers and the public, with the outcome of pitting groups (Indians, fishers, farmers, ranchers, land owners, foresters, miners) against each other and creating local and national conflicts. False claims are made, data is omitted or misrepresented and misconstrued. Strong conclusions are drawn with little or no factual supporting data.	ES-17, ES-1, 3.8.11, 3.8.9, 3.8.7, 4.74, 4.75, 4.71, 4.72, 4.73, 4.75, 4.76, 4.77, 4.78, 4.79, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.88, 4.90, 4.91, ,The Great Salmon Hoax.	*I. Misleading promises and claims include:* *a. "NEPA Purpose and Need:* The need for the Proposed Action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA. The purpose is to achieve a free flowing river condition and full volitional fish passage as well as other goals expressed in the KHSA and KBRA. By the terms of the KHSA, the Secretary will determine whether the Proposed Action is appropriate and should proceed. In making this determination, the Secretary will consider whether removal of the Four Facilities will advance the restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes." *b. "CEQA Project Objectives:* As required by CEQA, a lead agency must identify the objectives sought by the proposed project. For this project, CDFG as lead agency has identified the following objectives: 1. Advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin. 2. Restore and sustain natural production of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin in part by restoring access to habitat currently upstream of impassable dams. 3. Provide for full participation in harvest opportunities for sport, commercial, and tribal fisheries. 4. Establish reliable water and power supplies, which sustain agricultural uses and communities and NWRs. 5. Improve long-term water quality conditions consistent with designated beneficial uses. 6. Contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of Klamath Basin communities. 7. To be consistent with the goals and objectives of KHSA and KBRA." c. The Layman's Guide to the Klamath Basin, distributed at EIR/EIS hearings in the Klamath Basin (Oct. 20, 2011). A multi-page glossy color misrepresentation of fisheries, the impacts of agriculture, dams and recreation on the environment, without presenting agency mismanagement and natural factors impacting fisheries.
A. Critical factors killing salmon are overlooked and not presented such as: todays warmer climate, changes in ocean conditions, the rise of competing fish, the rise of salmon predators and parasites, how protected marine mammal populations are decimating salmon, the overwhelming dominance of natural and varied cycles of salmon and rivers.		
B. Critical non-natural factors killing salmon are overlooked and not fully presented or covered including gill netting, releases for cultural celebrations triggering early entry upstream, commercial fishing advances, hatchery and fishery mismanagement.		
C. Natural limitations of the environment to provide for the Proposed Actions including the fact that there is no salmon habitat above Keno Dam due to a natural, impassable reef at Keno.		
Comment 10 - Fish Comment 9 - Fish Comment 11 - Fish		

		b. The Hoopa Boat festival, a newly created festival at an unnatural time of the year for salmon, ramped the Trinity River for the festival in 2002 triggering a Salmon run in which over 20,000 fish were killed. While a normal run begin with the natural fall cooling of the river temperature, the water was cut off by prematurely decreasing the river temperature. c. The Executive Summary starts with the claim that *"Due to these unresolved issues, during the previous ten years, the federal government has faced events and taken unprecedented and extraordinary actions in the Klamath Basin. The following are examples of some of these events and actions:* *In spring of 2001, the federal government announced there would be no deliveries of water from Upper Klamath Lake or Klamath River to Reclamation's Klamath Project due to Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) concerns - the first time project water deliveries were not made at a Reclamation project (very limited deliveries occurred later in the summer).* *In 2002, there was a major fish die-off in the Klamath River of adult fall-run Chinook salmon (at least 30,000 fish). In 2005, warnings of contact with water in Iron Gate and Copco Reservoirs due to toxic algae blooms began being posted annually.* *In 2006, low abundance of Klamath Basin Chinook salmon lead to severe restrictions on commercial and recreational harvest along 700 miles of the California and Oregon coast, as well as major reductions in Klamath River recreational and tribal fisheries. In 2009, Klamath area commercial salmon harvest was closed.* *In 2010, there was a significant reduction in water deliveries to Reclamation's Klamath Project due to dry hydrologic conditions. In 2010, the Klamath Tribes limited their harvest of suckers to ceremonial use for the 25th consecutive year and experienced their 92nd year without access to salmon."* YET, according to the Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Initiatives to Promote the Government-to-Government Relationship & Improve the Lives of Indigenous Peoples, *"President Obama announced that "the United States supports the Declaration, which – while not legally binding or a statement of current international law – has both moral and political force." He further stated that "The United States is therefore pleased to support the Declaration's call to promote the development of a new and distinct international concept of self-determination specific to indigenous peoples." "Sixteen different tribes, from Maine to Alaska, participated this summer in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs Water Training Program. The Training Program is taught by instructors from several Department of the Interior bureaus. The program strengthens tribal government employees who have the necessary expertise to help alleviate the shortage of technical expertise on Indian reservations." President Obama signed the Presidential Memorandum on the implementation of Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" and directed all federal agencies to develop detailed plans of action to implement the Executive Order.... U.S. Government efforts in this area are numerous..." including creating the new Office of Tribal Relations in the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Energy found it appropriate to establish a Tribal Steering Committee. "Some agencies have experimented with "webinars"*



and other online technology to permit tribal leaders to participate in consultations without incurring the costs and time commitments of in-person sessions." In addition, the Administration is continuing its multi-agency collaborations with tribal governments to develop comprehensive policy for Indian Country.

d. The 1956 Klamath Shasta Transfer and 2007 study done by Fish and Game and RCD was not analyzed and adequately discussed in section 3.8. This study enacts Application A016958. Similarly, "In 1905, Reclamation filed a formal application with the State of Oregon to secure a water supply for the lands within the project area (Reclamation 2000)."

e. http://klamathrestoration.gov/ "WELCOME This is the official website of the Department of the Interior, and other federal and state agencies that are involved in carrying *out obligations set forth in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement,* including the Secretarial Determination on Klamath River dams. Use this website to stay up to date on issues surrounding the Secretarial Determination and the environmental analysis that will be conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

f. The fact that the KHSA is unsigned by all stakeholders is misrepresented.

g. Pacific Corp, while eventually agreeing to the KHSA purely because they will be released from pending environmental laws and litigation (a fact found on-line by Pacific Corp employees and in private conversation), is being coerced to pass land over to the government. According to the KHSA, Interim Measure 21: BLM Land Management Provisions "Beginning in 2010 and continuing until transfer of the J.C. Boyle facility, PacifiCorp shall fund land management activities by the Bureau of Land Management as specified in this interim measure. BLM will provide PacifiCorp an annual Work Plan for the management measures described below for road maintenance, invasive weed management, cultural resource management, and recreation. The Work Plan will include the status of Work Plan tasks from the prior year, a description of the prioritized tasks for the upcoming year, and their estimated costs. PacifiCorp or BLM will mutually establish the annual delivery date of the Work Plan taking into consideration fiscal and maintenance calendars and may request a meeting to coordinate the content of the plan. PacifiCorp will provide funding within 60 days of concurring with the Work Plan. Administrative services, environmental review or permitting efforts, if necessary, to implement actions under the funds shall not require additional PacifiCorp funding beyond the amounts specified below.

A. PacifiCorp shall provide up to $15,000 per year to BLM towards projects identified through the coordination process described above for the purpose of road maintenance in the Klamath Canyon. This funding will be used to annually maintain the access road from State Highway 66 to the J.C. Boyle Powerhouse and terminate at the BLM Spring Island Boat Launch. Remaining funds will be used to do non-recurring road maintenance work on roads within the Canyon as mutually agreed upon in writing by BLM and PacifiCorp.

Comment 14 cont.

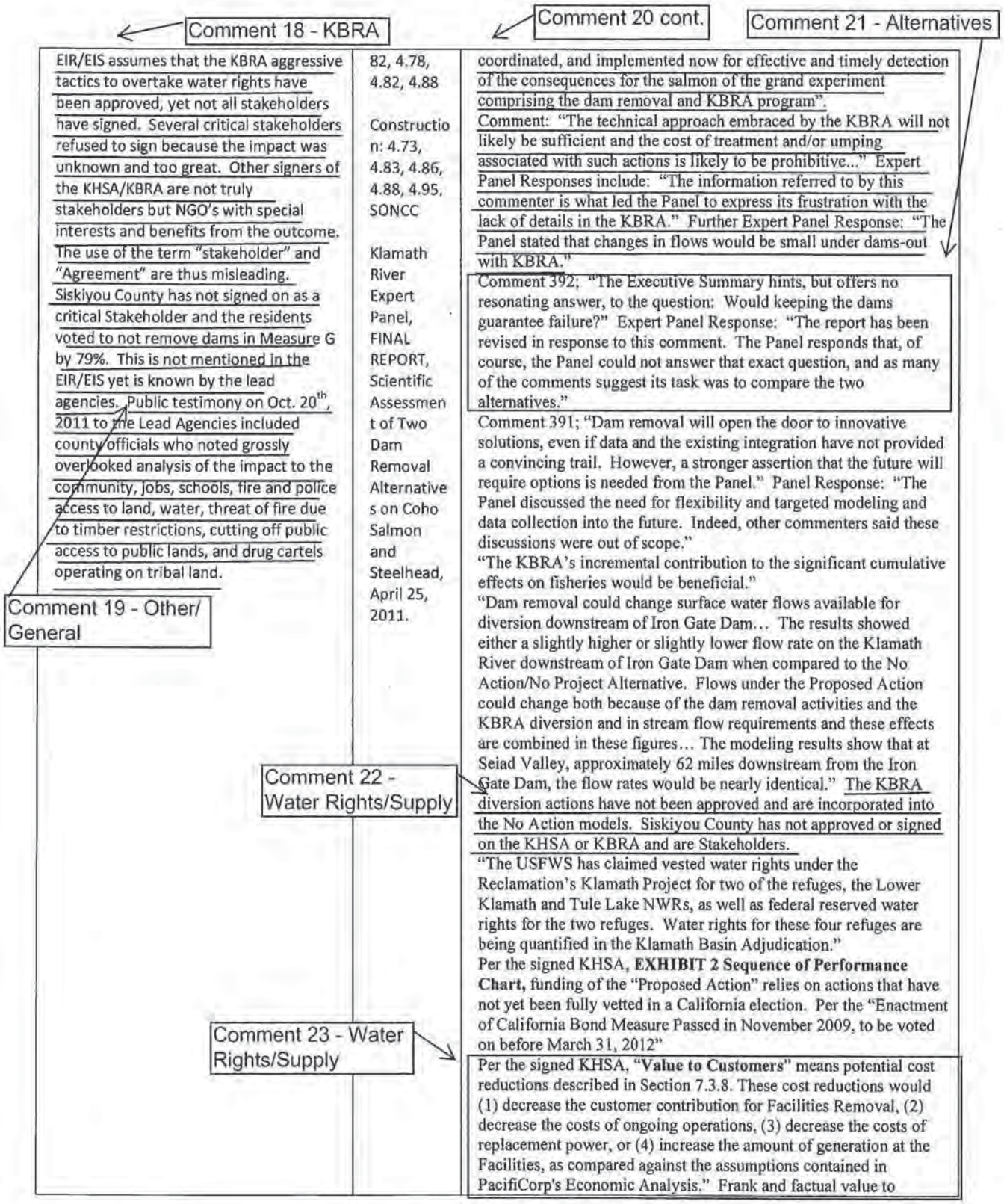
		B. PacifiCorp shall provide up to $10,000 per year to BLM for use by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) towards projects identified through the coordination process described above for the purpose of integrated weed management of invasive weed species along the road system and river corridor within the Klamath Canyon. Noxious weed control projects will be coordinated with Siskiyou County to ensure that weeds are controlled along the river corridor from the Oregon-California boundary to the top of Copco Reservoir. C. PacifiCorp shall provide up to $10,000 per year to BLM towards projects identified through the coordination process described above for the management of the following 5 BLM cultural sites which are within, or partially within, the T1 terrace of the J.C. Boyle full flow reach: 35KL21/786, 35KL22, 35KL24, D-735KL558, and 35KL577. Management of additional sites with these funds can occur with mutual written agreement between PacifiCorp and BLM. D. PacifiCorp shall provide up to, but no more than, $130,000 in funding for the development and implementation of a Road Management Plan to be implemented during the Interim Period. The Road Management Plan shall be developed by BLM and PacifiCorp and will determine priorities for operation and maintenance, including remediation or restoration of redundant or unnecessary facilities, of the shared BLM/PacifiCorp road system within the Klamath River Canyon from J.C. Boyle Dam to the slack water of Copco Reservoir."
5. According to the KHSA, Purpose of Settlement, "The Parties have entered into this Settlement for the purpose of resolving among them the pending FERC relicensing proceeding by establishing a process for potential Facilities Removal and operation of the Project until that time." The "parties" who have signed the KHSA are not the appropriate stakeholders to make such a decision. Several identified parties did not sign the KHSA, yet the Lead Agencies proceeded without addressing their concerns and without all critical stakeholders involved in the process or proposal.		See above.
6. If you follow where land, water rights and money is going in this program you will easily find the redistribution of wealth (land, water rights, contracts), dismissal of the requirement to comply with local and federal regulations to program insiders, and pandering of US tax dollars to prepare misleading propaganda and false promises of jobs a boon to the local economy.		See 4. a. Jobs creation fails to identify the fact that the only job gains will be governmental, and most of these will not be given to local residents due to education requirements. The Basin Monitoring Jobs are created for the government employment. There is no private sector growth. Source of funding of these new positions is not identified – but as these are government jobs the will be state of federal expenses, and the impact of these new resources has not been vetted in the EIR/EIS. These positions have not be justified.
7. The EIR/EIS cost/benefit analysis of the removal of the dams is biased and omits considerations. The financial impact is grossly underestimated and the quantification of gains exaggerated. The	3.8, SONCC page 194-203, 3.8.7, 4.71, 4.73, 4.74, 4.77-	3.8.3.2 Lower Klamath Basin. As described above, the Lower Klamath Basin includes seven sub-watersheds downstream of Iron Gate Dam. The area of analysis does not include the Shasta, Scott, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers (see Figure 3.8.1)". YET Per the Expert Panel, Water quality problems are NOT solved by the KBRA. Expert Panel: "Monitoring programs should be planned,

Comment 15 - KHSA

Comment 16 - Economics

Comment 17 - Costs

Comment 20 - Water Quality



EIR/EIS assumes that the KBRA aggressive tactics to overtake water rights have been approved, yet not all stakeholders have signed. Several critical stakeholders refused to sign because the impact was unknown and too great. Other signers of the KHSA/KBRA are not truly stakeholders but NGO's with special interests and benefits from the outcome. The use of the term "stakeholder" and "Agreement" are thus misleading. Siskiyou County has not signed on as a critical Stakeholder and the residents voted to not remove dams in Measure G by 79%. This is not mentioned in the EIR/EIS yet is known by the lead agencies. Public testimony on Oct. 20th, 2011 to the Lead Agencies included county officials who noted grossly overlooked analysis of the impact to the community, jobs, schools, fire and police access to land, water, threat of fire due to timber restrictions, cutting off public access to public lands, and drug cartels operating on tribal land.

82, 4.78, 4.82, 4.88

Construction: 4.73, 4.83, 4.86, 4.88, 4.95, SONCC

Klamath River Expert Panel, FINAL REPORT, Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead, April 25, 2011.

coordinated, and implemented now for effective and timely detection of the consequences for the salmon of the grand experiment comprising the dam removal and KBRA program".
Comment: "The technical approach embraced by the KBRA will not likely be sufficient and the cost of treatment and/or umping associated with such actions is likely to be prohibitive..." Expert Panel Responses include: "The information referred to by this commenter is what led the Panel to express its frustration with the lack of details in the KBRA." Further Expert Panel Response: "The Panel stated that changes in flows would be small under dams-out with KBRA."

Comment 392; "The Executive Summary hints, but offers no resonating answer, to the question: Would keeping the dams guarantee failure?" Expert Panel Response: "The report has been revised in response to this comment. The Panel responds that, of course, the Panel could not answer that exact question, and as many of the comments suggest its task was to compare the two alternatives."

Comment 391; "Dam removal will open the door to innovative solutions, even if data and the existing integration have not provided a convincing trail. However, a stronger assertion that the future will require options is needed from the Panel." Panel Response: "The Panel discussed the need for flexibility and targeted modeling and data collection into the future. Indeed, other commenters said these discussions were out of scope."
"The KBRA's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on fisheries would be beneficial."
"Dam removal could change surface water flows available for diversion downstream of Iron Gate Dam... The results showed either a slightly higher or slightly lower flow rate on the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam when compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Flows under the Proposed Action could change both because of the dam removal activities and the KBRA diversion and in stream flow requirements and these effects are combined in these figures... The modeling results show that at Seiad Valley, approximately 62 miles downstream from the Iron Gate Dam, the flow rates would be nearly identical." The KBRA diversion actions have not been approved and are incorporated into the No Action models. Siskiyou County has not approved or signed on the KHSA or KBRA and are Stakeholders.
"The USFWS has claimed vested water rights under the Reclamation's Klamath Project for two of the refuges, the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake NWRs, as well as federal reserved water rights for the two refuges. Water rights for these four refuges are being quantified in the Klamath Basin Adjudication."
Per the signed KHSA, **EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart,** funding of the "Proposed Action" relies on actions that have not yet been fully vetted in a California election. Per the "Enactment of California Bond Measure Passed in November 2009, to be voted on before March 31, 2012"

Per the signed KHSA, "**Value to Customers**" means potential cost reductions described in Section 7.3.8. These cost reductions would (1) decrease the customer contribution for Facilities Removal, (2) decrease the costs of ongoing operations, (3) decrease the costs of replacement power, or (4) increase the amount of generation at the Facilities, as compared against the assumptions contained in PacifiCorp's Economic Analysis." Frank and factual value to

Comment 23 cont.

customers is not addressed through out the document.

"Implementation of Water Diversion Limitations could result in decreased summer water temperatures in the Klamath River upstream of the Hydroelectric Reach." Significance is noted as NCFEC (no change from existing conditions) for short term and B (beneficial) for long-term. Mitigation: None.

"Implementation of the Water Use Retirement Program could result in decreases in summer water temperature and nutrient inputs to Upper Klamath Lake." Significance is noted as NCFEC (no change from existing conditions) for short term and B (beneficial) for long-term. Mitigation: None.

Comment 24 - Transportation

"Roads are a high threat to all life stages of Coho salmon in the Shasta River population because most roads in the watershed are unpaved. Road density if very high (>3 miles of reads/sq. mile) in the following tributary sub-basins, where high IP reaches predominate; upper Shasta River, Boles Creek, lower Whitney Creek, upper Springs Creek, the upper Little Shasta River, upper Ricky Gulch, and Yreka Creek and high (2.5 to 3.0 miles of roads/s. mile) in Eddy Creek, upper Parks Creek, Carrick Creek, Willow Creek and upper Juniper Creek.... Erosion potential from unmaintained roads is greatest in the upper portions of these sub-basins where heavy rain and rain on snow occur in areas containing roads from past timber harvest activities." This is in contradiction with one of the major action Plans proposed in this report. While report is proposing to wash 20 cubic yards of sediments and contaminants down the river while dams are removed and allow erosion to occur during this process, a plan that may never allow the river to recover, the concerns above are of little or no impact in comparison. This plan should put as a feasible priority to clean up state owned roads and update road maps so that people looking for passage may choose on their right to take paved roads over unmaintained roads through federal land. Traffic is very low in these areas and with the apparent unlimited budget of this program, money should be spent aiding all landowners in improving culverts, bridges, and eroding dirt roads. Such actions would support the stated ultimate goals of this plan and save taxpayers 100s of millions of dollars.

Multiple governmental programs overlap and a lack of accountability for results is rampant! *According to the* SONCC, Volume I, Appendix C, "*strides have been made in acquiring big springs complexes that are the key to survival in the Shasta River basin*" and taking or disrupting privately owned land/businesses. The cost of "recovery" in the Shasta River Population alone is grossly estimated to be $90,786,729. This is without dam removal.

Comment 25 - Fish

8. The threat to endangered and non-endangered animal and plant species is a violation of those laws and does not justify the "potential" outcomes of the goals. Double standards and disregard for the natural environment are again prevalent. The agencies own Expert Panel's decisions are dismissed if they do not support the Lead Agencies desired outcomes – this act of repeatedly dismissing your independent scientific panels opinion (in both the Coho and	4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.72, 4.73, 4.74, 4.75, 4.78, 4.79, 4.84, 4.85, 4.89, 4.96, FINAl REPORT in response to minor errors in the literature cited and	"Overall, the effects of the Proposed Actions are most likely to include physiological stress, inhibited growth, and high mortality for some portion of the age 0-2020 cohort and age 1 2019 cohort." "Up to 100% mortality is predicted for incubating eggs and larval life stages, and up to 20% percent mortality is predicted for rearing juveniles under a most-likely-to occur scenario, or up to 40% mortality under a worst case scenario." Yet conclusions are "The Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the long-term significant cumulative effects on green sturgeon would not be cumulatively considerable." "Redband trout in riverine reaches between the reservoirs in the Hydroelectric Reach would be vulnerable to sub lethal and lethal

Comment 26 - Fish

Comment 27- Fish

Comment 25 cont.

Chinook studies) illegitimizes the agencies use and definition of "science".

several comments inadvertently omitted from the final report dated June 13, 2011

FINAL REPORT: Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead (April 25, 2011)

Comment 27 cont.

effects of sediments released during dam removal and bed load deposition." Yet conclusions are: "The Proposed Action's contribution to cumulative effects on redband trout would be short-term and minimal."

"Steelhead: Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal under the Proposed actions could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect steelhead. Effects of suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action on steelhead are likely to be high for the portion of the population that spans in tributaries upstream for the Trinity River. For that portion of the population, effects are anticipated for at lease 6 year classes, including on adults, run-backs, half-pounders, an juveniles rearing in the mainstream, and out-migrating smolts... The proposed Action's incremental contribution to the cumulative effect on steelhead would be cumulatively considerable; however it would be reduced by the implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-2 and AR-3. In addition, some portion of the progeny of those adults that spawn successfully would rear in tributaries long enough to not only avoid the most serious impacts of the Proposed Action in 202, but may also not return for up to two years, when any suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action should be greatly reduced... the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on summer and winter steelhead would be cumulatively considerable even with mitigation measures AR-2 and AR-3. No other feasible mitigation is available to reduce this impact."

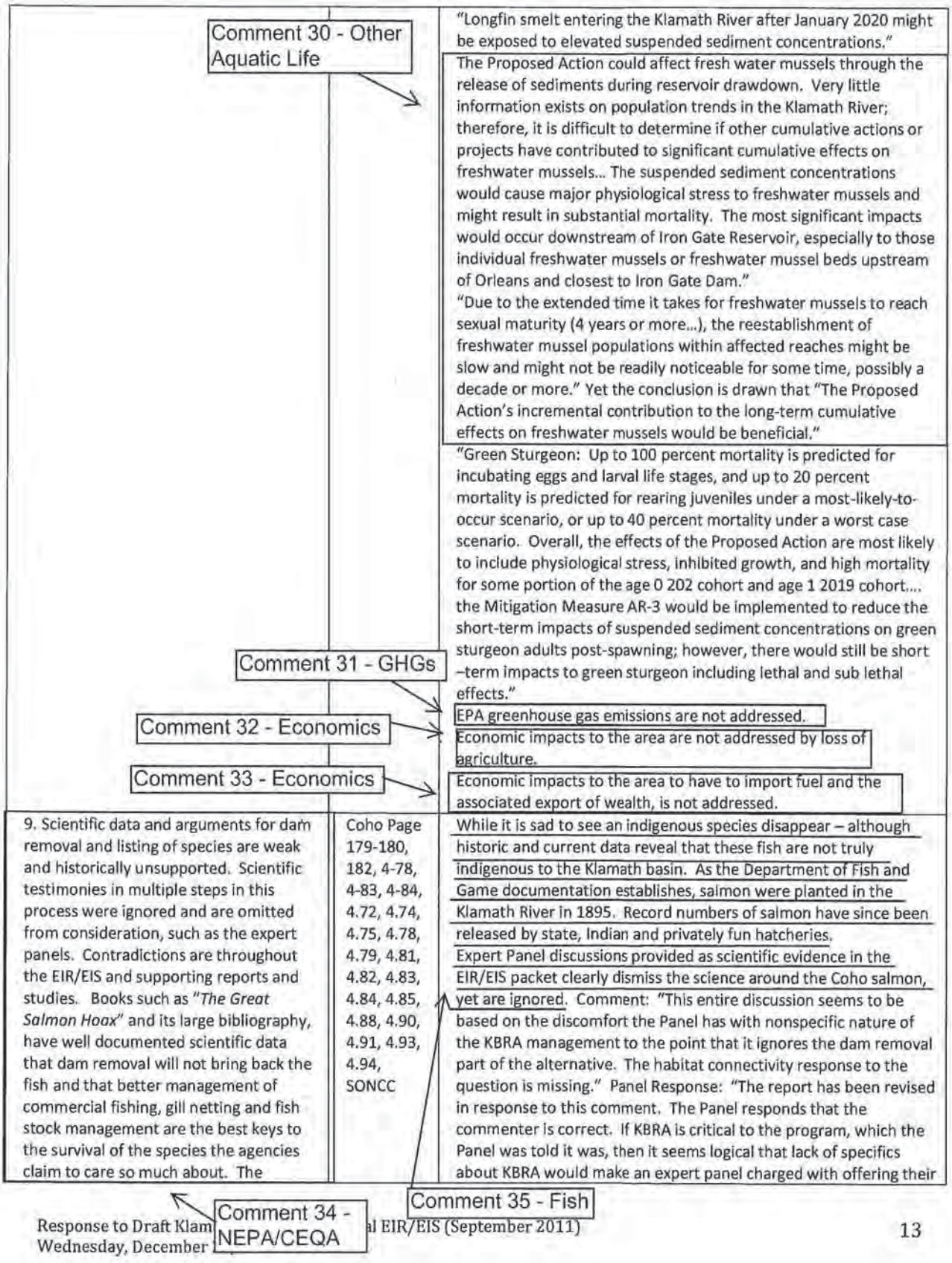
"Bull trout populations in the Klamath Basin have been severely reduced and fragmented." "Dam removal associated with the Proposed Action could alter habitat availability for anadromous fish, which could affect bull trout. Bull trout upstream of Upper Klamath Lake could be affected by increased predation from reintroduced salmonids, but this loss might be offset by an increase in available food sources (e.g. eggs, fry, and juveniles of reintroduced salmonids) (Hamilton et al. 2010)."

Comment 28 - Fish

"The Proposed Action would release dam-stored sediment downstream to the Lower Klamath River. Adult eulachon entering the Klamath River after January 2020 might be exposed to elevated suspended sediment concentrations for a portion of their migration period. Short-term decreased in water quality associated with the Proposed Action might affect adults and larvae in the mainstream Klamath River." "Euchalon abundance in the Klamath River is in decline and eulachon spawning populations have severely declined and may become endangered in the future." Per the EIR/EIS, they are impacted by "in-water construction or alterations, road building and maintenance and pollution and runoff from industrial activities..." all actions that will be taken along with blasting in the Proposed Actions.

Comment 29 - Fish

The Proposed Actions would eliminate habitat for the introduced resident species in the Hydroelectric Reach. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective,.." YET the conclusion is "There would be no significant cumulative effects associated with the loss of habitat for introduced resident species."


Comment 30 - Other Aquatic Life
"Longfin smelt entering the Klamath River after January 2020 might be exposed to elevated suspended sediment concentrations."
The Proposed Action could affect fresh water mussels through the release of sediments during reservoir drawdown. Very little information exists on population trends in the Klamath River; therefore, it is difficult to determine if other cumulative actions or projects have contributed to significant cumulative effects on freshwater mussels... The suspended sediment concentrations would cause major physiological stress to freshwater mussels and might result in substantial mortality. The most significant impacts would occur downstream of Iron Gate Reservoir, especially to those individual freshwater mussels or freshwater mussel beds upstream of Orleans and closest to Iron Gate Dam."
"Due to the extended time it takes for freshwater mussels to reach sexual maturity (4 years or more...), the reestablishment of freshwater mussel populations within affected reaches might be slow and might not be readily noticeable for some time, possibly a decade or more." Yet the conclusion is drawn that "The Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the long-term cumulative effects on freshwater mussels would be beneficial."
"Green Sturgeon: Up to 100 percent mortality is predicted for incubating eggs and larval life stages, and up to 20 percent mortality is predicted for rearing juveniles under a most-likely-to-occur scenario, or up to 40 percent mortality under a worst case scenario. Overall, the effects of the Proposed Action are most likely to include physiological stress, inhibited growth, and high mortality for some portion of the age 0 202 cohort and age 1 2019 cohort.... the Mitigation Measure AR-3 would be implemented to reduce the short-term impacts of suspended sediment concentrations on green sturgeon adults post-spawning; however, there would still be short –term impacts to green sturgeon including lethal and sub lethal effects."
Comment 31 - GHGs
EPA greenhouse gas emissions are not addressed.
Comment 32 - Economics
Economic impacts to the area are not addressed by loss of agriculture.
Comment 33 - Economics
Economic impacts to the area to have to import fuel and the associated export of wealth, is not addressed.
9. Scientific data and arguments for dam removal and listing of species are weak and historically unsupported. Scientific testimonies in multiple steps in this process were ignored and are omitted from consideration, such as the expert panels. Contradictions are throughout the EIR/EIS and supporting reports and studies. Books such as "*The Great Salmon Hoax*" and its large bibliography, have well documented scientific data that dam removal will not bring back the fish and that better management of commercial fishing, gill netting and fish stock management are the best keys to the survival of the species the agencies claim to care so much about. The
Coho Page 179-180, 182, 4-78, 4-83, 4-84, 4.72, 4.74, 4.75, 4.78, 4.79, 4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.85, 4.88, 4.90, 4.91, 4.93, 4.94, SONCC
While it is sad to see an indigenous species disappear – although historic and current data reveal that these fish are not truly indigenous to the Klamath basin. As the Department of Fish and Game documentation establishes, salmon were planted in the Klamath River in 1895. Record numbers of salmon have since been released by state, Indian and privately fun hatcheries.
Expert Panel discussions provided as scientific evidence in the EIR/EIS packet clearly dismiss the science around the Coho salmon, yet are ignored. Comment: "This entire discussion seems to be based on the discomfort the Panel has with nonspecific nature of the KBRA management to the point that it ignores the dam removal part of the alternative. The habitat connectivity response to the question is missing." Panel Response: "The report has been revised in response to this comment. The Panel responds that the commenter is correct. If KBRA is critical to the program, which the Panel was told it was, then it seems logical that lack of specifics about KBRA would make an expert panel charged with offering their
Comment 34 - NEPA/CEQA
Comment 35 - Fish
Response to Draft Klam
Wednesday, December
l EIR/EIS (September 2011)
13

← Comment 34 cont.

continuing dismissal of such well established independent science is unacceptable in the scientific world and leaves one to believe that a political agenda is driving this process, not science.		opinions quite uncomfortable. There is too much 'trust me', and the Panel's experience with other large-scale restoration projects supports the Panel's discomfort; often the general descriptions of restoration plans are much more optimistic and grandiose than the actions that are implemented." Expert Panel discussions, comment 344; *"if the habitat added or improved is sufficient to affect steelhead,...* Wouldn't having dams out provide another option for O. myskiss and increase the number of life histories available to species and population?" Panel Response: This comment is noted. The Panel responds that the answer to the commenter's question is, maybe." Expert panel discussions, comment 381; "since temperature of spring and groundwater input to rivers typically approximates mean annual air temperature.' This assumption needs a citation." Panel Response: "The Panel responds that it is a general world-wide approximate rule for well-understood physical reasons. Temperatures are slightly warmer in volcanic and tectonically active regions, but then the Panel inserted the relevance of that statement for the lower Klamath, one of the reviewers above did not like that either." Expert panel discussions, comment 386; Comment: "Depending on who is reading the Panel report, a 'small' short-term improvement for Coho salmon... can be considered highly significant or highly insignificant. I think 'small' will be highly significant long-term, notwithstanding the scarcity of data and analysis..." Panel Response: "The Panel agrees with this comment..." "It is anticipated that as a result of the Proposed Action the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Shasta river, Scott River, Salmon River, and Lower Klamath River Coho salmon population units would have an increase in abundance, productivity, population spatial structure, and genetic diversity." "Significant adverse cumulative effects on longfin smelt have occurred from... predation, and bycatch in a commercial fishery." "The main cumulative impacts that threaten eulachon are identified by NOAA Fisheries Service as climate change impacts, ocean conditions, eulachon bycatch, dams/water diversions, water quality, dredging, and predation (NOAA Fisheries Service 2010). Other substantial cumulative impacts include in-water construction or alterations, including channel modifications, shoreline stabilization, sand and gravel mining, and road building and maintenance and pollution and runoff from industrial activities, urbanization, grazing, agriculture, and forestry operations (NOAA Fisheries Service 2010)." Noted impacts are not investigated or quantified for impact and potential mitigation or in lieu of the proposed actions including; climate change, ocean conditions and natural migration, predation (including predation by protected species, gill netting and commercial fishing, channel modifications). "Dam removal associated with the Proposed Action could alter habitat availability for anadromous fish, which could affect bull trout. Bull trout upstream of Upper Klamath Lake could be affected by increased predation from reintroduced salmonids..." "The Proposed Action's contribution to the significant cumulative effects on predation of bull trout would be counteracted by the increase in food source that would become available from eggs, fry, and

		juveniles of reintroduced salmonids." Additionally... "the Proposed Action provides promise for preventing the extinction of bull trout and for increasing overall population and abundance and distribution. Therefore the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effect on bull trout would not be cumulatively considerable in the short –term or long-term." In addition to the above contradictions and circular argument, bull trout are noted in this document as currently facing "high risk of extirpation" and susceptible to the very same actions that dam removal will expose them to, only in magnitude: habitat degradation (blasts, road construction, bridges etc....), diversions, reduced water quantity and quality, and sedimentation. The Proposed Actions should be considered cumulatively significant in both the short and long term. Per the EIR/EIS, "Coho salmon population levels have declined significantly over the last 100 years, and currently a substantial number of Chinook salmon and Coho that return to spawn in the Klamath Basin were spawned in hatcheries (NOAA Fisheries Services, 2009). Yet according to the NOAA website on 12/27/2011, scientific studies for salmon recovery are incomplete (in draft) and **Priority Recovery Actions Needed differ from the KBRA/KHAS/EIR/EIS. Per NOAA,** "Several priority recovery actions are needed for the SONCC Coho salmon ESU, including the following: Complete the recovery plan and begin to implement recovery actions; Research and monitor distribution, status, and trends of salmon; Complete and fund a population-monitoring plan; Promote operations of current recovery hatcheries and develop HGMPs to minimize negative influences of hatcheries; Improve freshwater habitat quantity and quality; Conduct focused freshwater habitat restoration in anadromous salmonid streams (e.g., erosion control, bank stabilization, riparian protection and restoration, and reintroduction of large woody debris); Balance water supply and allocation with fisheries needs through a water rights program, designate fully appropriated watersheds, develop passive diversion devices or off-stream storage, eliminate illegal water diversions, and improve criteria for water drafting and dam operations; Improve agricultural and forestry practices, in particular, riparian protections, road construction, and road maintenance; Improve county and city planning, regulations (e.g., riparian and grading ordinances), and county road maintenance programs; Remove/upgrade high-priority man-made fish passage barriers (e.g., watercourse crossings and non-hydropower dams); Implement screening of all water diversion structures; Replace existing, outdated septic systems and improve wastewater management; Identify and treat point and non-point source pollution of streams from wastewater, agricultural practices, and urban environments; Modify channel and flood control maintenance and eliminate artificial breeching of sandbars for improvements in channel and estuarine habitats." Dam removal is not expressly called for! According to "A Biological Needs Assessment for Anadromous Fish in the Shasta River Siskiyou County, California" published by the Fish and Game in July 1997, the report data demonstrates that the construction and raising of Dwinnel dam did not impact Coho Salmon counts. *"The Shasta Valley RCD continues it's streambank protection program, has revived its riparian planting program, and is*

		investigating irrigation tailwater reduction strategies. Efforts have started to fund the lease/purchase of cold water for dedication to the Shasta River and Parks Creek. Finally, efforts are underway to expand accessible SONCC Coho salmon habitat, especially in the Big Springs Complex area, Little Shasta River, and Upper Parks Creek." There should not be any efforts to expand Coho salmon habitat in areas that did not ever have Coho salmon. Has a study been made to determine the amount of water required for a stream bank rehabilitation program and where will this additional water come from? All existing programs should be reassessed, results quantified, and fully utilized or closed if ineffective. I gladly volunteer my services as a quality auditor to ensure that synergy, integrity and efficiency is being served our tax dollars. *"Hatchery Coho salmon adults currently comprise 16 percent of adult carcasses recovered in the Shasta River basin and these data suggest that hatchery effects may be excessive (Ackerman and Cramer 2006)."* The past practice and effects of removing or killing all unmarked, natural reared, returning Coho to the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery has not been addressed. This has skewed data as thousands of fish were killed by the agencies and records to such effect are public.
10. The impacts of dam removal are inconsistently stated and under reported. Risks to the public are not fully disclosed. Many are unknown even to the agencies. CEQA requires each public agency to mitigate or avoid the significant effects of projects that it carries out or approves whenever it is feasible to do so (Pub. Res. Code 21002.1(b). Mitigation throughout the EIR/EIS is minimal and of little impact to the cumulative affects of the Proposed Actions impact.	4-28, 4-79, 4-61, 4-29, 4-31, 4-54	"Water Quality: Cumulative effects on water quality could be caused by short-term and long-term water quality impacts of the project, combined with other projects/action in the Klamath Basin that could contribute to adverse water quality effects. The timeframe for **short-term water quality effects related to reservoir drawdown is up to two years after construction,** although modeling suggests most water quality effects would be negligible after a year. The time frame for **long-term cumulative water quality effects extends from 2 to 50 years,** which includes the remainder of the Project analysis period and applies for the majority of the available numeric models of future water quality in the Klamath River." Therefore, long-term effects could extend beyond 50 years. "In addition, some portion of the (steelhead) progeny would rear in tributaries long enough to not only avoid the most serious impact of the Proposed Actions in 2020, but may also not return for up to two years, when any suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action should be greatly reduced." Aquatic Resources: Cumulative effects on aquatic resources could be caused by short-term and long-term effects on water and quality and habitat associated with the project, combined with other projects/actions in the Klamath Basin that could contribute to adverse aquatic resources effects. The timeframe for **short-term construction related cumulative effects analysis is the duration of deconstruction and up to 10 months after reservoir drawdown,** as suspended sediments are expected to remain elevated. The timeframe for **long-term cumulative effects is indefinitely after construction, as conditions for aquatic species would be permanently altered** with implementation of any of the proposed alternatives.
		"Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect redband trout" Significance is "B" or beneficial.
		Cumulative Effects are listed by area of analysis but details of impacts are absent. Toxic/Hazardous materials (the proposed deconstruction areas surrounding the four facilities, transportation

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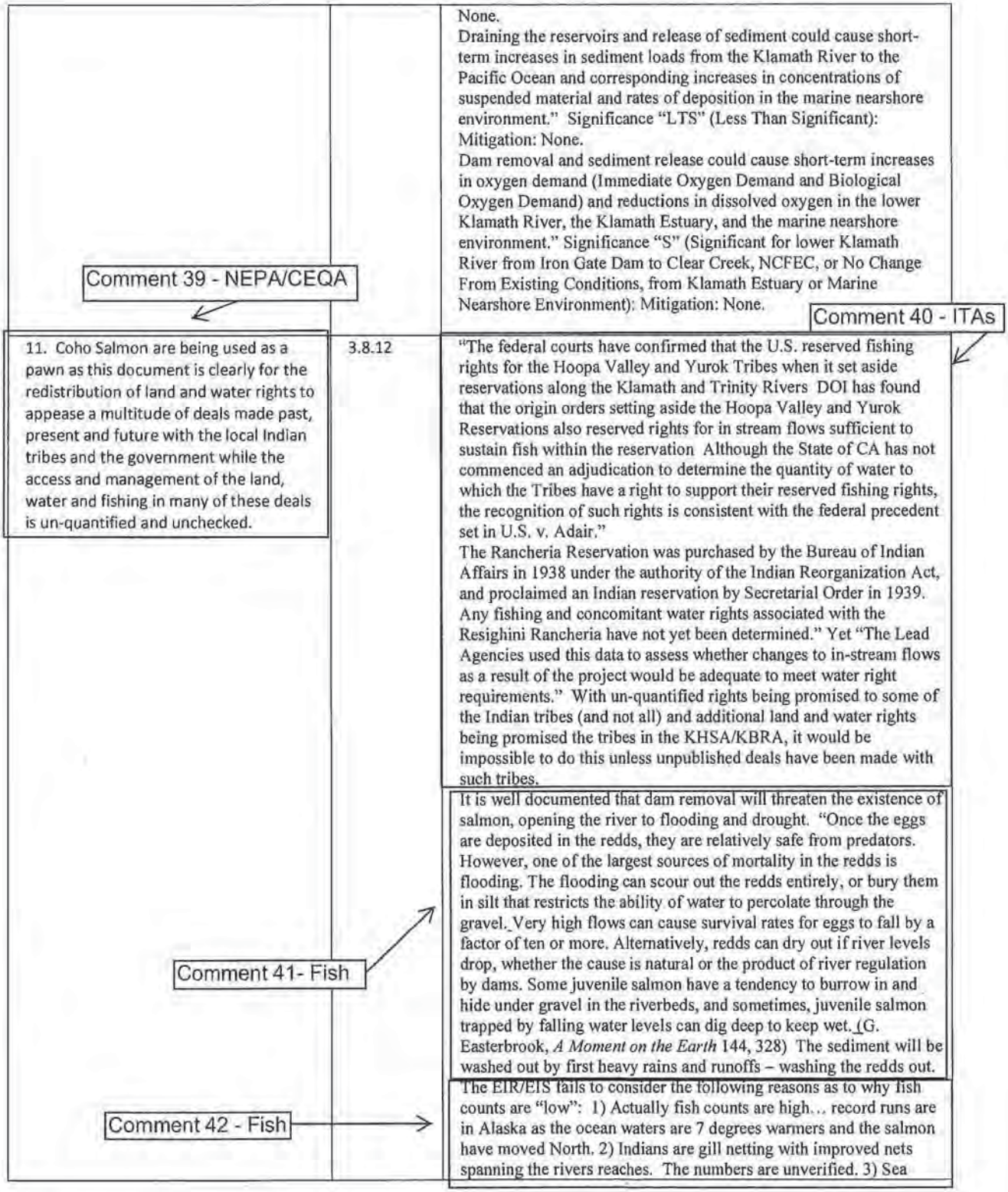
Comment 37 - Fish

Comment 38 - NEPA/ CEQA

		routes and disposal points for toxic hazardous materials… this is the area where exposure to toxic or hazardous materials could occur during deconstruction, transport, and/or disposal activities). Noise and Vibration (The region surrounding the Four Facility and the haul grounds in Klamath and Jackson Counties, Oregon and Siskiyou and Shasta Counties, California… this is the extent of where deconstruction and restoration activities would produce noise and vibration). Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, Public Health and Safety, Power… Public Health and Safety: The proposed dam deconstruction areas surrounding the Four Facilities (for deconstruction safety issues), downstream of the dams (for flooding impact), and the associated reservoirs (for impacts related to wildfires and public health issues). Power: Existing generator facilities, employees and local customer base in Siskiyou and Klamath Counties and other potential power supply sources used to service the existing customer base (Other sources of power will be needed to replace lost service)." Draining the reservoirs and sediment release could cause short-term human exposure to contaminants from contact wit deposited sediments on exposed reservoir terraces and river banks within the Hydroelectric Reach." Significance "S" (significant): Mitigation: None "Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches… Significance "S" (significant): for springtime, "B" (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None. "Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir". Significance "S" (significant): for springtime, "B" (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None. Lower Klamath Basin: "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term and long-term increases in sediment deposition in the Klamath River or Estuary that could alter morphological characteristics and indirectly affect seasonal water temperatures." Significance "NCFEC" (significant): No Change From Existing Conditions. Mitigation: None. Upper Klamath Basin: "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C.Boyle dam". Significance "S" (significant): Mitigation: None. "Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of mineral (inorganic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None. "Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None. "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short term increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary". Significance "S" (Significant): Mitigation:


None.
Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term increases in sediment loads from the Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean and corresponding increases in concentrations of suspended material and rates of deposition in the marine nearshore environment." Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None.
Dam removal and sediment release could cause short-term increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand and Biological Oxygen Demand) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the lower Klamath River, the Klamath Estuary, and the marine nearshore environment." Significance "S" (Significant for lower Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to Clear Creek, NCFEC, or No Change From Existing Conditions, from Klamath Estuary or Marine Nearshore Environment): Mitigation: None.
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Comment 40 - ITAs
11. Coho Salmon are being used as a pawn as this document is clearly for the redistribution of land and water rights to appease a multitude of deals made past, present and future with the local Indian tribes and the government while the access and management of the land, water and fishing in many of these deals is un-quantified and unchecked.
3.8.12
"The federal courts have confirmed that the U.S. reserved fishing rights for the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribes when it set aside reservations along the Klamath and Trinity Rivers DOI has found that the origin orders setting aside the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Reservations also reserved rights for in stream flows sufficient to sustain fish within the reservation Although the State of CA has not commenced an adjudication to determine the quantity of water to which the Tribes have a right to support their reserved fishing rights, the recognition of such rights is consistent with the federal precedent set in U.S. v. Adair."
The Rancheria Reservation was purchased by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1938 under the authority of the Indian Reorganization Act, and proclaimed an Indian reservation by Secretarial Order in 1939. Any fishing and concomitant water rights associated with the Resighini Rancheria have not yet been determined." Yet "The Lead Agencies used this data to assess whether changes to in-stream flows as a result of the project would be adequate to meet water right requirements." With un-quantified rights being promised to some of the Indian tribes (and not all) and additional land and water rights being promised the tribes in the KHSA/KBRA, it would be impossible to do this unless unpublished deals have been made with such tribes.
It is well documented that dam removal will threaten the existence of salmon, opening the river to flooding and drought. "Once the eggs are deposited in the redds, they are relatively safe from predators. However, one of the largest sources of mortality in the redds is flooding. The flooding can scour out the redds entirely, or bury them in silt that restricts the ability of water to percolate through the gravel. Very high flows can cause survival rates for eggs to fall by a factor of ten or more. Alternatively, redds can dry out if river levels drop, whether the cause is natural or the product of river regulation by dams. Some juvenile salmon have a tendency to burrow in and hide under gravel in the riverbeds, and sometimes, juvenile salmon trapped by falling water levels can dig deep to keep wet. (G. Easterbrook, *A Moment on the Earth* 144, 328) The sediment will be washed out by first heavy rains and runoffs – washing the redds out.
Comment 41- Fish
The EIR/EIS fails to consider the following reasons as to why fish counts are "low": 1) Actually fish counts are high… record runs are in Alaska as the ocean waters are 7 degrees warmers and the salmon have moved North. 2) Indians are gill netting with improved nets spanning the rivers reaches. The numbers are unverified. 3) Sea
Comment 42 - Fish

Comment 42 cont.

		lions are protected –recent documentary and news – they are at the river and taking fish from fishers in record numbers. 4) 85% of Coho only spawn 20 miles up the river. Healthy Coho salmon won't be seen up the river as promised. 5) Coho should not be listed as an endangered species as they are not indigenous. Chinook are most likely the fish from tribal lore and they are a more hearty fish. 6) Both Chinook and Coho salmon are being released in records high above the any historic records by the fish hatcheries in the area. 7) The water sources in Oregon are warm water (and it is actually filtered and cleaner after passing through the dams).
		The claim is made that *"data suggests the 2004 adult returning brood year class is the strongest in recent years, although still lower than historic numbers"* and *"Coho salmon runs in the Shasta Valley probably averaged a little more than 1,000 fish annually."* … *"returns for the 2005 and 2006 brood classes were extremely depressed."* It is impossible to make a conclusion based on data that does not exist. Government agency generated data accessible on the internet suggest that Coho salmon were never indigenous to these waters and a natural migration to Alaska has been underway for decades due to ocean waters warming (volcanic and earthquake action being primary natural causes to this warming). Even in reports submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation Klamath Basin Area Office, on November 2, 2006 (Cramer Fish Sciences, *Estimation of Returns of Naturally Produced Coho to the Klamath River*) a study to conduct Coho Salmon counts in the Klamath basin "used the cumulative portion of the run passed by date in the Shasta in 2003 to estimate the number of Coho that passed the SRFCF in 2001-2002 and 2004, following removal of the counting equipment. This method assumes that the pattern of entry between years is the same. This is not likely because timing of entry may be influenced by flow…. Brown et al. (1994) estimated an average of 13,000 naturally produced Coho spawned in all of northern California in the period of 1987-1991, and of these only 1,860 returned to the Klamath. This estimate is equivalent to the smallest of run size estimated generated here for the period of 1999-2005. When the estimate of Brown et al. (1994) is compared to our "best estimates, there has been a 7-8 fold increase in naturally produced Coho returns to the Klamath between the period of 1987-1991 and 1999-1995. This is consistent with large increases among Coho returns to the Oregon coast in the same period (ODFW 2005) and likely was driven by significant changes in ocean conditions in the late 1990's complied with sharp reductions in ocean harvest of Coho (Nicholas et al. 2005)." The claim is made that *"adult Coho salmon have been observed spawning in the Shasta River Canyon, lower Yreka Creek, throughout the Big Springs Complex area, and in lower Parks Creek. Juvenile Coho salmon have been observed rearing in these same areas, continuing further upstream (Mount et al. 2008), and in the upper Little Shasta River."* These claims are not supported and there is data showing the planting of salmon in these areas, skewing the ability to make such claims are historic and factual. Salmon have never been seen in the upper Little Shasta River and no such reports exist to reasonable confer this to be the case. The source of data presented in this report is questionable. According to the SONCC Appendix C, C-21: *"Staff discussed the fact that viability in the Shasta River will be very difficult given the low number of fish…"*
2. The removal of dams can be partially	3.8.6,	According to the January 2011 Announcement of U.S. Support for

Comment 43 - Fish

Comment 44 - ITAs

whittled down to a total mismanagement of Indian affairs and water rights in the basin and a redistribution of rights and resources to attempt to correct these problems. Select Indian tribes are being used to further the DOI agenda, and non-Indian residents and Indian tribes not supporting these dam removals are being removed, over run and dis-enfranchised. The result of this mismanagement is the igniting of local Indian conflicts as each Tribe fights for their potential stake and against current land owners and irrigators. Other legal water rights are threatened in the attempt to make tribes and Lead Agency's gains formidable. The problems seem to all arise from the DOI and CDFG starting to take over land under the name of the United States Government for "reclamation" and "conservation" programs, thus taking away land that was legally intended for tribes or under private ownership. Rather than manage the over 40-60% of the land up there that they have already claimed well, they have chosen an agenda to expand under the DOI's lead. Proceeding with this EIR/EIS when the foundation documents were not only not signed by all parties (KHSA/KBRA) has not only been reckless, it has cost the agencies, states of CA and Oregon and entire community money and grief.	3.8.7. Times-Standard	the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Initiatives to Promote the Government-to-Government Relationship & Improve the Lives of Indigenous Peoples, the U.S. recognizes that some of the most grievous acts committed by the U.S. and many other States against indigenous peoples were with regard to their lands, territories, and natural resources." It is "for this reason that the U.S. stresses the importance of lands, territories, resources and redress provisions of the Declaration in calling on all States to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories, and natural resources." "Recovering and protecting the tribes' land base is a hallmark objective of this Administration. After the recent Supreme Court decision in Carcieri v. Salazar, Congress introduced, and the Administration has fully supported, legislation to reaffirm the authority of the U.S. to take land into trust on behalf of all federally recognized Indian tribes. In 2010, The DOI provided grants worth more than $7 million through the Tribal Wildlife Grants Program for 42 Native American tribes to fund a wide range of conservation projects in 16 states. The Tribal Wildlife Grants program has provided more than $50 million in the past 8 years for 400 conservation projects administered by 162 federally recognized tribes.... DOI has also engaged in numerous cooperative resource protection efforts with tribes, including... restoration of the Klamath River through possible dam removal and in partnership with the Klamath River Basin Tribes..." The Klamath Tribes: In 1864 Treaty, of the 20 million acres ceded over US, 2 million acres retained by tribes and is known as the Klamath Reservation. In General Allotment Act of 1887, tribal lands were allotted to individuals within tribes. In 1954, Congress terminated recognition of Klamath Tribes and condemned remaining land not sold by tribes to non-tribal entities. The Klamath Termination Act preserved the Tribes' water rights and fishing rights. U.S. v Adair, held Tribes have water rights sufficient to support their treaty fishing, hunting and gathering rights with a priority date "time immemorial – thus senior to all other users in the basin. The courts also recognized a tribal water right for agrarian purposes, with a reservation date (1864) or prior." "All water right users in the Klamath Basin are subject to the senior federal reserved Tribal in stream flow rights that may reduce the available water to junior water rights users." Times-Standard 11-19-2011 "Members of the Resighini Rancheria strongly object to the approach taken by the federal government and the state of CA for Klamath River dam removal. We are a small, federally recognized Indian Tribe with a reservation in Del Norte County upstream of Hwy 101 on the Klamath River... The KBRA is very damaging to Indian rights and will not bring about restoration of the Klamath River. We were excluded from Klamath settlement discussion that lead to the KBRA and KHSA, as were the federally recognized Quartz Valley Indian Reservation and Del Norte County. The Hoopa Valley Tribe participated in the settlement talks but refused to sign the KBRA because they would have to expressly give up their water rights. Both our rights and theirs to protect our fisheries and water quality will be terminated by the secretary of the Interior if he makes an affirmative decision (KBRA 15.3.9). Those who are not KBRA and KHSA signatories (parties), such as nonparty tribes and Del Norte County, will be unable to participate

in committees that govern the management of the Klamath River until 2062. This arrangement is undemocratic and of questionable legality under the Federal Advisory Committee ACT."

Comment 45 - Cultural Resources

Future unknown also exist with The Shasta Nation Tribe, whose burial grounds are documented as being under the current lakes. The Shasta Nation Tribe was not included in the "Settlement" agreement and they are arguably the most impacted tribe by the Proposed Action, KHSA and KBRA. They are against the dams being removed per public Testimony at the DOI/CDFG October 20, 2011 hearing on the EIR/EIS.

"The members of the Quartz Valley Indian Community are of upper Klamath (Karuk) and Shasta Indian ancestry. The 174-acre Quartz Valley Indian Reservation is in Siskiyou County near the community of Fort Jones with in the Klamath watershed and area of study. Any fishing and concomitant water rights to which the Quartz Valley Community may be entitled have not yet been determined. According to the, Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), "the Tribal Parties and the Federal Parties agree that this Settlement advances the trust obligation of the United States to protect Basin Tribes' federally-reserved fishing and water rights in the Klamath and Trinity River Basins"
"The effects of the fisheries managed by the State of California and the Yurok and Hoopa Tribes, on the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon ESU have not been formally evaluated by NMFS." SONCC 40-21, line 1-6

Comment 46- Hydropower

3. The Proposed Actions are using salmon listing and creating water wars while promoting the Obama Administrations program to expand favored energy programs to favored parties, over renewal of the license for the existing clean hydroelectric energy. The EIR/EIS examined biomass facilities, the Ruby Pipeline and wind generation. Signers on the KBRA/KHSA show program intentions. The cost/benefit analysis did not review impacts of the replacement of the existing hydroelectric dams (which cost near to nothing and take few personnel to operate). Increased CO2 output from the proposed actions and the biomass facilities and Ruby Pipeline are not analyzed nor mentioned. The threat to endangered birds and the Klamath bird estuaries are not analyzed nor mentioned.

According to the Presidents January 2011 Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Initiatives to Promote the Government-to-Government Relationship & Improve the Lives of Indigenous Peoples, "the Department of Energy provides grants to many Indian communities to allow them to develop renewable energy resources and energy efficient measures in their communities in ways that benefit not only those communities, both the whole planet, while servant as models for other U.S. communities. With DOE assistance, tribes are developing a wide-range of renewable energy resources and conservation measures, including geothermal, solar energy, wind and biomass technologies and comprehensive recycling programs. These programs reduce the carbon foot'of tribal communities, while creating jobs and reducing costs."
Projects considered in Cumulative Effects Analysis included only two private projects: The Ruby Pipeline L.L.C. (gas pipeline) implementation time frame of July 2010 to June 2011 AND Klamath Falls Bioenergy L.L.C. (electric facility generating facility burning biomass (wood), 38.5 megawatts. Implementation date is stated as unknown.

Comment 47 - Alternatives

My hope is that we stop now and make a well-balanced, state level business assessment of the scope, feasibility, legal and fiscal impact of this plan with particular focus on data integrity and redundant or unsuccessful study results. This is an opportunity to make something right for California, not run wild with the biggest program fathomable. There are alternative solutions that are less costly, legal and some seemed already underway that are overlooked in the EIR/EIS. Studies and results that demonstrated that many programs within are clearly not working and

Comment 47 cont.

failed to produce their intended results are not addressed, making expanding such programs a theoretical exercise with a multi-billion dollar price tag.

Comment 48 - NEPA/CEQA

In general, this document's distribution to the public was limited and to the extent available it was presented without adequate time for review or proper evaluation.

Comment 49 - Costs

It is irresponsible to validate this document. There are glaring deficiencies of extremely critical information regarding costs/benefit analysis, including the quantity of private property impacted, cost effective alternatives, and the effectiveness of previous projects throughout. Pursuant to the current U.S. and California fiscal crisis, the commitment of millions and more adequately billions of dollars over the next few decades (the proposed span and cost of this program is a few months to 50 years to indefinitely) is irresponsible - it borders on criminal to the extent of some of the actions considered (e.g. prohibiting access on privately owned land and purchasing ranches and above market prices using taxpayer dollars). To quote the report, "the total cost to recovery is challenging to reliably estimate because ***biological response of recovery actions is uncertain.***" With other state priorities such as education and social services in critical condition, this unsubstantiated and ill-intended plan exposes itself as an enormously wasteful use of public resources based on unsupported science to a hopeful but uncertain result of a few thousand fish.

No private business enterprise would execute on such a massive plan without proof that a smaller project demonstrated success to further invest in a scale up. Such an analysis would include the effectiveness of programs completed and underway (intrinsic reviews). The customers and/or clients, although never identified in this report, include not only its funding partners (government agencies, non-profits and tax payers I presume) but also the residents of Northern California and owners of land impacted by each and every step of this project. I presume that the producers of this report either do not own impacted land themselves or do not value this gift of our democracy or the fiscal well being of our state.

Comment 50 - Proposed Action/Project

This recovery program goes straight into legal and aggressive action: blowing up dams, buying land, forcing the fencing of all waterways to prevent passage in waters this report deems a Coho path (contradicting reports exist), removing roadways and increasing the threat of wildfires.

This recovery plan also demonstrates multiple double standards, where studies are done on private land with a lower or no standard required for state owned/run programs. Some of the responsibility for the current conditions is the state agencies due to mismanagement - those areas should be the primary focus in Phase I restoration.

According to the Southern Oregon Northern California Coho Salmon Recovery Program (Draft), SONCC 40-13, line 36-37, *"Of the six flashboard summer irrigation dams on the mainstem Shasta River, four have been removed, locally improving the function and condition of the mainstem river."* **As this is basically the recovery plan in a nutshell (remove dams to restore water ways), there is a critical data missing here to show that salmon access increased and population growth resulted. This should either sink or support the overall recovery plan - but data is not presented. The report failed to identify and deal with the fact that the return of Coho salmon has continued to decline since these actions were taken.** *Further, on* 40-17, line 8-9, Table 40-5 List of dams/diversion barriers in the Shasta River basin, *"adult radio tagging information since 2004 confirms that most Coho salmon tracked in the upper Shasta River prefer*

Comment 50 cont.

lower Parks Creek (CDFG 2008b)." **It would seem reasonable to keep the program where there is success, and focus initial efforts there before expanding or removing dams. Being cognizant that these reports will also cost money and the whole logic of a simple bypass for the fish in 1 critical areas should be looked at prior to the waste, contamination, and cost caused by damn removal.**

It is evident that the agencies scientist are well aware of the likelihood of failure to see an increase in salmon up the Klamath reaches, yet the agencies clearly debunked their expert panel testimonies. Further, the SONCC, Volume I, Appendix C, C-21 states that *"Staff discussed the fact that viability in the Shasta River will be very difficult given the low number of fish, and while this selection of core populations may not get us to viability quickest, it would be the best overall selection....Also, the staff believed that given the high percentage of federal land ownership in the basin that recovery and habitat improvement are liable to occur without selection as a core population."* There is no proof that recovery on federal lands will be "*liable and occur without selection of a core population*" and this further shows that this is about expanding control with no budget or requirement for data and results. The agencies seem to have carte blanch approval to spend money and aggressively take over land, often hand-in-hand with an NGO in buying land rather than improving and managing what they have.

A primary goal of the government should be to educate and support landowners, not to overtake and consume ranches and demolish clean hydroelectric dams at the ultimate expense of the state and citizens of CA. To my knowledge, this has been done minimally, covertly and disingenuously to date.

Examples: Among actions deemed "essential for the Coho salmon population in the Shasta River alone to "recover" to the extent necessary..." in supporting programs such as the SONCC. Note: This does not include the removal of Dwinnel Dam, home to 22,000 residents that is certain with a general decision to remove dams.
"Strides have been made in acquiring big springs complexes that are the key to survival in the Shasta River basin."
"Develop and implement a conservation banking program that finances purchase of land parcels, easements, and water rights/leases."
"Identify, design, permit and construct projects that will reduce tailwater input without putting more land into production and that will not increase diversions."
"Develop and implement plans to restore full passage for all life stages throughout the Shasta basin."
"Investigate opportunities to increase spatial structure of Shasta River population into all accessible area."
"Implement ITP program throughout basin."
"Provide enforcement and verify legal water use."
"Dedicate as much cold water from Big Springs (e.g. 40cfs), Hole in the Ground Creek, Shasta Springs, Clear Springs, Kettle Springs, Bridgefield Springs and any other available source of cold water to support all life stages of Coho salmon."
"Cattle exclusion fencing...." *"Conduct riparian fencing projects at all spring complexes to completely remove livestock from in stream channel areas, spring complexes, and riparian areas."*
"Provide sufficient flow for migration of adults below Dwinnel Dam to all accessible habitats, including the mainstem Shasta River and all tributaries."
"Secure dedicated unused water diversion rights".
"Establish and expand a water trust that uses secured funding and prioritized actions to sustain/reestablish flow connectivity."

Comment 50 cont.

"Beginning in 2010, the Watershed Wide Permitting Program (WWPP) includes the implementation and effectiveness monitoring of restoration activities associated with each landowner sub permit. These include: riparian fencing, livestock and vehicle stream crossings, riparian planting, installation of approved head gates and measuring devices to verify compliance with water rights, water diversion fish exclusion screens, irrigation tail-water reduction, fish passage assessments, and spawning gravel assessments." Verify the legality of actions taken within this program and the integrity of the organization. Landowners are often lead blindly into these programs, fees are assessed that damage landowners ability to keep their land. If this program has the money apparent by the girth of this proposed plan and truly care about the Coho salmon first and foremost, all such aid should be free of charge.

Comment 51 - NEPA/CEQA

The report looses credibility where it is inconsistent and does not include the assessment of the effectiveness and impact of Federal and State agency actions and State and tribe run fisheries in addition to opportunities and fair treatment of California small businesses.

For example: *"timber harvest is a medium threat to all life stages of Coho salmon, due primarily to residual impacts from logging-derived sediment mobilization... The volume of timber harvested on national forest land diminished in the early 1990's, and has remained low since the implementation of the Klamath National Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan in 1994 (USFS 1994b)."* In the past, the impact of poor logging management on federal land would be classified as critical due to poor road construction, water crossing blocking flow, erosion in to waterways. The effects can still be seen in federal land and should be addressed. Impacts were felt for years in the waterways and studies from impacted waterways should be considered. If the roads and logging are truly the impacts claimed in the report, improvements should have been measureable since timber harvesting and road use in these areas is greatly reduced. It must be noted that private land owners are subject to fees, studies, approvals that the federal agencies are not subjected to... there fore their harvesting activating should be rated as a low threat (unless these programs are publically deemed ineffective).

Comment 52 - Alternatives

As a general recommendation, this report should remove over reaching, aggressive recommendations and re-approach working with land owners to honor their rights as hard working, tax paying U. S. citizens.

I am grateful for your consideration of all of these important issues and look forward to finding out the direction you take in these matters. If further input is requested, I am happy to oblige.

Sincerely,

Kristen Riter
ASQ Certified Quality Auditor, BAS Biology/Political Science UC Davis
1836 Fallbrook Drive
Alamo, CA 94507
kristen_riter@yahoo.com

E'lan Bacigalupi Riter
William Steele Riter
1836 Fallbrook Drive

Alamo, CA 94507

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GP_LT_1230_1218-1	The EIS/EIR analyzes the impacts of the removal of the Four Facility and connected actions as part of the Proposed Action. These actions are analyzed at a programmatic level based on the extent that information is known at this time. The comment author did not specify the "multitude of other actions" that are "not fully presented or studied in this report."	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Public Record. The Lead Agencies have exceeded the minimum review period for an EIS/EIR in an effort to allow additional review and provide the opportunity for more comments.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-4	Master Response RE-4 Takings. The Supreme Court has held that the construction, operation, and removal of dams does not violate State sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment, as the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) derives its authority from validly-exercised Congressional Acts. However, the dams being considered for removal are not under the authority of Reclamation, and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) is currently not authorized to direct their removal. Legislation has been introduced into both houses of Congress, which would grant such authority to the Secretary. Nothing in the Proposed Action regards the quartering of soldiers, with which the Third Amendment of the Constitution is concerned. Lastly, the Proposed Action in the EIS/EIR was developed from settlement agreements involving many stakeholders, including stakeholders with the welfare of local communities in mind. The settlement agreements strive to achieve a result based on consensus, and are not an exercise of abused power as the comment author suggests. As laid out in the Statement of Purpose and Need, the Secretary, in making his determination, will weigh whether dam removal is in the public interest.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-5	Responses to specific comments by letter as listed in the original comment letter: b. The "Off-Project Water Settlement" (OPWAS) is upstream from Upper Klamath Lake and therefore does not directly include issues associated with diversions out of Upper Klamath Lake for the refuges. Tribal issues in this region would be managed in negotiations by the tribal representatives and Bureau of Indian	No

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	Affairs. If no settlement is achieved, then the adjudications process in Oregon will determine the priority of water rights for this area. The settlement actions would be developed with the potential to provide an amicable and quicker solution for those who are affected by the ongoing Klamath Basin Adjudication. d. This statement is accurate. e. The Klamath Basin Compact is discussed in Section 3.8, p.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR. f. This statement is accurate.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-6	The cited text is from the Water Supply/Water Rights resource area; however, the City of Yreka water supply pipeline relocation is analyzed throughout the document. Some of the elements, such as access facilities, are considered together with dam removal.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-7	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantial Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-8	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-9	The Draft EIS/EIR notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors and likely will not all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the KHSA and KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSA speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the KBRA speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. Combined, both agreements seek to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. The Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSA and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action/No Project Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects on fish of dam removal (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the Draft EIS/EIR. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on coho, Steelhead, and Chinook salmon respectively.	No

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	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Climate Change The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The KBRA provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2). Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival. Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety. Ocean conditions and Marine Mammals Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions. Although beyond the scope of this EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered ¨healthy and robust" (NOAA Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17).	

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Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the KHSA and KBRA be accomplished (EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et. al. 2011, Goodman et. al. 2011) convened to address restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin.

With respect to human consumption, recreational and commercial fishing for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys.

Parasites

The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however warm water is only one of several issues associated with this topic.

Parasites have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). High parasite prevalence in the lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (EIR/S 3.3.3.2).

Master Response AQU-27 Disease.

Water temperatures in the Klamath, including the Trinity River are described in Section 3.2.3.2 – Water Temperature. The effects of the 5 alternatives on water temperature are documented in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR.

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	The No Action/No Project Alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3.4.3).	
GP_LT_1230_1218-10	The Draft EIS/EIR notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors which likely won't all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the KHSA and KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSA speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the KBRA speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. Combined, both agreements seek to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. The Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSA and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action/No Project Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives. Effects of dam removal on fish (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the Draft EIS/EIR. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) was established by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing within the 317,690 square mile exclusive economic zone from 3 miles to 200 miles off the coast of Washington, Oregon and California. Jurisdiction over commercial and recreational salmon fishing regulations in nearshore areas, within 3 miles of shore, lies with the respective States. However, the States generally adopt regulations consistent with those established by the PFMC. The Salmon Fishery Management Plan developed by the PFMC describes the goals and methods for salmon management. Management tools such as season length, quotas, and bag limits vary depending on how many salmon are present. There are two central parts of the Plan: Conservation objectives, which are annual goals for the number of spawners of the major salmon stocks ("spawner escapement goals"), and allocation provisions of the harvest among different groups of fishers (commercial, recreational, tribal, various ports, ocean, and inland). The PFMC must also comply with laws such as the ESA.	No

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	Declines in salmon runs are caused by several factors. These include loss and degradation of freshwater habitat, low ocean productivity, and over-exploitation of fish populations. With respect to fish harvest, ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for salmon are tightly regulated by the PFMC. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. Since 1987, based on recommendations from the Klamath Fishery Management Council, the PFMC amended the spawning escapement goal for fall Chinook salmon within the Klamath Basin. Rather than establishing a fixed numerical ocean escapement goal, the PFMC adopted a policy of "Harvest Rate Management". Under harvest rate management the overall goal is to allow a fixed percentage of all salmon from each brood year to spawn. The allocation method allows the spawning escapement to fluctuate. In high population years the escapement would be larger than if the stock was fished down to a fixed numerical escapement and in low year's fisheries would not be closed to meet an escapement that was not attainable. By allowing a wide range of escapements, fishery managers may be able to determine the actual carrying capacity of the river system. To protect the salmon stocks in very low abundance years, an escapement floor is established to insure that an adequate number of spawning salmon return each year (Kope 1992, Prager and Mohr 2001, PFMC 2011). The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that the fish problem is a result of overfishing. The Proposed Action would restore a more natural Klamath River flow regime and improve and expand spawning and rearing habitat for salmon on the Klamath River, which would benefit salmon populations. Commercial and traditional cultural uses of salmon would benefit as a result. Commercial fishing landings would increase because of increased salmon abundance, which would increase fishing revenues (EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2). Increased salmon populations would attract more ocean recreational fishing effort, which would increase spending in the regional economy. (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012a, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Fisheries Service [NOAA Fisheries Service] 2012, cited in EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2). Dam removal would increase fish harvest for subsistence, cultural practices and commercial uses and provide economically beneficial opportunities for Indian Tribes residing on the Klamath River (EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2). These conditions are likely to result in increased opportunities and revenue for guides. Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	

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	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model. Hatchery operations are only one of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking access to at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, Draft EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams. Master Response AQU-32 IGH Alternative 1, 2, 3 and Conservation Hatchery. The Draft EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the KBRA and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document. Master Response AQU–11 A, B, NOAA Fisheries BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-11	Regarding the historical distribution of anadromous fish above Keno Reef, the historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS/EIR in Section 3, Aquatic Resources, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their	No

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	burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that: • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers as well as Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-4, p. 12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River(Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-5, p. 12). The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect. Regarding the lack of suitable habitat above these locations, the Administrative Law Judge found that expansive bottomland areas with abundant low-gradient channels, which are preferred salmon habitat, are more common in the Upper Klamath Basin than in the remainder of the Klamath system. Such areas are particularly extensive above Keno Dam and Upper Klamath Lake, where spring-fed streams include the Williamson and Wood Rivers, smaller springbrooks flowing into these two rivers, Sprague River, and various streams (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 6.9, pg 33). The comment as written provides no evidence to support the argument that significant salmon habitat does not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-12	Application A016958 is described under the Shasta Valley Irrigators section. The presence of the dams is not necessary for the irrigators to continue with this water rights process.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-13	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-14	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-15	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. 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.	No

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GP_LT_1230_1218-16	The comment author has not provided information in support of assertions made in the comment nor is information of this type known of or available to the authors of this Final EIS/EIR. Absent any additional information regarding how and to whom wealth is being redistributed and which local and Federal regulations are not being followed by whom to substantiate this comment, no response is required.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-17	The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences. A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-18	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA. P. ES-46 through ES-48 and Table ES-7 describe the “areas of known controversy” raised by the public and agencies during development of the EIS/EIR. Opposition to the KHSA and KBRA could include, to a greater or lesser degree, many of the issues described in Table ES-7.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-19	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-20	The comment author is citing the area of analysis described for Section 3.8, Water Supply/Water Rights. The description of the area of analysis presented in Section 3.8.1 does in fact note the seven hydrologic sub-basins downstream of Iron Gate Dam. Analysis of the environmental effects and benefits of the KBRA on water supply and water rights are presented in Section 3.8.4.3 and on water quality in Section 3.2.4.3.2.10.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-21	The purpose of this Draft EIS/EIR was to analyze and disclose potential environmental impacts pursuant to NEPA and CEQA rather than answer the described question. The impacts and benefits to fish from the No Action and action alternatives (including fish passage) are fully analyzed in Section 3.3.	No

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GP_LT_1230_1218_22	The KBRA diversion actions were not included in the analysis of the No Action/No Project Alternative. The No Action/No Project Alternative would continue current operations with the dams remaining in place and PacifiCorp operating under the current annual license. The existing license has no requirements for additional fish passage or implementation of the prescriptions that are currently before FERC in the relicensing process. Flows would remain similar to current flows. Modeled hydrologic conditions for the No Action/No Project Alternative utilized both the USFW 2008 and NOAA Fisheries Service 2010 biological opinions (BO) for the Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Lead Agencies acknowledge that these BO may change in the future as understanding of species or their populations change; however, these changes are unknown at this time and are not included in the hydrologic assumptions. See Chapter 2, p. 16, Figure 2-7 of the Draft EIS/EIR for modeled future flows. More information about the detailed models is described in: Reclamation 2012d. Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-23	While the cost of the alternatives is an important factor during decision-making, it is not included as part of the CEQA and NEPA requirements that guided the development of the Draft EIS/EIR. The Draft EIS/EIR does discuss some effects related to those suggested in the comment. Section 3.15 discusses potential effects to electricity bills of PacifiCorp customers as a result of the Proposed Action and alternatives, specifically on p. 3.15-48 for the No Action/No Project Alternative, 3.15-63 for the Proposed Action, 3.15-81 for the Partial Facilities Removal Alternative, 3.15-84 to 3.15-85 for the Fish Passage at Four Dams Alternative, and 3.15-87 for Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Iron Gate and Copco 1 Alternative. PacifiCorp considers many factors in setting customer rates which in turn are subject to Oregon Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California PUC approval; therefore, it is difficult to assess the size of potential rate effects or even the extent to which rates might increase at all under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Utility rates under the dam removal alternatives are not expected to increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs. For the fish passage alternatives, customer rates would likely increase above	No

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	the existing surcharges as a direct result of construction, operations and maintenance costs for fish passage facilities. The degree to which the cost could be passed to the ratepayers is not known and would be subject to Oregon and California PUCs. PacifiCorp will be providing replacement power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24. Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-24	As described in Section 3.22, Traffic and Transportation, p. 3.22-10, of the Draft EIS/EIR, no long-term or permanent traffic volume increases or long-term changes in traffic patterns are expected as a result of the Proposed Action. Therefore, any transportation impacts associated with the Proposed Action would be limited in duration to the proposed deconstruction or construction period. The deconstruction and reservoir restoration schedule for the Proposed Action extends 18-months starting in May 2019. Work completed in 2019 would include small scale construction staging activities and analysis of road and bridge condition and any repair work that might be identified during this analysis. Also, as described on p. 3.22-15 of the Draft EIS/EIR, while many of these roads and bridges were put in place to facilitate the construction of the Four Facilities, it is unknown whether they are in good enough condition to withstand the weight and frequency of trips during deconstruction. As part of the development of the construction plan, an in depth analysis of bridge and road capacity and state of repair would be conducted by the dam removal entity (DRE), with remedial actions taken prior to the commencement of facility deconstruction. Following completion of dam deconstruction additional analysis of road condition would be completed and where needed, as a result of wear generated by deconstruction repairs and or replacement actions would be completed. Potential impacts related to scour and erosion in culverts under the roadways would be analyzed in greater detail as part of the construction plan developed by the DRE.	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218-25	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence. Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence. Master Response AQU-33 ESA Compliance.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-26	The comment refers to information taken out of context from the Draft EIS/EIR. The Draft EIS/EIR (p. 3.3-123 and 3.3-124) states: "Southern Green Sturgeon may enter the Klamath River estuary to forage during the summer months. They would not be present when the most severe effects of dam removal are occurring, and are not expected to be affected by the Proposed Action. The remainder of this section focuses on the effects of the Proposed Action on the Northern Green Sturgeon DPS. Northern Green Sturgeon do not occur upstream of Ishi Pishi Falls and would not be affected by Proposed Action effects that do not extend downstream past these falls. Downstream of Iron Gate Dam The Proposed Action would release dam-stored sediment downstream to the lower Klamath River in the short term, and restore a flow regime that more closely mimics natural seasonal flow patterns in the long term. Suspended sediment effects on green sturgeon under the Proposed Action are described in detail in Appendix E, and summarized here. Under the most-likely-to-occur scenario or worst-case scenario no effect relative to existing conditions is predicted for adults (Table 3.3-10), mostly because green sturgeon distribution within the mainstem Klamath River is primarily limited to areas downstream of Orleans, where the effects of SSC resulting from the Proposed Action are more diluted from tributary accretion. Up to 100 percent mortality is predicted for incubating eggs and larval life stages, and up to 20 percent mortality is predicted for rearing juveniles under a most-likely-to-occur scenario, or up to 40 percent mortality under a worst-case scenario. However, around	No

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	30 percent of juveniles rear in the Trinity River and would not be exposed to SSC from the Proposed Action. Bedload sediment effects related to dam-released sediment would not extend as far downstream to Ishi Pishi Falls and would not affect green sturgeon. The Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the lower Klamath River and would improve water quality and reduce instances of algal toxins. These long-term effects would benefit green sturgeon using the lower Klamath River reach. The Proposed Action is not expected to substantially change or affect estuarine habitat. Sediment, flow, and water temperature effects resulting from the Proposed Action would likely not extend downstream to the estuary. Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal under the Proposed Action could alter SSCs and affect green sturgeon. Overall the effects of the Proposed Action are most likely to include physiological stress, inhibited growth, and high mortality for some portion of the age-0 2020 cohort and age-1 2019 cohort. However, effects on salmonids likely overestimate those on sturgeon. To summarize, green sturgeon in the Klamath Basin have the following traits likely to enhance the species' resilience to impacts of the Proposed Action: Most of the population (subadult and adult) would be in the ocean during the year of the Proposed Action (2020) and would be unaffected (Appendix E). The approximately 30 percent of the population that spawn and rear in the Trinity River would be unaffected. Much of the spawning and rearing of green sturgeon occurs downstream of the Trinity River, where sediment concentrations would be similar to existing conditions and the No Action/No Project Alternative. Green sturgeon are long-lived (>40 years) and are able to spawn multiple times (~8 times) (Klimley et al. 2007), so effects on two year classes may have little influence on the population as a whole." The comment as presented is factually incorrect.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-27	The Proposed Action would have short term effects related to suspended sediment and bedload movement. Based on a small proportion of the population with a potential to be exposed to short-term effects, the effect of the Proposed Action would be less-than significant for redband trout in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the	No

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	effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for redband trout in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-129).	
GP_LT_1230_1218-28	Because eulachon occur far downstream in the river, mixing and inflows from Intervening tributaries would reduce poor water quality conditions originating in the dams (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-169). Based on short duration of poor water quality during reservoir drawdown in the estuary, the Proposed Action would have a less-than-significant effect on eulachon in the short and long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130). Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-29	The Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential effects to introduced resident fish on p. 3.3-130 of the Draft EIS/EIR. From Upstream End of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam The Proposed Action would eliminate reservoir habitat upstream of Iron Gate Dam, and thus the abundance of these species would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing, as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011). In the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam, a few introduced resident species occur in the lower Klamath River, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species. Their loss would, however, decrease opportunities for recreational fishing for these species, as discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.20, Recreation.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-30	The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges the relative lack of information for freshwater mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-131). For freshwater mussels, dam removal would as is noted in the Draft EIS/EIR after implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (Freshwater Mussel Relocation) generate a significant short term impact. The Draft EIS/EIR describes that in the long term increased connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 132).	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-31	Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases, of the Draft EIS/EIR discloses potential impacts associated with GHG emissions and global climate change. The analysis reviewed GHG emissions that could occur from construction or demolition activities, as well as those	No

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	that could occur from replacing hydroelectricity produced by the Four Facilities with non-renewable sources. Specific rules and regulations, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency s (USEPA) mandatory GHG reporting program were not discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR if they were not relevant to the analysis.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-32	Estimated economic impacts including those related to agricultural employment, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-33	The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate economic impacts. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. IMPLAN measures the impacts generated from expenditures made inside a defined study area. The model also recognizes leakages from the defined region resulting from purchases made outside the defined study area. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on http://klamathrestoration.gov further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate regional economic impacts.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-34	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-35	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety. Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-36	The Lead Agencies have made every effort to disclose all environmental effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Risks to the public are described throughout the Affected Environment/ Environmental Consequences chapter, including Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, 3.18, Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, Power, and 3.21, Toxic/Hazardous Materials. As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), mitigation has been provided for all significant environmental impacts identified in this Draft	No

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	EIS/EIR. These mitigation measures are described in each applicable resource section after the discussion of Alternative 5: Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate. Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS/EIR examines the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Mitigation measures are proposed for all significant cumulative effects at the end of each resource section.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-37	The statement referenced in the comment , “Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect redband trout” Significance is “B” or beneficial.’,’ can be found in Table 5-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts p. 5-24 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The significance in Table 5-1 however, is not “B” or beneficial as the comment suggests, rather “LTS” or Less than Significant. The “LTS” or Less Than Significant finding as depicted in Table 5-1 is reflected in discussion on p. 3.3-192 of the Draft EIS/EIR, “As described for the Proposed Action, reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal under the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative could alter SSCs and affect redband trout. Based on a small proportion of the population with a potential to be exposed to short-term effects, the effect of the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative would be less-than-significant for redband trout in the short term.”	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-38	Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents cumulative effects by resource area. Whenever feasible, mitigation measures are described for all cumulative effects determined to be significant. a. Section 4.4.2 presents the area of analysis for cumulative effects. Cumulative impacts are then described in detail in Section 4.4. Please note Tables 4.5 to 4.24 summarize the environmental effects described in Chapter 3; they do not summarize the significance determinations for cumulative effects. For significant impacts listed in these tables, mitigation is described in Chapter 3 in the associated resource section. The cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in the text (not in the tables) and appropriate mitigation is provided, when feasible. b. The comment author states that: Draining the reservoirs and sediment release could cause short-term human exposure to contaminants from contact with deposited sediments on exposed reservoir terraces and river banks within the Hydroelectric Reach.”	No

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	Significance “S” (significant): Mitigation: None. This is incorrect. Table 4.5, p. 4-36 states this impact is Less than Significant (LTS); therefore no mitigation is required. c. The comment author states that: “Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches… Significance “S” (significant): for springtime, “B” (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None This is incorrect. Table 4.5 on p. 4-29 under Water Temperature states that it would be significant for J.C. Boyle bypass reach; and beneficial for J.C. Boyle peaking reach. No feasible mitigation is available to reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality. d. The comment author states that: Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir”. Significance “S” (significant): for springtime, “B” (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None No feasible mitigation is available to reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality. e. The comment author states that: Lower Klamath Basin: “Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term and long-term increases in sediment deposition in the Klamath River or Estuary that could alter morphological characteristics and indirectly affect seasonal water temperatures.” Significance “NCFEC” (significant): No Change From Existing Conditions. Mitigation: None This is incorrect. Table 4.5 on p. 4-39 states NCFEC, which stands for No Change From Existing Conditions and means there would be no impact. It does not mean the impact is significant. Mitigation is not required. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality. f. The comment author states that: Upper Klamath Basin: “Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle dam”. Significance “S” (significant): Mitigation: None No feasible mitigation is available to	

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	reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality. g. The comment author states that: "Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of mineral (inorganic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None This impact is Less Than Significant and does not require mitigation. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality. h. The comment author states that: "Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None This impact is Less Than Significant and does not require mitigation. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality. i. The comment author states that: "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short term increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary". Significance "S" (Significant): Mitigation: None Table 4.5 on p. 4-31 states that this impact would be significant. No feasible mitigation is available to reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-39	Master Response N/CP-26 KHSA and KBRA Settlement Parties.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-40	Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiation in Private.	Yes
GP_LT_1230_1218-41	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish. As discussed in Section 3.6.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams are not designed or	No

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	operated as flood control facilities, although they do provide some incidental flood protection during flood events. Specifically, Table 3.6-9 shows peak flood flows and indicates that the 100-yr flood is attenuated less than 7 percent by Iron Gate and Copco 1 Dams under the No Action/No Project Alternative, with J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 providing negligible flood attenuation. (Draft EIS/EIR, sec. 3.6.4.3, p. 3.6-30.). Under the Proposed Action, the facilities would not be in place to provide this temporary reduction in flow and depending on the time of year, there would be a minor increase in the 100-yr flood elevations as the result of dam removal from Iron Gate Dam located at River Mile 190 to Humbug Creek located at RM 172. The peak flow will also occur a few hours sooner after the dams are removed. Ultimately, during high flow periods, the existing flood control capacity of the four dams would do little to reduce flood damage. Therefore, there would be little change to flood control capacity after the four dams are removed. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids. Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook. Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-42	The Draft EIS/EIR provides extensive analyses to address the seven issues raised in this comment. These include: 1) Fish have moved north because ocean conditions are warm and counts are actually high. Anadromous salmonids have a strong affinity to return to their natal river of origin to spawn. Although some straying of adults can occur, the population does not exhibit nomadic wanderings to the extent described in the comment. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC)	No

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coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).

The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include:

- Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow)
- Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure, e.g., off-channel ponds).
- Riparian forest conditions (Trees next to the river or stream)
- Water Quality (especially water temperature)
- Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams)
- Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers)
- Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers)
- Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish)
- Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects)

Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.

2) Lower Klamath River Tribal Fishery.

With respect to fish harvest, ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that catch estimates are unverified.

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3) Predation by Marine Mammals.

Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered ¨healthy and robust" (NOAA Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17). Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the KHSA and KBRA be accomplished (EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et. al. 2011, Goodman et. al. 2011) convened to address restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin. The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin.

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	4) Coho Salmon Distribution in the Klamath Basin and 5) Coho Salmon are not native. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that 85 percent of the coho salmon spawn in the lower 20 miles of the Klamath River and/or coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. 6) Hatchery Production of Salmon. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives. 7) Water Quality Master Response WQ 15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches. Master Response WQ 27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-43	Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon. Numbers of anadromous fish within the Klamath River Watershed as presented in the Draft EIR/EIS, Table3.3-1 (p. 3.3-5) are nearly all in decline. Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on aquatic habitat and various fish species. Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native. The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-44	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)0 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)	No

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	will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-45	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation. Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-46	Comment noted. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-47	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).) Also, the Lead Agencies are not required to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or requested by comment authors; instead, the Lead Agencies are to focus on significant environmental issues. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15204(a).) The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and need or 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). This analysis is thorough and includes alternatives suggested during internal and external scoping for the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-48	As described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 7.9 Document Availability, hard copies of the Draft EIS/EIR were made available	No

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	for viewing at Federal, State, and public libraries in California and Oregon. Hard copies were made available at cost to the requestor, online via the Reclamation Klamath Project Web site. Electronic copies (on CD) of the EIS/EIR were mailed to the public upon request, at no cost. An electronic version of the Draft EIS/EIR was posted to the Reclamation Klamath Project Web site http://klamathrestoration.gov . Notifications of the release of the Draft EIS/EIR and the locations where it could be viewed were mailed to over 4,000 businesses, organizations and individual members of the public. Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-49	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to: • Dam decommissioning, O&M, mitigation • Commercial fishing • Reservoir recreation • Ocean sport fishing • In-river sport fishing • Whitewater recreation • Tribal economies • Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs • Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions • Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions • Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes • Property values • Utility rates The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 addresses benefit-cost analysis, and states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.	No

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	A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).	
GP_LT_1230_1218-50	The changes to the recovery plan described by the comment author would be an alternative to the KBRA. This Draft EIS/EIR considers the KBRA as a connected action, as described on p. 2-37 and as discussed in: Master Response ALT-4 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study. Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-51	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-52	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_LT_1230_1211

November 17, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, Calif. 95501

U.S. Department of Interior
Ken Salazar

California Department of Fish & Game
Area Director Mark Stoffer

RE: Comments to Klamath Facilities Removal EIR/EIS

Dear Mr. Salazar and Mr. Stoffer,

Comment 1 - NEPA/ CEQA

I am a property owner in Siskiyou County. Below please find my comments to the above referenced document to be considered as evidence to refute the completeness of the document and to further reject the findings and conclusions of the report prepared.

1. The comment period must be extended for an additional 60 days to allow fair input to the public to review the report. The document was scoped and prepared by the lead agencies over a period of 5 years. The report is over 2000 pages, too extensive to allow reviewers sufficient time to respond to findings of the report and/or to engage consultants to peer review the report.
2. NEPA and CEQA requires the lead agency to measure the significance of impacts in terms of the conditions existing where the impacts fall—not in terms of conditions that exist where the impacts do not fall or in terms of hypothetical or highly generalized conditions. Each area of inquiry has a measure of significance against which the potential environmental effects of the project are compared. Thus, for example a project may result in significant adverse land use impacts if it: (1) substantially disrupts or divides the physical and economic arrangement of an established community, or (2) has a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity. In the case of the EIS/EIR significant cultural and economic impacts to the Siskiyou County and its communities has not been considered. As an example the scientific assessment of impacts to salmonid populations consider the vast area of Klamath Basin including the ocean. However, with respect to the affected communities of Siskiyou County insufficient research was prepared to assess the long term impact resulting from loss of jobs, property values, and economic vitality resulting from removal. As Mr Salazar is making a determination of the public interest of the local communities the EIR/EIS did not meet the minimum threshold of study of the disruption to Siskiyou County. These disruptions include a) economic loss of reliable inexpensive power provided by the dams, b) loss of storm water flood control, c) loss of

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment 2 cont.

recreation areas of the reservoirs to the public as well as the economic benefits derived by the community from commerce generated by the public use of recreation, d) the loss of water for agricultural use, e)

Comment 3 - Cultural Resources

3. The NEPA – *Purpose and Need*, and CEQA - *Project Objectives*, both speak to the project objectives to be in the "public interest" and "public welfare" of the local communities. The EIR/EIS did not meet the minimum required threshold of study to **all** the affected public interests. The EIR/EIS was exhaustive in its study of hand selected Klamath Tribes, which serve to gain direct financial benefit resulting from removal of the dams and implementation of the KBRA. It did not review of the welfare of the Shasta Tribes historical presence under the waters of the dams, nor to their exclusion as a party to the settlement agreement. The study did not include analysis of long term economic loss to the communities resulting from potential loss of water retention and storage for emergency drought years to farming and agriculture, loss of storm water protection. Moreover, it does not address the cumulative effect of job losses to the communities of support services that will be unsustainable without a commercial critical mass.

Comment 4- Economics

4. NEPA and CEQA requires the lead agency to identify alternatives that are environmentally preferable alternatives that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment in determining the best course of action. The report did not fulfill this requirement and in fact played both sides of the coin. As an example the report placed heavy emphasis on the short-term socioeconomic changes in economic output, employment and labor income from construction and mitigation spending of the project. It does not address the long term effects of the loss of farming, ranching, recreation and support services to the local communities.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

5. The findings and conclusions of benefit to andronomous fish species (ie coho, steelhead, chinook) under the dam removal, which are combined with the undertakings of the "unspecific" programs in the KBRA, can only be made under the realization of expected outcomes resulting from the entirety of the KBRA programs. The report does not include an analysis of the cumulative impacts should the programs for fish restoration be abandoned, delayed, ineffectively managed, or terminated. Although the KBRA programs are intended to provide a complete solution set to the problems of the Klamath Basin, which include 28 separate programs (ex. Trinity River Restoration Plan, Water Use Retirement Plan, Fisheries Program, Northwest Forest Plan, Drought Plan, On-Project Plan, KHSA Interim Measures, Restoration Program, etc), there are no assurances that the full implementation of the KBRA programs will ever occur. Moreover, as further qualification of the outcomes of the KBRA the programs are merely stated as "goals". The programs are unspecific and susceptible to funding constraints and other CEQA legal challenges and hurtles that cannot be addressed under this programmatic EIR. Therefore, the conclusions and findings presented are speculative or hopeful at best. The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead – April 25, 2011 (SA) was prepared by the Expert Panel which expressed serious misgivings about the nonspecific nature of the KBRA implementation and management. Missing from the information provided to the Panel was a detailed plan of implementation of the KBRA. To quote the Panel *"If KBRA is critical to the program, which*

Comment 6 - Fish

Comment 6 cont.

the Panel was told it was, than it seems logical that lack of specifics about KBRA would make an expert panel charged with offering their opinions quite uncomfortable. There is too much "trust me", and the Panel's experience with other large-scale restoration projects supports the Panel's discomfort; often the general descriptions of restoration plans are much more optimistic and grandiose than the actions that are actually implemented." Comment # 337, pg 179-180, (ref p. 50, para 2, line 6).

Comment 7 - Fish

6. The findings of Klamath River Expert Panel – Final Report – Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead, April 25, 2011 refute any conclusion or finding by Secretary Salazar that the project will advance the restoration of salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin. The following sections of the report are cited to demonstrate the lack of support to make a finding of dam removal. (Italicized refers to direct quotes from Final Report)
    A. The Panel only met for 5 funded days and was provided an enormous amount of material from many documents. The tight deadline *limits the opportunities to follow a trail of scientific evidence back to its source in original data.* There was no peer review of the original source data provided. Given that the material was sourced by Agencies in favor of dam removal the opportunity for bias is plain – garbage in garbage out. *The Panel recommends that its statements not be used in lieu of doing the necessary and feasible data collection, analyses, and modeling recommended below. (*Page i)
    B. The Panel did not have the time or resources to examine original data or re-do analyses, even when such actions seem straightforward and warranted for the assigned task. (Page 8)
    C. Details of the KBRA plan of implementation were missing, an integrated view of how the two alternatives might affect specific life stages was not determined. The question becomes, how can components of life stages be left out and hope to derive an accurate coho population response? (Page i)
    D. The manifold KBRA actions are unspecific in terms of location, timing, duration, extent, expected use by species and life stage, and resultant changes in reproduction, growth, and survival. In light of the absence of KBRA specifics and the uncertainty that these will ever be implemented due to the vicissitudes of long term permitting, processing and funding *the Panel can make only qualitative statements conditional on assumptions about the missing pieces of the puzzle.*
    E. The population effects to the coho, which are central to findings by the Secretary *are not answerable in quantitative terms. The Panel was provided qualitative information and asked to respond to questions requiring quantitative answers.* This is not possible. The Panel identified 6 obstacles to drawing conclusions between the alternatives, therefore the Panel's findings *should not be used as a substitute for scientific analysis of solid data.* Moreover the Panel offered recommendations on how to ensure the best scientific information could be brought to bear. These recommendations were not initiated by the Agencies. (Page iii)

Comment 7 cont.

F. The Panel confirmed that even with the limitations referred to above *the difference between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions is expected to be small, especially in the short term. (*Page ii)

G. The comparison between Proposed Action and Current Conditions from a "Baseline" perspective is not rational since there is no likelihood that the Current Conditions will persist. The continued operation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project is subject to FERC relicensing. It would in any case be subject to new operating requirements. New operating requirements would at the very least require mitigation measures to be implemented by PacificCorp or the dam owner for the benefit of the coho. Therefore, it is entirely possible that the small gains in coho population suggested by the Panel under the Proposed Action would be less than those achievable under a relicensing agreement.

Comment 8 - Proposed Action/Project

7. The conclusions made of the benefits of the Proposed Action Alternative #2 are not supported by the evidence, and the study fails to demonstrate that the action will "do no harm" to the fish populations or the health and safety of the local economy. In the opening executive summary of the Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead – April 25, 2011 (SA) the expert Panel expressed its difficulty in speaking to the conclusions made by the proponents of the Proposed Action. "The proponents … provide no single synthesis or overview document compiling their conclusions along with supporting scientific evidence. The panel furthermore was funded to meet for only 5 days. Although Current Conditions will likely continue to be detrimental to coho, the difference between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions is expected to be **small**. Moderate responses are possible … if the KBRA is fully and effectively implemented. The more likely small response will result from modest increases in the habitat area…, small changes in the mainstem, positive but unquantified changes in tributary habitats where most coho spawn and rear, and the potential risk for disease and low ocean survival to offset gains in production in the new habitat. The high uncertainty

8. Alternatives 4 and 5 have been proposed under the pretext that "other alternatives" have been duly considered in the EIR/EIS. This is not the case but rather only the Dams Out Alternatives 2 & 3 were considered. Therefore the EIR/EIS study is not valid as it did not undertake to study other feasible alternatives. The KHSA was developed for the benefit of select beneficial stakeholders to the detriment of the larger public interest as a "fait de compli" for dam removal. The terms of the agreement have the intentional effect of rendering all other Dams In alternatives as "non-starters". Therefore, other alternatives are conveniently dispatched as alternatives that can never be implemented in the report. The report concludes that Alternative 4 – Fish Passage at Four Dams and Alternative 5- Fish Passage at JC & Copco2 do not satisfy the conditions of the KHSA and the Hydropower Licensee (PacificCorp) would therefore need to re-enter the FERC process to implement this alternative. Notwithstanding the evidence that PacificCorp sought to renew its license but under threat and duress of ongoing litigation by environmental groups and the California resource agencies of Regional Water Quality Control

Comment 9 - Alternatives

Comment 9 cont.

Board and California Department of Fish and Game, PacificCorp is effectively indemnified by the Federal Government from ongoing exposure and will not pursue re-licensing. Therefore, alternatives 4 & 5 are prejudiced and altogether precluded from consideration. As an example the Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives 4/25/11 (SA) only reviewed Current Conditions and the Proposed Action. Alternatives 4 & 5, which many parties assert have greater potential to remedy existing conditions, were not considered by the Panel. Again the lead agency and selected stakeholders' strategy was to preclude the study of other preferred and viable alternatives. This is violation of the minimum threshold requirements of an EIR/EIS.

9. Failure to base findings on evidence that is accurate, complete and relevant. The EIR/EIS fails to recognize the complete picture of the Coho Salmon in a global perspective; it ignores facts and evidence that point to a resurgence and migration of coho populations in the northern hemispheres due to effects of El Nino and other warming trends and forecasts the futilely of grand restoration plans of the KBRA; it rejects the earliest historical evidence that the presence of coho and other andronomous salmonid populations in the upper Klamath basis was rare and extremely limited in the Indian diet and culture.

Comment 10 - Fish

I respectfully request your consideration of the above comments.

Sincerely,

Steve Riter

1836 Fallbrook Drive

Alamo, CA 94507

Cc: Siskiyou Board of Supervisors

US Congressman Tom McClintock

Free Rural Economy

Comment Author	Riter, Steve
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1211-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Public Comment.	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-2	Siskiyou County is included in the economic region for dam decommissioning, operation and maintenance, mitigation, irrigated agriculture, in-river sport fishing, refuge recreation, whitewater boating, and KBRA effects. Estimated economic impacts including those related to reservoir recreation and agricultural employment, as well as effects on property values and local government revenues, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Further details of these analyses are provided in the "Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" found on www.klamathrestoration.gov Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. The "public interest" component of the Secretary's decision relates to more than Siskiyou County -- it relates to the nation as a whole.	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-3	EIS/EIR Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, addresses potential impacts and mitigation for all activities associated with dam removal to submerged village sites. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) is analyzed as a connected action in this EIS/EIR. Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation. Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-4	Sections 3.6 and 3.8 evaluated effects of water supply and flood hydrology. Section 3.15 evaluated economic effects of Reclamation's Klamath Project alternatives. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated economic changes to the agricultural sector. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. Some KBRA actions would change agricultural	No

Comment Author Riter, Steve
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Reclamation 2012a and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2012f). Section 4.4.14 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluated socioeconomic cumulative effects. The analysis considers general plans, other existing planning and management documents, and the unemployment and industry trends within the counties in the area of analysis in the cumulative condition. The analysis identifies positive and adverse cumulative effects of the Proposed Action on jobs in the counties.	
GP_LT_1230_1211-5	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).) Also, the Lead Agencies are not required to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or requested by comment authors; instead, the Lead Agencies are to focus on significant environmental issues. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15204(a).) The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). This analysis is thorough and includes alternatives suggested during internal and external scoping for the EIS/EIR.	No

Comment Author	Riter, Steve
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	In response to the specific example, the socioeconomic section analyzed both short-term and long-term effects. It also included both beneficial and adverse effects for all alternatives.	
GP_LT_1230_1211-6	The cautions concerning the KBRA expressed by the Expert Panels (Dunne et al, 2011; Goodman et al. 2011) are noted in the EIS/EIR (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). While the long-term success of recovering salmonids in the Klamath Basin would be enhanced by the full implementation of the KBRA, there are many benefits of the Proposed Action that are likely to occur whether the KBRA is implemented or not, because dam removal affects all of the reservoir reaches of the Klamath River below Keno Dam independently of the KBRA to some degree. For example: • The Chinook Panel predicted that, based on the information provided to them (which contained only a programmatic discussion of the KBRA), it was possible that the Proposed Action would provide a substantial increase in the abundance of naturally spawned Klamath River Chinook salmon above that expected under existing conditions in the reach between Iron Gate Dam and Keno Dam. While the Panel agreed that there was also evidence for dramatic increases in abundance associated with the Proposed Action upstream of Keno Dam, they cautioned that achieving substantial gains in Chinook salmon abundance and distribution in the Klamath Basin is contingent upon successfully resolving key factors (discussed in this report in detail) that will continue to affect population, such as water quality, disease, and instream flows (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-94). • Modeling dam removal without implementation of the KBRA suggests that dam removal would substantially increase numbers of spawners over a 50-year period (Oosterhout 2005). Additional production modeling efforts support this conclusion (Huntington 2006, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-95). • After dam removal and flushing winter flows (expected to occur within 5 years after removal) riverine sections between reservoirs would be expected to provide the preferred substrate size range for fall-run Chinook salmon, with very little sand, suggesting that high-quality spawning habitat would be created (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-96). • The reservoir drawdowns would allow tributaries and springs such as Fall, Shovel, and Spencer Creeks and Big Springs to flow directly into the mainstem Klamath River, creating patches	No

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of cooler water that could be used as temperature refugia by fish. Access to the cooler waters associated with spring inputs in the Hydroelectric Reach would benefit coho salmon rearing in the mainstem (Hamilton et al. 2011 cited in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-107).

- The removal of the four dams would likely reduce habitat availability for the polychaete host for C. shasta and P. minibicornis. Drawing down the reservoirs would reduce the amount of lentic habitat available, and increased flow variability would reduce the stability of pools, eddies, and low-velocity habitats. These changes would result in more favorable water temperature for salmonids, as well as improve water quality and reduce the incidence of disease and algal toxins (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, 3.3-96, 107).

- Dam removal would also cause water temperatures to become warmer earlier in the spring and early summer and cooler earlier in the late summer and fall, and to have diurnal variations more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods (Hamilton et al. 2011). These changes would result in water temperature more favorable for salmonids in the mainstem (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-99).

- Incidence of disease are expected to be reduced by enhancing the scour capabilities of flow by uninterrupted sediment transport, a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions, thereby disturbing the habitat of the polychaete worm that hosts C. shasta. Reducing polychaete habitat will likely increase abundance of smolts by increasing outmigration survival, particularly for Chinook Type I and Type III life-histories (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-99).

- Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.

Under the KHSA and KBRA (Agreements) the United States will be a party to the KBRA at the time of a Secretarial Determination under the KHSA, and obligated to implement the KBRA according to its terms (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES-2). The Federal Lead Agency, the DOI, is analyzing the KBRA as a connected action. NEPA defines connected actions as those actions that are closely related or cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1)(ii)).3 Some actions or component elements of the KBRA are independent obligations and thus have independent utility from the KHSA, but the implementation of several significant elements of the KBRA package would be different, if the determination under the KHSA is not to pursue full dam removal. Recognizing that implementation of many elements of the KBRA are unknown and not reasonably

Comment Author	Riter, Steve
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	foreseeable at this time, the connected action analysis is being undertaken at a programmatic level (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES-3). CDFG, as Lead Agency under CEQA, is analyzing relevant parts of the KBRA in a programmatic fashion, as described in Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines. This decision was made because many of KBRA's component elements have not been specified to a degree where the associated impacts would be reasonably foreseeable for purposes of this environmental analysis. The parties recognize that future project-specific analysis may be required for various components of the KBRA as they become more clearly defined and when a public entity, as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15379, identifies a discretionary approval pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15378 which would obligate subsequent review. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES-5). The extent of cumulative effects of actions associated with the KBRA is defined in Table 4.2 and in the EIS/EIR Section 4.4, Cumulative Effects Analysis. Removal of the Four Facilities without implementation of the KBRA was considered as a part of Alternative 8, which was developed but was not brought forward for analysis in the EIS/EIR because it did not meet the purpose and need under NEPA or contribute to the project objectives under CEQA (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.8, p. 4.8). The comment as stated does not accurately represent the findings of the Expert Panels. None of the Expert Panels concluded that implementation of the KBRA in its entirety is necessary for dam removal to benefit salmonids in the Klamath Basin. There are effects of dam removal that will facilitate the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin without implantation of the KBRA. With full implementation of the KBRA, as noted by the Expert Panels, those restoration efforts are likely to be more successful.	
GP_LT_1230_1211-7	The points raised in the comment are selective references to the coho Expert Panel's Executive Summary, not the EIS/EIR. Notwithstanding the Panel's work, multiple lines of evidence are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR to support findings. The Panel's reports one of many sources of information documented in the Draft EIS/EIR. Master Response AQU–5 Will Benefit all Salmonids. Master Response AQU–6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	No

Comment Author	Riter, Steve
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU–7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success. The comment as offered does not accurately represent the findings of the Expert Panels. Master Response AQU–17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence. Master Response AQU–9 Minimum Flows for Fish. Master Response AQU–11B NOAA Fisheries Service BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_LT_1230_1211-8	The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges and discloses potential adverse impacts on Klamath River fish, particularly over the near term following dam removal as sediment now behind the dams is washed downstream. NEPA and CEQA do not require agencies to select alternatives that have no adverse environmental impacts. The comment author excerpts only a portion of the Expert Panels' findings; Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook, more fully summarizes the findings of the Expert Panels.	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-9	The KHSA Section 3.2.1(iii), signed by the Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar on February 18, 2010, directs the Secretary to undertake environmental review in support of the Secretarial Determination. All alternatives carried forward for further analysis in the EIS/EIR were analyzed using existing studies and other appropriate data as suggested in KHSA Section 3.2.1 (i), where such analysis met criteria in (40 CFR 1502.22 and 43 CFR 46.125) to incorporate available information. Appendix J of the KHSA outlines the Science Process for development of the Secretarial Determination. Appendix J specifies peer review of the scientific studies for the Secretarial Determination process using subject-matter experts to maintain a high level of scientific integrity in the technical information developed as part of that process. The Expert Panels were not part of the EIS/EIR process, and only included Alternative 2 in detail (although most of this information is also applicable to Alternative 3). The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the Draft EIS/EIR from the Secretarial Determination process.	No

Comment Author	Riter, Steve
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	As described in KHSA Section 3.2.1(i), the FERC record is used to form the project description for Alternatives 4 and 5. Alternatives 4 and 5 were analyzed to ensure that the review of reasonable fish passage alternatives was comprehensive. In addition, at the time of developing a reasonable range of alternatives, the Lead Agencies recognized that the inclusion of Alternatives 4 and 5 would provide an assessment of the short- and long-term effects from a broader range of reasonable alternatives. Alternatives 4 and 5 are outside the authority of the Department of the Interior, the four facilities proposed for removal are privately owned structures, and there was no provision in the KHSA to include them in the Detailed Plan. The result is differing levels of available information for alternatives carried forward in the EIS/EIR consistent with the elements of each action alternative.	
GP_LT_1230_1211-10	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 regarding anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, will recolonize this historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes: • Several published reports which provide a sound basis for the occurrence and distribution of salmon (including Chinook and coho) and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam. These include: o Hamilton et al., 2005 o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al. ' ' • On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision: o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12). o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12). ' ' '	No

Comment Author	Riter, Steve
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR

o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).

o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).

o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).

o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32). Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho.

The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The KBRA provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).

Master Response AQU–13 Ocean Conditions.

Master Response AQU–24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.

Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Science.

GP_MC_1025_298

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. ROBBI: All right. Thank you. My name is Marc Robbi, M-a-r-c R-o-b-b-i.

Me, my wife, and three children live on our property that's on the Klamath River. We run a Web-based mail order nursery business from our property and employ three people year-round. Our lives are intimately linked to the river.

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

I would like to say we are completely in favor of removal of all four Klamath dams in question, as quickly as possible. As you know, our river is polluted and toxic. And, you know, though we have a beautiful beach, a swimming hole, we can't let our kids swim in it. Our fisheries are devastated, which has -- you know, impacts us personally, as well as having a hugely negative effect on our whole community.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

You have mentioned real estate values are -- you know, the loss up by the dams. But I would like to -- you know, I would like to see, in the Impact Statement, you know, something about the loss of property values

that we have, you know, suffered up here in our communities for a long, long time.

I mean, you know, there was a day when the banks would just be lined with people. It would be hard to find a spot on the river to fish. And, you know, our businesses thrived. You know, all the resorts, the cabin businesses, you know, as Chris was saying, you know, the stores. I mean, the impact is huge. You know, it's beautiful here, but we live on a river that is polluted, that you can't swim in, and has very limited fishing, you know, opportunities.

So, I think that, you know, you really need to address the real estate value, I think. You know, it's big. It's a long stretch of river. It's a lot of communities that is, you know, being depressed in a major way, due to the water quality and these dams.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

So, we urge you to take these dams down as soon as possible. We are in full support for Alternative 2 and agree that it -- you know, taking these four dams down and allowing the river naturally to flush itself clean is the best action to take for river restoration and the subsequent renewal of our community.

I would also like to assert that dam removal and river restoration will also be a benefit to all the people of our country, as well as all the other creatures

and life forms that call this place home. You know, more salmon means, you know, more osprey, more bald eagles. That is our national bird. You know, they're all dependent on the salmon and the lifeblood of the area and just as one example of, you know, how we're all connected here and how the positive impacts will be major in many ways.

So, I would just like to thank you for your efforts and the good work you have done to enabling this restoration, and I would like to thank you for coming out and having this meeting here tonight. Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Marc.

Comment Author	Robbi, Marc
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1025_298-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_298-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

GP_LT_1229_1212

12/5/11

Dear Ms. Vasquez and B.O.R. and Mr. Gordon Zeppi and California Dept. of Fish + Game

Please consider my comments regarding the dams on the Klamath River.

I am in complete solidarity with the Siskiyon County Board of Supervisors and majority of citizens of Siskiyon County in their opposition to the removal of dams from the Klamath R.

The dams provide electricity and flood control. They provide recreation and irrigation. These benefits produce jobs which improves the economy and quality of life for citizens of Siskiyon County.

Comment 2 - Fish

Removal of the dams will not likely restore the Salmon to the Klamath River. Overfishing the ocean in international waters is decimating the Salmon populations.

SCANNED

Comment 3 - Costs

Dam removal is expensive. We have no money to pay for it.

Dam removal will result is loss of property value for many homeowners near the Klamath River and to a lesser extent to all of Siskiyon County property owners.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Stop wasting taxpayer money.
Re license the dams.
Build fish ladders.
Restore the many fish hatcheries that have been shut down.

Comment 5 - FERC

Thank you,

Bruce M. Robison

brucemr40@hotmail.com
530-925-0145

Bruce M. Robison
P.O. Box 632
McCloud, Ca. 96057

Comment Author	Robinson, Bruce
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1229_1212-1	Master Responses GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights. Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.	Yes
GP_LT_1229_1212-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) was established by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing within the 317,690 square mile exclusive economic zone from 3 miles to 200 miles off the coast of Washington, Oregon and California. Jurisdiction over commercial and recreational salmon fishing regulations in nearshore areas, within 3 miles of shore, lies with the respective states. However, the states generally adopt regulations consistent with those established by the PFMC. The Salmon Fishery Management Plan developed by the PFMC describes the goals and methods for salmon management. Management tools such as season length, quotas, and bag limits vary depending on how many salmon are present. There are two central parts of the Plan: Conservation objectives, which are annual goals for the number of spawners of the major salmon stocks ("spawner escapement goals"), and allocation provisions of the harvest among different groups of fishers (commercial, recreational, tribal, various ports, ocean, and inland). The Council must also comply with laws such as the Endangered Species Act. Since the management of salmon considers many factors that can fluctuate greatly from year to year (population abundance and environmental conditions) it is impossible to predict how future management decisions regarding the specific harvest of Klamath Basin salmon might change as a result of the Proposed Action.	No
GP_LT_1229_1212-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1229_1212-4	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_LT_1229_1212-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Comment Author	Robinson, Bruce
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of Reclamation's Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft EIS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSA (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19).	

GP_WI_1116_714

From: jasonthomasrobo@gmail.com[SMTP:JASONTHOMASROBO@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:51:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Pro-Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jason Robo
Organization:

Subject: Pro-Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I wanted to voice my opinion in favor of dam removal. Dams have choked off a major source of food, cultural subsistence and economic benefits. Dams, in this area more than most, perpetuate the legacy of abuse against indigenous tribes. Dams also strangle the ecological integrity out of the rivers and the surrounding vegetation.

Therefore, I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_714-1	Comment Noted. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

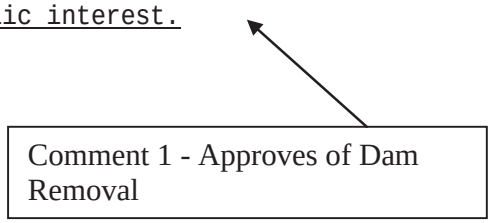
GP_EM_1121_851

From: Greg Rodriguez[SMTP:CHEF_RODRIGUEZ@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:02:25 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.

Greg Rodriguez

98144

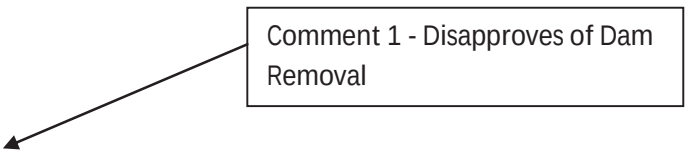


Comment Author	Rodriguez, Greg
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_851-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1123_908

From: Jim Roe[SMTP:JIM.ROE37@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 12:09:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule



Removing the dams on the Klamath river should not happen, saving the salmon is an excuse not for the good of the salmon.

How many people will this disturb, and what will it do to food pricing when they can no longer farm this area, what about the ranchers?

I think this need a real rethink, and look at the ramifications to people, and it will make little difference to the salmon. They are better able to adjust that the people of the area.

Jim Roe, concerned citizen of government encroachment in our lives

.

Comment Author	Roe, Jim
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1123_908-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1123_908-2	None of the alternatives, including the No Action/No Project Alternative, will impact food prices. There are thousands of farmers and ranchers nationwide producing products which are also grown/raised in the Klamath Basin. Farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin supply a very small portion of commodities to the total market, which includes the rest of the United States and world markets. Therefore Klamath farmers and ranchers accept the market price of commodities and have no influence on market prices. The alternatives are anticipated, however, to have employment impacts. Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector which includes ranching. Section 3.15 also discusses the regions and counties where impacts are modeled to occur. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. With respect to the agricultural sector, employment impacts are anticipated to be positive over the period of analysis.	No

GP_WI_1116_700

From: ronhagg@hotmail.com[SMTP:RONHAGG@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:39:46 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: undam the Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: ron
Organization:

Subject: undam the Klamath

Body: Undam the Klamath.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_700-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement
EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_062

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: Garrett Roseberry

Organization: Rancher

Title: Owner.

Address: P.O. box 45 Bly, 97622

Email: pinemtnca@aol.com

Comments:

Comment 1 - Economics

Temporary jobs will not stimulate the local economy. The Klamath Falls community saw this with the natural gas pipeline. Pipeliners worked came for about 1 year. Worked in the community and sent money home to other areas. And now, the pipeline is installed, the jobs, the employees and the ~~money~~ income is gone from the area. The ~~KHSA~~ proposed action provides for maintenance of some ag and fishing jobs, whereas other ag and recreation jobs are lost. The temporary job gain does not offset the long term loss of agriculture and fishing jobs. The proposed action does not increase long-term employment and economic stability in the Klamath Basin. You need to consider irretrievable losses to the community before you implement the proposed action.

Comment 2 - Economics

Public ... 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	Roseberry, Garrett
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_062-1	The temporary spending related to dam removal, mitigation, and KBRA will stimulate the regional economy, relative to the status of the regional economy absent such spending. This spending will create both temporary and longer-term employment. Temporary jobs created by construction would result in a short-term increase in local economic activity. These temporary jobs would provide some employment to local residents, which would increase local incomes and spending during the construction period. Some workers would also be brought into the region, which would also increase regional expenditures during the construction period. This would result in a temporary stimulus to the local economy. Section 3.15.4.2, p. 3.15-53 discusses the economic effects of construction activities.	No
GP_MF_1019_062-2	The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. The Proposed Action would also result in a long-term net increase in jobs relative to irrigated agriculture. Tables 3.15-56 through 3.15-58 summarize job effects relative to irrigated agriculture effects of the Proposed Action.	No

GP_WI_1109_412

From: mwr@sisqtel.net[SMTP:MWR@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 12:40:35 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James C. Roseman
Organization:

Comment 1 - KHSA

Subject: EIS/EIR Dam Removal

Body: I've been following this issue for some time. It is my belief that beyond the advisory vote which resulted in a large majority against the dams removal, (no small feat), and the almost daily reiteration why the removal is harmful, what bothers me the most is how this situation came about. The process was deeply flawed, mostly due to it not being open to the public. When the general public was made aware of it, it seemed to be a done deal. Only an uproar from those folks affected brought it to a head and now, lo and behold, the citizen's are being asked for their input. Too little, too late in the trust department. For those of us that live in this rural area, our way of live will be forever negatively affected.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1109_412-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities. Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP_MC_1020_216

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

MR. GENE ROSSINI: My name is Gene, G-e-n-e, Rossini, R-o-s-s-i-n-i.

Most of what I was going to say has been said,

but the board here has written this up, and I think what

I'm getting out of this meeting is you people are still

trying to put the hustle on Siskiyou County, who voted

AD-20, no. Why you are coming up with this, I have -- I

don't understand. A lot of things I don't understand.

Comment 1 - Fish

Concern about the fish going up another 40, 50

miles: Well, by the time the fish reach Iron Gate right

now, they are useless. You can't eat them unless you are

pretty hungry. You could smoke one or two, maybe, that's

it. How are they going to go another 40, 50 miles? I

don't understand it.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Why you want to throw away good hydroelectric

power, I mean that's -- that's clean power, it's there,

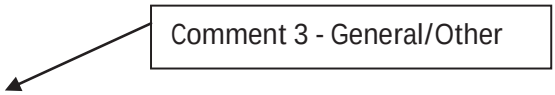
it's working, all the generators are maintained. Why rip

it out?

And then they want to put this three or four

more dams in Southern California. It don't make sense. I

don't understand how your's a-comin' up with this.



Another thing good: I've lived 27 years on Iron Gate Lake; if it wasn't for the reservoirs and the lake, maybe I or other people in our homes wouldn't even be there anymore if it wasn't for the helicopters getting water out of them lakes to put out the fires four or five years ago. I mean, we couldn't even get to our houses for five, six days.

Oh, boy, I guess that's about it, I'm not much of a speaker. Thanks.

Comment Author	Rossini, Gene
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_216-1	There are many benefits from salmon and steelhead presence in the Upper Klamath Basin. Harvesting them as a food source locally is but one benefit. The larger value of access to historical spawning areas will be an increase in the salmon and steelhead harvest in commercial, Tribal, and recreational fisheries not only within the Klamath River watershed but in the ocean as well. The analysis of benefits of an increase in the salmon and steelhead harvest in commercial, Tribal, and recreational fisheries is presented in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.	No
GP_MC_1020_216-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_MC_1020_216-3	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No

GP_EM_1118_801

From: kerry russell[SMTP:RUSSELLKERRY@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 5:56:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: The Governments Decision to remove Viable Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

To whom it concerns:

I would like you to explain how the Government can be so callus as to take down four perfectly functioning dams. I have my qualms regarding the reasons and have written the following challenges to the decision. Please see below.

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

WATER QUALITY

Challenge:

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

* Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream

* Area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus

Duplicate cont.

* System of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool

POLLUTING SEDIMENTS from BREACH

Challenge:

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

* Years of built up, toxic sediment will be released

* Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground acquifers

* Toxicity of river and acquifers may last 100 years or more

GREEN and AFFORDABLE ENERGY

Challenge:

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

* Existing four dams provide hydroelectric power

* Hydroelectric power is both green and economical

* Current system provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes

STAKEHOLDERS

Challenge:

How were “stakeholders” determined?

Duplicate cont.

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

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

PROTECTING NON-NATIVE FISH

Challenge:

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

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

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

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

I respectfully request that you reconsider this callus decision. I know several individuals that this project is going to effect personally and they were never brought into the decision to destroy their land and property in their possession for generations. Seriously, why do this type of thing?

Thank you for your consideration,

Kerry Russell-Patterson
372 Greenway Drive
Pacifica, California 94044
Home phone: 650-355-6252

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_801-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MF_1025_239

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) LYNN RYAN

Representing ANCIENT FOREST INTERNATIONAL, REDWAY, CA

Notes:

WE SUPPORT FULL FACILITIES DAM REMOVAL, ALTERNATIVE 2.

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

26

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Comment Author	Lynn, Ryan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_239-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1128_939

From: Lynn Ryan[SMTP:LYNNR8@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 10:55:18 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: personal comments on Klamath Dam Removal DEIS/DEIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Elizabeth Vasquez
MP150
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA. 95825
Comments on the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Nov. 28, 2011

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

I support removal of the Klamath River Dams.

Comment 2 - Fish

I do not support the KBRA because I question if it provides enough water for natural fish, sufficient flow of water for general river ecosystem recovery, true Klamath basin restoration and I question if it negates or subordinates tribal water rights. The DEIR/DEIS allows enough water or ranches in the Klamath Basin but does not guarantee enough water in the river to provide for anadromous fish through a time period when fish are returning to spawning grounds.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Comment 1b- Approves of Dam Removal

I want to see at least 4 of the Klamath Dams removed in order to provide a healthy eco region for support of salmon and other fish stocks and runs. The DEIR/DEIS does not provide for cleaning up the high nutrient load runoff from agricultural activities. The nutrient rich water contributes to pathogens in the chain that leads to disease and death of fish.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Comment 5 - NEPA

I support funding for willing seller buyout to permanently reduce irrigation water demand, be it ground water or surface water, to a level that will bring water back into balance with what is sustainable for healthy ecosystems. We question if this DEIS/DEIR is in compliance with the ESA and the Clean Water Act.

The DEIS/DEIR skips analysis if the cumulative effects of the KBRA, which is illegal under NEPA and CEQA.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Sincerely,

Lynn Ryan RN
1693 J. St.
Arcata,CA 95521
lynnr8@gmail.com

Comment Author	Lynn, Ryan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_939-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1128_939-2	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.	No
GP_EM_1128_939-3	The Draft EIS/EIR addresses the issue of high nutrient loads from agricultural activities in the Upper Klamath Basin through inclusion of the Klamath River TMDLs as part of the set of reasonably foreseeable future actions that would be implemented under the Proposed Action and the other alternatives. Additionally, Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.2-125 to 3.2-132) presents a programmatic analysis of potential KBRA effects on water quality under the Proposed Action including wetland-related and water supply projects that would also affect nutrients in the Upper Klamath Basin. Under KBRA, wetland restoration projects such as the Wood River Wetland Restoration Project are included along with water supply projects like the Water Diversion Limitations program, the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), and the Interim Flow and Lake Level Program (see also Section 3.8.4.3, p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24), to address the challenges inherent in balancing environmental and agricultural needs for water in the Upper Klamath Basin. Resource management actions implemented under KBRA as part of the Proposed Action would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality (see further discussion below). The comment author appears to be linking increased nitrogen in the lower Klamath River following dam removal to increased periphyton growth, which in turn could provide additional habitat for the polychaete host of the C. Shasta and P. minibicornis parasites implicated in fish disease. Master Response WQ-27. Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton. The anticipated increases in nutrients downstream of Iron Gate Dam would also be diminished by water quality improvements in Upper Klamath Basin, including those related to agriculture. Master Response WQ-4 C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response WQ-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.	No

Comment Author	Lynn, Ryan
Agency/Assoc.	General Public
Submittal Date	November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_939-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. The Proposed Action does include the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP) as part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The WURP could alter water quantity and water quality and affect aquatic species. This component of the KBRA would increase inflow to Upper Klamath Lake by 30,000 acre-feet per year on average. A variety of mechanisms would be used to achieve this objective, including acquisition of water rights, forbearance agreements, water leasing, changes in agricultural cropping patterns, land fallowing, juniper removal, and forest thinning. The additional water provided would increase flows in tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake improving habitat for redband trout, shortnose and Lost River suckers, and bull trout. Anadromous salmon and steelhead that would have access to these tributaries as a result of the Proposed Action would also be expected to benefit.	No
GP_EM_1128_939-5	Effects relative to the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR in Chapters 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.	No
GP_EM_1128_939-6	Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed.	No

GP_WI_1116_687

From: ssalo2@suddenlink.net[SMTP:SSALO2@SUDDENLINK.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:26:42 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Steven L. Salo
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Body: I just want to add my voice to those who want to see the dams removed from the Klamath River as soon as possible.

Thank you for hearing me.

Steven L. Salo

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_687-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_622

From: hsandigo@gmail.com[SMTP:HSANDIGO@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 3:34:50 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Restoring the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Henry
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Restoring the Klamath

Body: By the continuance of restoring the great Klamath, we will bring back the great fishery the Klamath use to be for our fore bearers, and now can be for our own children

Respectfully

Henry Sandigo

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_622-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No