

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_285

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: Sarah Torres

Organization:

Title:

Address: P.O. Box 9964 Eureka CA 95502

Email: Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comments: I support alternative 2.
Save our future!

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 Tores, Sara
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_285-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_757

From: ttoretta@bak.rr.com[SMTP: TTORETTA@BAK.RR.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 8:42:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: tom toretta
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Alternative 2

Body: I am in support of Alternative 2 for removal of the Klamath River dams.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_757-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1121_833

 From: Leslie[SMTP:PACTG@COMCAST.NET]
 Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 11:53:26 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Dam Removals
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

To the Bureau of Reclamation:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am writing to request that the dams that are scheduled for removal on the Klamath river, 3 in California and one in Oregon **NOT** be removed. I present the following facts.

Thank you for your time
 Leslie Tozzini

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
- * 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 aquifers
- * Toxicity of river and aquifers 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?

Duplicate cont.

- * 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?

- * 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

Comment Author Tozzini, Leslie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_833-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1104_357

From: Leslie[SMTP:PACTG@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:10:32 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Klamath river dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ms. Vasquez,

We are writing to you to urge your department to cancel any plans to destroy the dams on the Klamath river in California and Oregon. You will be destroying the entire communities of ranchers and farmers that have no other source of irrigation, to restore a fish population (coho salmon) that was never native to this river. The current operating fish hatchery on the Klamath releases 6,000,000,000 salmon and steelhead fingerlings a year and that facility will also be destroyed with the destruction of the dams. The government has not presented any plans to replace the hydroelectric power that is created by these dams or plans to replace the hatchery of salmon and steelhead. Siskiyou county has published alternate plans to removing the dams that have not been taken into account by the Dept. of the Interior. Please look at all alternatives and SAVE the DAMS!

Sincerely
Doug & Leslie Tozzini
concerned citizens

Comment Author Tozzini, Leslie & Doug
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_357-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.</p> <p>Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</p> <p>The comment author is not correct in saying Iron Gate Hatchery releases six billion salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) was built solely to mitigate for the loss of 16 miles of spawning and rearing habitat between Copco 2 Dam and Iron Gate Dam (IGD) resulting from the construction of IGD. IGH was completed in 1966. A US Supreme Court decision established hatchery production goals for Chinook and Coho salmon as well as steelhead. These production goals require IGH to annually release 4.9 million smolt and 1.08 million yearling Chinook salmon, 75,000 yearling Coho salmon and 200,000 yearling steelhead trout. Although PacifiCorp (PC) currently provides 100 percent of the funding for hatchery's operations, it is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game. In contrast, the restoration of fish passage for anadromous fish to historical habitat under Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 would provide for additional fish production from at least 420 miles (675.92 km) of currently inaccessible habitat.</p> <p>Future management of the IGH is considered a part of the KHSA. Under the No Action / No Project Alternative (Alternative 1), IGH will continue to operate at current levels of production to meet mitigation requirements and PC will continue to fund 100% of operational costs. Under Alternatives 2 and 3 (dam removal alternatives), removal of IGD would require the elimination of the water supply pipe from the penstock intake structure to the fish hatchery and the fish handling facilities at the base of the dam, but IGH would remain in place. Within six months of a Negative Determination by the Secretary of the Interior, PC would propose a post IGD Mitigation Hatchery Plan that would ensure hatchery mitigation goals are met for eight years following dam removal (Interim Measure [IM] 19 of the KHSA). Under IM 20 of the KHSA, PC would also be required to provide funding to IGH or "other hatcheries necessary" to meet current mitigation requirements for eight years after dam removal. Hatchery goals would focus on Chinook salmon production, with consideration for steelhead trout</p>	No

Comment Author Tozzini, Leslie & Doug
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>and Coho salmon, and may be adjusted downward from current mitigation requirements by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in consultation with other Klamath River fish managers, in response to monitoring trends.</p> <p>After eight years, continued hatchery operations would depend largely on: 1) realized and projected benefits of restored access to additional habitat above the current location of IGD; 2) the success of habitat restoration efforts through the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA); and, 3) the reintroduction program identified in the KBRA. Due to this uncertainty, CDFG, in consultation with NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, and other Klamath River fish managers would evaluate the need to continue hatchery operations to support the upper basin salmon reintroduction program or convert the purpose to conservation and/or production. Funding for continued hatchery operations would need to be identified.</p> <p>Under Alternative 4 (fish passage at 4 dams), PC would continue to fund hatchery operations necessary to meet mitigation requirements. Under Alternative 5 (IGD and Copco 1 dam removal and fish passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2), PC would continue to fund operating IGH to meet current mitigation requirements until IGD is removed, after which time the disposition of the hatchery would be determined.</p>	

GP_EM_1116_703

From: jtrabucco[SMTP:JTRABUCCO@SISQTEL.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 5:52:50 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Keep the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal



I would like to urge you very strongly to keep our Dams. The people have spoken by ballot and at public forums stating that removing the Dams is a huge, costly mistake. Along with all the fraudulent so called studies. You will kill everything that you are suppose to be saving. Fish, birds, animals, small businesses, home values and peoples personal lives. We will not have a sustained water supply and flooding would wipe out some of our small towns. We have clean energy NOW! why spend millions of dollars to "Fix" something that isnt broke that benefits everyone, man and beast.

Joan and Dan Trabucco, resident Scott Bar California

Comment Author Trabucco, Joan & Dan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_703-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN 3 Best Available Information. Master Response HYDG 1 Flood Protection. Master Response GHG 1 Green Power.	No

GP_MC_1020_193

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

MR. JACK TROUT: Good evening, my name is Jack

Trout, J-a-c-k, T-r-o-u-t.

Comment 1 - Algae

I've been a guide on the Klamath River for

18 years. I spend the majority of my May, June on the

Klamath; and then I return to the river in October; and

guide there through the fall months.

I have left the river now in the summer months

because the river has become extremely unhealthy. The

river, when the river gets really, really hot in the

summer months I call it a stew. It just, it blooms these

huge algae, blue green algae, blooms in the river.

I can't even fish people on the river. The

blooms have got so bad the river smells. A lot of you

folks see the river when it's fishing good, sure, spring

and fall after we've had some rain and precipitation. But

this river is suffering from June, July and September.

Comment 2 - Fish

The river is not healthy; and this is what has caused the

salmon kill that we had in the year 2002.

The river has still not recovered since that

kill. And I might add that because the river is so -- the

gravel, the gravel doesn't move, people. The salmon, it

is like trying to make love on Interstate 5, you just
can't do it, okay.

I have to add if I got stuck in Oroville,
Redding or Hornbrook, California and was denied springs
and colder water I would be depressed and declining, too.

Okay, so we need to find some alternative to get
these salmon back in the river because they were there,
they were there all along.

I would like to know the guy that is still alive
from 1905 that is saying that the river dried up
completely. There was no one alive then or right now,
they are not alive.

The other thing that I might mention is, hold on
here, let's take the two drainages. Let's take the
Trinity River, and let's take the Klamath River, and let's
compare them.

Look at the gorges, how you're climbing,
climbing, climbing. You get to Ishy Pishy Falls, you get
clear past the gorge; then you continue on, you're still
climbing. And you finally reach that place, just perfect
for spawning, right? That place on the Trinity is Big
Barn and Junction City.

That's where it starts. You have got 40 miles
of the best love-making gravel until you get to Lewiston

Dam.

When you finally get to the top to where it is
perfect to make love and spawn as a salmon, you got five
miles and then you got Iron Gate Dam. And that is exactly
why our salmon are declining in numbers. It's because of
Iron Gate Dam --

Comment Author Trout, Jack
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_193-1	<p>As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14), water quality in the Klamath River is impaired for several water quality parameters and does not fully support designated beneficial uses during summer months.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_193-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR notes that fish problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors and likely will not 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.</p> <p>The 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 KSHA 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.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 16 Benefits to Coho.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.</p> <p>River channel habitat within the reservoir reaches would be low gradient habitat of critical importance for spawning and rearing for salmon, steelhead, redband trout, and Pacific lamprey. The upstream half of the J.C. Boyle Reservoir is shallow and considered low gradient (FERC 2007, p 3-185). FERC also considered the Copco No. 2 bypassed reach and reaches</p>	No

Comment Author Trout, Jack
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>inundated by Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs to be low gradient. For these reaches, they estimated that the density of Chinook salmon spawners per mile for mainstem habitat was twice that of high gradient habitat (FERC 2007; p 3-315). These river channels would likely excavate to their pre-dam elevations within a Klamath few months, and revert to and maintain a pool-riffle morphology due to restoration of riverine processes, creating holding and rearing habitat for anadromous salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.</p>	

GP_LT_1110_474

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

152 Copy 11/9 mj

November 7, 2011

Comment 1 - Disapproves of
Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

I am AGAINST Klamath dam removal.

Comment 2 - Water
Rights/Supply

Dam removal does not produce any additional water. It only takes water away from irrigated agriculture and gives it to fish. PEOPLE are more important than fish; not to mention people's livelihoods.

Comment 3 - NEPA

This entire process, supported and funded by the Dept. of Interior, mirrors the corrupt, biased and illegal process used in the San Joaquin Valley, shutting down hundreds of thousands of acres of the most productive farm land in the United States. The exact tactics used there are again being used here in the Klamath River Basin. Flagrantly biased, non-peer reviewed, so called "best available science," paid for by stakeholders in the dam removal and KBRA effort is being used by Secretary Salazar to justify moving ahead on dam removal. Again, this process is being repeated here in the Klamath River Basin.

Using known biased, faulty so-called "best available science" such as the Stillwater Report and the economic study compiled by David Gallo, is at least highly inappropriate and at worst, illegal. The Stillwater Report was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo's study was paid for by Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSR and KBRA. Nothing like being TRANSPARENT!

Using River Design as the lead in modeling and consulting aspects in the so-called "science" seems to follow the government direction of using those with a proven track record of failure in their field. River Design provided modeling and consulting in both recent dam removal projects on the Rogue River. Both projects have a lot of OOPS resulting from dam removal. The Rogue River is a very clean river system compared to the Klamath River. Any type of OOPS in the Klamath Dam Removal will result in an environmental disaster of epic proportions.

Comment 4 - Water Quality

Secretary Salazar's report is ignoring his own "expert panel" of six that stated in their June 16, 2011 report that the entire dam removal and restorations could boost salmon population in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all other water quality problems were solved first. Solving all the water quality problems would require reversing "mother nature's" naturally occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin. This panel also recognized that fish would still have to be

-2-

← Comment 4 cont.

trucked around Keno dam and Keno reservoir. One of the experts, Wim Kimmerer, an environmental research professor from San Francisco State, went as far as to say "I think there is no way in hell that they are going to solve the basin's water quality problems." Wim Kimmerer also stated, "It doesn't seem to me like they've thought about the big picture very much." This same panel said this entire process amounts to a huge "experiment."

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including home owners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this increase in electricity costs, especially at a time when many have lost their jobs and prices at the grocery store and fuel prices continue to escalate. And lost jobs will create a further burden on the unemployment compensation fund already stressed by mega job losses. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price!!!

It is unclear who will be liable for the removal of the dams. If the Federal Government is going to incur the liability, then this cost, which will be huge, will be passed on to tax payers. Tax payers are already facing the daunting burden of repaying the national debt.

← Comment 5 - Costs

WHEN IS THE GOVERNMENT GOING TO STOP SPENDING TAX DOLLARS THEY DO NOT HAVE?

*Mary Jo - Treatment
11-11-11
Fort Jones, CA 96032*

Comment Author Troutman, M.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1110_474-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1110_474-2	Because the Four Facilities do not provide water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. 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_LT_1110_474-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1110_474-4	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's report is ignoring his own "expert panel" of six that stated in their June 16, 2011 report that the entire dam removal and restorations could boost salmon population in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all other water quality problems were solved first. Response #1: The Draft EIS/EIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from removing four PacifiCorp Dams (J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate) on the Klamath River under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). The Draft EIS/EIR is not "Secretary Salazar's report". The parallel Klamath River Secretarial Determination process is developing a separate report entitled the "Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior: An Assessment of Science and Technical Information". The latter report will be available for public review in winter/spring 2012. Master Response AQU – 17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence. Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Concern #2: Solving all the water quality problems would require reversing "mother nature's" naturally occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin. Response #2: Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality.	No

Comment Author Troutman, M.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Dam removal and KBRA implementation would not solve “all the water quality problems” in the Klamath Basin; however, their implementation would significantly improve multiple impaired beneficial uses in the Klamath River, including (very broadly) water supply, recreational use, cultural use, shellfish and support of fisheries for Coho salmon, as well as Chinook salmon, steelhead, and several other fish species (see Draft EIS/EIR Table 3.2-2, p. 3.2-4 to 3.26 for a listing of designated beneficial uses in the Klamath Basin). With respect to dam removal,</p>	
	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	
	<p>Concern #3: This panel also recognized that fish would still have to be trucked around Keno dam and Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna.</p>	
	<p>Response #3:</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.</p>	
	<p>Concern #4: One of the experts, Wim Kimmerer, an environmental research professor from San Francisco State, went as far as to say "I think there is no way in hell that they are going to solve the basin's water quality problems." Wim Kimmerer also stated, "It doesn't seem to me like they've thought about the big picture very much." This same panel said this entire process amounts to a huge "experiment".</p>	
	<p>Response #4: Presumably this concern is in regards to the Chinook salmon expert panel report (Goodman et al. 2011), of which Wim Kimmerer was a member. We have no record of Dr. Kimmerer stating, "It doesn't seem to me like they've thought about the big picture very much." Thus, we cannot respond to this claim. There is also no record of the Panel saying that the process amounts to a huge “experiment”. However, the Panel (Goodman et al. 2011) did specify in their report that based on the Panel's collective experience with other large-scale restoration programs, they were concerned with the implementation of KBRA and its ability to evolve and cope with uncertainty. The panel suggested that the following may help in the successful evolution of a large program such as KBRA: “[Establishment of] a governance structure for the overall program...that includes a science program with a strong Lead Scientist. The science program must be integrated with the rehabilitation program, and should be tasked and adequately funded to implement programs for modeling, monitoring, data management, analysis, assessment, and reporting.” The panel then noted that “the KBRA documents indicate a budget for science on the order of \$100 million, which</p>	

Comment Author Troutman, M.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	seems adequate provided it is allocated and prioritized according to the needs of a strong science program as outlined above.”	
GP_LT_1110_474-5	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response COST-3 Cost of Power Surcharge.	No

GP_LT_1018_341

Information for Klamath Dam Removal Hearing October 20, 2011 in Yreka

Prepared by Craig Tucker

Background

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed removal of the lower four Klamath Dams is available for public review. This week and next, Department of Interior will be holding meetings around the basin to solicit public input.

These public meetings are important for two reasons. First, the Agreements call on the Secretary of Interior to make a 'public interest determination' on the proposal in March, pending congressional authorization. This determination will be based largely on the Final EIS will include all public comments. We need to make sure there are as many pro-dam removal voices as con. Secondly, these events will garner widespread media attention. We cannot let the anti-agreement voices dominate the media which will in turn influence the congressional debate.

What's in the DEIS?

The DEIS describes major benefits associated with dam removal:

- an 81% increase in fall Chinook returns
- and end to blooms of toxic algae
- power customers will have lower rates than they would if dams were relicensed
- dam removal and restoration projects would create 6,000 jobs over next 15 years

The study also finds that dam removal will cost as little as \$246 million – much lower than the \$450 million price cap described by agreements. This means that dam removal is much cheaper than originally thought.

A link to a more extensive summary of DEIS is on front page of www.klamathrestoration.org

Our message

← Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Given that the DEIS is overwhelmingly positive for dam removal and the current national focus is on the economy, we want to emphasize the economic benefits of dam removal. Our slogan, which will be on banners and t-shirts, will read: Un-Dam the Klamath: Let the jobs flow!

Note there are two audiences we are addressing: the media and the Department of Interior. Staff will develop detailed technical comments for the DEIS. For the purposes of the public event we urge the council, staff, and activists to focus calling for dam removal as soon as possible and touting the economic benefits.

Public Comment

We will urge council, staff, tribal members, and non-tribal supporters to take advantage of the 3-minute opportunity for public comments. Below I provide a good outline for a good 3 minute comment followed by some potential scripts for comments.

Example Comments

Tribal Perspective

My name is _____. Thank you for being here today and taking comments on something so important. I support dam removal and the Restoration Agreement. The Karuk Tribe has depended on and cared for the salmon here for time immemorial. For us, these dams are weapons of genocide and cultural destruction. Toxic algae blooms and a lack of salmon affects our health, our religion, and our economic opportunities. We urge the Secretary to move as quickly as possible to remove the dams and restore our river. Thank you.

My name is _____. Thank you for this opportunity to weigh in on such an important issue. I whole heartedly support removing these dams and implementing the Restoration Agreement. For too long Tribes and Project Irrigators have fought over water in this basin. Finally we have an opportunity to settle the dispute. Many of the voices that oppose this agreement don't have their water, their culture, or their fishery at stake. Those who do – the Karuk Tribe and Klamath Project Irrigators – have reached a compromise. Its time we take out the dams and balance water use in the Basin so all our communities can survive.

My Name is _____. Thanks for taking comment on this issue. I support dam removal and the Restoration Agreements. I grew up on the River and I remember fishing/ceremonies/ smoking fish. Today – its hard for me to get any fish which means I'm losing my culture – who I am is at stake. Its time to remove dams and put this river back together.

Outdoorsman Perspective

My name is _____. Thank you for being here today and taking comments on something so important. I support dam removal and the KBRA. Having healthy fish runs will make for strong commercial and sport fishing businesses which will bring jobs and economic activity to the Basin. We all like to fish, hunt and enjoy this region – that's why we call it home. With the KBRA we will be able to restore the river and the wetlands to their potential, improve sport and commercial fishing, and ensure that the Basin is a place our grandchildren want to live, fish, and hunt. Thank you.

Jobs/Business Perspective

Good Evening I'm _____. Thank you for taking comment this evening. Some here say the KBRA is about fish. Some say it is about dams. Some say it is about a dam scam. That's not what this is about. The KBRA is about JOBS. The unemployment rate in Klamath County is over 12%. In Northern California it's even worse. Unlike the rest of the country who entered the recession in 2008, we have been in one for decades. It's time to turn that around and the KBRA will help us do that. By restoring habitat we will create hundreds of jobs and attract tourists and others to the region. The KBRA protects an economic powerhouse in our region – agriculture, and will make us a better place to do business. It just makes sense. If you protect an industry that pumps millions into your regional economy each year and create new opportunities, you automatically become a place where people want to do business. The KBRA is about jobs and I urge you to support moving this project forward.

Electric Customer:

I am _____. Thank you for letting me speak this evening. As a resident of the Klamath Basin, I support the KBRA because I believe it is the responsible path forward given the choices PacificCorp faces with relicensing. We can either pay more to retrofit the dams with fish ladders, or we can remove them, cap our liability as rate payers and restore critical fish habitat in the Basin. The fact is, energy costs are going to rise in the future, but costs to customers will be less under the KBRA than if PacifiCorp must pay to make these dams operational today. I know these agreements are controversial, but as a ratepayer in the region I urge you to support this plan. It gives us the most protection in the future.

Comment Author Tucker, Craig
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_341-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1117_755

From: zackayak@gmail.com[SMTP:ZACKAYAK@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 6:55:48 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Zachary Turner
Organization:

Subject: Remove Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Please un-dam the Klamath river, to restore the eco-system, and the river economy.

Sincerely,
Zachary Turner

Comment Author Turner, Zachary
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1117_755-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1103_372

----- Forwarded by Matt Baun/R8/FWS/DOI on 11/03/2011 03:27 PM -----

kneander1@gmail.com

To matt.baun@fws.gov

cc

11/03/2011 09:11 AM

Subject Web Inquiry: I support Alternative Two

Subject: I support Alternative Two

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please take these damns out!

From: kneander1@gmail.com

Phone: 7072675423

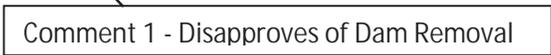
Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 3, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1103_372-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

GP_EM_1117_1078

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:13:53 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD
Subject: Fwd: (no subject)
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> <MIproadranner3@aol.com> 11/17/2011 1:23 PM >>>
Leave the Klamath Dams alone!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_1078-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No

GP_EM_1117_745

From: MLproadranner3@aol.com[SMTP:MLPROADRUNNER3@AOL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:23:07 PM

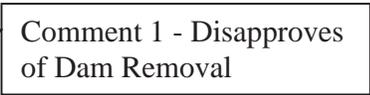
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: (no subject)

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Leave the Klamath Dams alone!

Comment 1 - Disapproves
of Dam Removal



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

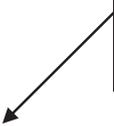
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_745-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No

GP_EM_1117_748

From: pzivot@sonic.net[SMTP:PZIVOT@SONIC.NET]
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:57:49 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Cc: kathi@g-2.com

Subject: Tearing down the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal



I think the plans by the Dept of Interior to tear down all those dams on the Klamath, and also Hetch Hetchy, are a bad idea. It seems to be over reach by Interior at the behest of environmentalists and fishermen.

Aren't there ways to help the salmon without tearing down dams? Given the negative impacts of destroying the dams, I think there should be more negotiations with all the parties affected before such a drastic move is put into effect.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_748-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1120_805

From: dyfan1@comcast.net[SMTP:DYFAN1@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:03:41 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: STOP DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please STOP THE REMOVAL OF THESE DAMS!

One in southern Oregon; the other three in northern California.

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

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

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

Please you will be harming the environment!

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_805-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No

GP_EM_1121_1058

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:09:27 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: dam removal klamath river
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> "kbmac1@juno.com" <kbmac1@juno.com> 11/21/2011 10:36 PM >>>
the destruction of dams on the Klamath will ruin Tule lake refuge and the salmon
run .The amount of silt alone will destroy water quality,not to mention limited
flows in dry years! This whole idea is extremely foolish!!and a waste of precious
resources

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_1058-1	The dams proposed for removal on the Lower Klamath River are not connected to the water supply for the Tule Lake refuge. Removal of the dams would not affect the refuge's water supply (see EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology). The temporary impact to water quality from dam removal is recognized in the Draft EIS/EIR, but there would not be a long-term impact.	No

GP_EM_1121_859

From: Canon3rd@aol.com[SMTP:CANON3RD@AOL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:48:06 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov
Subject: Save the Klamath River Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

As both an American Citizen and a California resident, I challenge the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) which allegedly supports the removal of four dams from the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Water Quality

The removal of the dams is driven by the supposition that it will save the Coho Salmon. What it will do is provide the salmon with an unnaturally warm and polluted breeding environment which may actually result in the elimination of the salmon from that river.

The headwaters of the Klamath river is naturally warm and polluted, for it is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus. The present system of four dams filters out the minerals, allows the water to cool, and rids the waters of the pollution.

There are two basic questions that the DEIR and DEIS do not address. They are:

1. How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams, be mitigated, and how will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced?
2. Why is it that our government intends to severely harm the people of this already economically decimated area where ranchers and farmers already are barely making a living off their land?

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

It is time for reason, logic and concern for the needs of the human inhabitants of this nation be included as factors in determining solutions to this nation's environmental concerns. It is obvious that they have been completely ignored in the deliberations resulting in the decision to remove the dams from the Klamath.

Please reconsider and keep the dams intact.

Comment 2 - Environmental Justice

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_859-1	<p>Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_859-2	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential socioeconomic impacts of dam removal, as well as impacts associated with agriculture, population and housing, public health and safety, and Environmental Justice. No final decisions have been made regarding dam removal. The Secretary of the Interior will review the Draft and Final EIS/EIR and the comments received on those documents, as well as the Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior (a separate document containing additional technical information), and will then release a Record of Decision (at least 30 days after the public release of the Final EIS/EIR), that will include either an affirmative or Negative Determination on whether or not to remove the four Hydroelectric Facilities on the Klamath River. The Governors of California and Oregon must then concur with this decision to allow dam removal to move forward. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to disclose the significant environmental effects of implementing the alternatives to decision makers and the public, to help inform the final decision.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_859-3	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP_EM_1204_977

From: lindapres@q.com[SMTP:LINDAPRES@Q.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2011 5:49:13 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Don't remove the dams!
Auto forwarded by a Rule



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 4, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1204_977-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I AM AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 3 - Hydropower

1 Since we already are paying for Dam removal on the power bill, does this indicate Dam Removal is a done deal

Comment 2 - KBRA

6 Why are the Tribes involved? What benefit are they to receive and why? Is it to control the water or is it to money marketers? *why are the tribes being given the power in Oregon? what do the tribes have to do w/ the dam removal removal*

Comment 4 - KBRA

4 Will the KBRA be allowed to allocate water - they keep talking about "water" Who is paying KBRA big guns?

Comment 6 - KBRA

Comment 5 - KBRA

How/why does KBRA have such clout - since they are a secret group why do they seem to be running the show.

Comment 7 - Other/General

7 On I-5 south out of Los Banos, Ca. thousand of acres are totally dead, hours and hours, mile after mile, these once beautiful almond trees and other crops sit vacant - running parrell with I-5 is the Calif. Via-duct - so it isn't a lack of water but a Delta Smelt that has usurped the farmers water and for the devastation, some of the owners are being paid off in cash to keep quite all because of the Endangered fish -does this sound familiar. Klamath Basin might look like this if the Dam removal occurs.

Comment 8 - Fish

2 If the Dams are removed, a question regarding the massive sediment that would be released - would this be detrimental to the fish that are supposed to be saved?

Comment 9 - Economics

3 If the Dams are removed, will the jobs KBRA keeps referring to be building new dams - temporary work? *or government jobs*

5 How ~~does~~ ^{will} decommissioned plants that provide electricity to 70,000 homes be replaced and at whose expense?

Comment 10 - Hydropower

6 It would be mind boggling if we knew what the total cost of the Endangered Species has cost our nation and human lives.

Comment 11 - Not within Scope of EIS/EIR

8 Will these comments today be reviewed and given credence or perhaps lost in the shredder.

Comment 12 - NEPA

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_081-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-2	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the KBRA, tribes that are parties to the agreement would agree to not exercise their senior water rights within the basin and to relinquish claims for natural resources damages (KBRA Section 15) in exchange for increases in fisheries (dam removal and fisheries habitat restoration programs) and assistance with acquisition of Mazama Forest.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-3	Master Response GEN-7: Unsubstantiated Information. Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-4	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzed water supplies in Section 3.8. This section does not find that removal of the Four Facilities would provide more water; rather, this section indicates that removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply because the Four Facilities do not provide water supply for municipal and agricultural use. The main water bodies that store water for agricultural use in the Klamath Basin are Upper Klamath Lake, a natural lake now controlled by Link River Dam; the Lost River; and the Klamath River from the Keno Impoundment. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage (Greimann 2011). Neither Link River nor Keno Dams are being considered for removal. As a result, the removal of the Four Facilities will not negatively affect agricultural water supply for these facilities. The KBRA does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with NEPA, CEQA, ESA, or CESA. As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations including opportunities for public review and comment.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-5	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-7	Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-8	Master Response AQU – 1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish Master Response AQU – 2 Sediment Dredging Master Response AQU – 20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat	

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU – 19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action	
GP_LT_1019_081-9	The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time, part-time, and temporary and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-10	Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-11	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_081-12	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No

GP_LT_1020_269

Executive Summary

NEPA Specific Analysis

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 KHSAs, but the implementation of several significant elements of the KBRA package would be different, if the determination under the KHSAs is not to pursue full dam removal. Recognizing that implementation of many elements of the KBRA are unknown and not reasonably foreseeable at this time, the connected action analysis is being undertaken at a programmatic level. Consequently, appropriate NEPA compliance will be completed for the KBRA in the future. Comment 1 - KBRA

For purposes of this analysis, the KBRA is viewed as a whole program even though some of its component parts are currently being implemented (those without a federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) or could be implemented on an individual basis without dam removal. One of the

reasons the KBRA is treated as a whole for purposes of this analysis under NEPA is that the individual activities under the KBRA will be implemented, through adaptive management and in close coordination with committees comprised of stakeholders, in a manner that seeks to attain synergy and optimize benefits through a coordinated, holistic approach to restoration and water management. Implementing those KBRA activities that are not connected to facilities removal on an individual basis without the benefit of adaptive management and stakeholder input will likely not provide the same level of optimization.

Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This

NHPA Section 106 Process

DOI elected to utilize the NEPA process to meet the federal requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as allowed under 36 CFR Section 800.8(c). DOI defines the undertaking, for purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, as the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams which may be a result of the Secretarial Determination. The proposed undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties triggering compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The analysis and consultations concerning any effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on historic properties are integrated into the NEPA review and documentation pursuant to the criteria identified in 36 CFR Section 800.8(c)(1)-(4).

what are these actions

³ We acknowledge, however, that the KBRA could also be analyzed as a cumulative or similar action under 40 CFR 1508.25(a)(2) and (3). We note that all three definitions (connected action, cumulative actions, and similar actions) are within the section that provides parameters for the "scope" of the action, which determines both the range of alternatives and the impacts to be considered in an EIS. Ultimately, however, we believe the important point is not the labeling but the analysis and whether the decision (in this case whether to remove four dams) is informed by a EIS that is proper in scope.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_269-1	The KBRA components that are currently being implemented or that could be implemented on an individual basis without dam removal are analyzed under the No Action/No Project Alternative and are described in Section 2.4.2 of the EIS/EIR.	No

I am strongly opposed to the removal of the four dams on the Klamath River.

GP_LT 1020_272

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The adverse effects of this project far outweigh the benefits.

Comment 2 - Fish

Fish populations will suffer because of the decreased river flow in late season, the toxic materials released from the sediment deposits behind the dams, and the effect of all this sediment being deposited downriver.

Dam removal will not increase salmon populations at all. Salmon can't get over Putman Point, Moonshine Falls, or King Reef. Were fish ladders put into these locations, salmon populations wouldn't increase because of the lack of suitable stream bed conditions for building redds. The vast majority of the bedrock in the upper basin is basalt, and basalt doesn't produce the gravel needed for redds.

If the adverse ^{downstream} effects of dam removal exceed

on salmon populations would be devastating. All the salmon cycles would be wiped out and it would take a long long time to recover. But if the river dries up as described, what happens to the salmon coming to spawn while the river is toxic? That cycle dies.

Comment 2 cont. Fish

All the downstream effects of dam removal is adverse.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The economic effects of terminating this source of electricity will have significant negative economic effects on people in both California and Oregon.

That the majority of the funding for this project will be paid by those adversely affected is outrageous.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_272-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1020_272-2	<p>Flows:</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Sediment:</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Historical Distribution: Regarding anadromous fish above Moonshine Falls and Keno Reef, the historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 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 FEIS in Chapter. 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources, in Chapter 3.3.3.2, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that: • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin , including the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers as well as Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks (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.</p> <p>Lack of Suitable Habitat In the Upper Basin: 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</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>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).</p> <p>The comment as written provides no evidence to support the argument that significant salmon habitat does not occur upstream of Keno reef. This statement is factually incorrect.</p>	
GP_LT_1020_272-3	<p>Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power.</p>	No

GP_LT_1020_275

Under KBRA/KHSA any impacts to the City's water supply are to be defrayed by the commitments in the agreement and City is not to pay for these impacts.

← Comment 1 - Alternatives

City concerns include, but are not limited to:

- COY was not engaged or asked about mitigation measure on water line realignment called a "pipe bridge"
- Reasonable alternative locations and alignments of pipeline (e.g. go underground) have not been explored in this document nor have they been explored with the City.
- A pipe bridge would be an attractive nuisance and liability to the City for resulting injuries
- A pipe bridge would be more vulnerable to vandalism
- A pipe bridge would be more vulnerable to flood damage than a buried pipe
- The City has insufficient resources to provide an alternative plan within the timeframes of the comment period
- Should consider other reasonable alternatives such as a compatible underground pipeline to avoid aesthetic impacts (an above ground pipe is ugly in the context of environmental enhancement of a river system).
- Current and future economic impacts of the proposed design are unknown and not discussed.

\\GOLDNUGGET\USERS\MARYFRANCES\MY DOCUMENTS\DOCUMENTS_WATER\FALL CREEK\SECRETARIAL DETERMINATION KHSA-KBRA\10-20-11 TALKING POINTS FOR DAM HEARING.DOC

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_275-1	<p>The Lead Agencies recognize that less information is available about the replacement pipeline for the City of Yreka water supply than for other elements of the Proposed Action; therefore, the analysis of this element has been denoted as programmatic in the Final EIS/EIR. Chapter 2 has also been modified that other potential pipeline configurations would be considered in cooperation with the City of Yreka during the design phase.</p> <p>A new impact has been added to Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety, to discuss potential impacts associated with vandalism. The impact discusses that the area around the pipeline would be fenced to prevent access. PacifiCorp has an above-ground pipeline at J.C. Boyle, and they have found that the pipeline has occasionally been the target of vandalism (including shooting). The vandalism, however, has not penetrated the pipe or disrupted the use of the pipe. During the design process, the Lead Agencies would work with the City of Yreka to design the pipe walls and coating to be bullet and vandalism resistant, thereby reducing the potential public health impact.</p>	No

GP_LT_1025_244

Consulting Fisheries Biologist
→ Represent Resighini Rancheria

23 years working on Klamath

Comment 11 - NEPA
Dennis says comments are highly valued
Doesn't mean document will change.

Klamath Dam Removal DEIS/DEIR Major Problems Summary

DEIS/DEIR does not use "best available science" as required by both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (i.e. Ignored National Academy of Sciences and KBRA Expert Panels advice on refilling Lower Klamath Lake to restore suckers and flows)

FLR Med Proj Eval KRIS

The DEIS/DEIR only analyzes dam removal through the Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement (KHSA) but a positive Decision by the Secretary of Interior on March 2012 will also trigger implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)

Klamath com

The DEIS/DEIR treats the KBRA as a "connected action" under NEPA but does not analyze cumulative watershed effects; this is illegal piecemealing under NEPA and also in violation of CEQA.

Klamath ER.org

NEPA call for development of "appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts" but there are no credible alternatives developed for implementation of the KBRA, which is highly controversial and unlikely to succeed according to Expert Panel reports.

The DEIS/DEIR does discuss applying ecological restoration techniques and principals that are the only scientifically valid means of abating water pollution crisis and restoring native fishes, including suckers and salmon. An Everglades Restoration Program approach is needed where freshwater flows and wetlands are expanded to abate water pollution.

An affirmative Secretarial Decision would halt DOI's responsibility to uphold "water rights and tribal water or fishing right theories or tribal trust theories in a manner, or (ii) tribal water or trust rights, whatever they may be, in a manner that will interfere with the diversion, use or reuse of water for the Klamath Reclamation Project."

KBRA implementation also disallows participation by federally recognized Tribes such as the Resighini Rancheria, Hoopa Valley Tribe and Quartz Valley Indian Reservation on committees and in decision-making related to fisheries or water quality for the 50 years, which constitutes major social injustice.

FISH INCREASES

NO DISEASE FACTOR

An affirmative Secretarial Decision in combination with authorizing legislation will lead to the State of California issuing a "take" permit under the California ESA for Lost River and shortnose suckers, bald eagles, sand hill cranes and peregrine falcons and yet areas of impact within California are NOT even covered in the DEIS/DEIR.

Flows actually

Depart further from historical norms

Suckers will not be recovered under the KHSA/KBRA because rebuilding of populations will be blocked by land use allocations for farming in the lower Lost River, Tule Lake and Lower Klamath Lake, including on 20,000 acres of National Wildlife Refuges.

Dam removal without reducing nutrients in the Upper Klamath Basin will increase nitrogen seasonally in the lower Klamath leading to continued fish disease epidemics.

See www.KlamathER.org for more information.

BUT KBRA NOT ANALYZED

Improved Suckers
Flushin Flows
Increased flow
Water supply
fish health

Dennis is a champion of the KBRA & made many statements w/o Basis

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1025_244-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-2	The KBRA is analyzed in the EIS/EIR. The applicable resources sections in Chapter 3 and the cumulative effects section in Chapter 4 provide a description of KBRA environmental effects at a programmatic level of detail. Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action. Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-3	Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-4	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered, describes the alternatives development process to meet NEPA and CEQA requirements. Master Responses GEN-3 Best Available Information and AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook, describe the uses and limitations of the Expert Panel reports and peer review process.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-5	Analysis presented in this EIS/EIR on the KHSA and KBRA utilized scientific analysis of the potential for improvements in water quality and aquatic resources. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality and Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all salmonids. Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-6	Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.	Yes
GP_LT_1025_244-7	Master Response TTA-7: Tribal Involvement in Future Discussion of Water Management.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-8	Master Response TERR-5 Incidental Take Permit.	No
GP_LT_1025_244-9	Water quality rather than access to habitat appears to be the factor that most impacts suckers. Although eutrophic conditions in Upper Klamath Lake have caused fish die-offs since the late 1800s, these have become more frequent and severe in recent years, with chubs and suckers being perhaps the hardest hit	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1025_244-10	<p>species (Perkins et al.2000, Buchanan et al. 2011a, as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011; Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.3-70).</p> <p>Water shortages, combined with the need to balance supplies among the needs of ESA-listed species (suckers in Upper Klamath Lake and coho salmon in the Klamath River), national wildlife refuges, and farming communities have led to the reduction of irrigation water deliveries to farmers in dry years and years of conflicts over water usage (Executive Summary 7.2). The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. The KBRA does not seek to take land out of agricultural production; it seeks to resolve long-standing disputes over water use within the Klamath Basin and to improve water quality. Addressing the water-related issues within the basin is expected to benefit all species of resident fish, including suckers.</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR under Alternatives 2 page 3.3-126) and 3, KBRA is expected to provide benefits to sucker populations through: nutrient reduction, reconnecting former wetlands to Agency Lake, reconstructing quality rearing habitat for early life stages, and restoring shoreline spring spawning habitat restoration, among others.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR concludes that based on improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the Long Term (Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.3-127).</p> <p>The Resident Fish Expert Panel concluded that a dams out plus KBRA management scenario provides promise for preventing extinction of sucker species and for increasing overall population abundance and productivity (Buchanan et al. 2011).</p> <p>The commenter 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.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p> <p>The anticipated increases in nutrients downstream of Iron Gate Dam would also be diminished by water quality improvements in Upper Klamath Basin. As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1 (pages 3.2-47 to 3.2-76), full attainment of the Oregon and California TMDLs would eventually be beneficial for water</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1025_244-11	<p>quality in the Hydroelectric Reach; however, it could require decades to achieve and is highly dependent on improvements in Upper Klamath Lake and the Keno Impoundment. As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 (pages 3.2-125 to 3.2-132), resource management actions implemented under KBRA as part of the Proposed Action would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality, including those anticipated under the TMDLs. Additional detail on the interaction of the TMDLs and the Alternatives is provided by the Water Quality SubTeam (2011) (also referred to as the Water Quality SubGroup), as cited in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, page 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath River Basin Resulting from KHSA, KBRA, and TMDL and NPS Reduction Programs" can be found at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.</p>	No

GP_LT_1025_251

Settlement

I was the Salmon,
Born from the Stream,
That seeped from the crater,
Where Mount Mazama once stood.

Call me Ishyaat,
Spring Salmon of old,
We returned from the ocean,
In numbers untold.

Past Trinity, Ishi Pishi,
Over the Keno Reef,
Through Lake Euwana and Klamath,
To the highest reaches of...

The Sycan, the Sprague,
The Williamson and Wood,
When the river flowed free,
And the water was good.

Our flesh was the promise,
To the river people's prayer,
If they kept the balance,
We would always be there.

We would always be there,
If belief could contain,
The knowledge of salmon,
As deeply ingrained,
As the love of the family,
And respect for all life.

But the settlers came,
And in their hunger for gold,
Washed the mountains and valleys,
Into the river's fold.

Down at the lips,
The canneries sprang up,
Where a killing could be made,
With a net and a club.

Meanwhile upstream,
Where the springs bubble out,

The water was ditched,
To keep fields from drought.

And oxbows where beavers,
Once engineered ponds,
Fell dry and dusty,
When the beaver was gone.

The next to go,
Were the trees on the hills,
Where donkey machines,
Whisked them to mills.

The slash from the logging,
Stoked a powerful blaze,
That baked the soil so hot,
It all washed away.

Taking road crossings with it,
On its way down the creek,
And into the river,
Of which I speak.

For I am the salmon,
Born from the stream,
That flowed from the crater,
Where Mazama had been,

I have been shaped,
By millennia past,
By the river itself,
To whose stones I am cast,

But the river runs hot,
And there's disease in my guts,
I'm afraid we are dying,
From a thousand cuts.

There's still quite a scene,
Down at the lips,
Eight gill nets deep,
As it crosses the spit.

Miners are still dredging,
For the occasional gold,
Muddying the refugia,

Where salmon still hold.

And now every year,
Farmers take a little more,
Of the river down pipes,
That salmon restoration funds paid for.

And fires are increasing,
In intensity and size,
~~And~~ ^{now} mountains ~~are~~ unraveling
Whenever a hard rain flies.

And as ~~we~~ ^{fish stocks balance} ~~at~~ ~~dance~~,
On the brink of extinction,
Four dams still stand,
Blocking salmon migration.

To the Sycan and Sprague,
Williamson and Wood,
Where cold water still flows,
Though not quite as good.

But these cold water springs,
Are sufficiently masked,
By top release dams,
That heat water like baths.

And form a chartreuse brew,
Where liver toxin thrives,
Aerated through turbines,
It quietly claims lives.

~~Now~~ salmon return
To the hatchery pens,
And are cut open and spawned,
Then conveyed into bins.

But not before spreading,
The Ceratomyxa disease,
That passes between salmon,
And a worm in the algae.

Growing below the dams,
Where floods never scour,
But unlike the dams,
We've underestimated it's power.

To infect young salmon,
On their way to the sea,
Which in some bad years,
Reaches 90% mortality.

Stakeholder are lined up,
From here to Washington,
To float or sink this deal,
For the fate of the Salmon.

Should the dams be torn down,
When, and by whom,
Should we do it slowly,
Or with one great boom!

Which voices need silencing,
Who can speak their piece,
Whose pockets need greasing,
And with how much grease?

Now the climate is shifting,
And the politics too,
The deadlines are coming,
For the deal to go through.

I am the salmon,
Born from the stream,
That flows from the crater,
Where Mazama once stood,
And I still remember,
Where the water is good.

But if politics are prayers,
If this deal is a dance,
If the dams finally come down,
Will we still have a chance?

Comment 1 - Other/
General



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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1025_251-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

11/09/2011 12:41

510-23

GP_LT_1110_649

SARGENT FAX

PAGE 01

11/9/11

Bureau of Reclamation

I do not want Dam Removal
at Klamath dam. Save our future prosperity
and welfare

Concerned citizen
Wendine Sargent
Richmond, CA 94805

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CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
152		11/10 [Signature]

Classification	ENV 20.13
Project	12
Control No.	11084513
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Date Input & Initials	11/10/2011 IN

SCANNED

Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date GP_LT_1110_649

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1110_649-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1118_792-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1118_792-2	Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives	No
GP_LT_1118_792-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No



Comment 1 - Alternatives

I do not think that alternatives to dam removal were explored. Such as fish ladders, trucking fish as is conducted on the Columbia River. Dean Brockbank, Vice President and general counsel of Pacific Corp was quoted as saying "the Government made it very clear from a public policy point of view that they did not want these dams relicensed once that became clear, we shifted our framework from relicensing to a settlement involving a possible dam removal framework." This statement makes it clear that the top level officials within the Department of Interior conspired to orchestrate the removal of dams from the beginning and that the rest of his discussion was simply window dressing and not a sincere attempt to settle the issues with all options available. And even with dams out the fish well need to be trucked past Keno Dam and its reservoir. Why are we worrying about dam removal if our schools are having problems? The Klamath schools need 47 million dollars to make the needed repairs but instead we are putting all our effort and money into dam removal. Obviously our priorities aren't straight. Therefore I am against dam removal.



Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_941-1	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). Two alternatives that moved forward, Alternatives 4 and 5, include fish passage as suggested in the comment. Appendix A also included Alternative 9 - Trap and Haul Fish, which was not carried forward for further analysis in the EIS/EIR because it has been shown to be an ineffective technique (CDFG 2006, as cited in Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR). Because trap and haul is not effective for salmonid restoration, Alternative 9 does not meet the purpose and need under NEPA or most of the program objectives under CEQA.	No
GP_LT_1128_941-2	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_345

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: Comment 2 -
KlamathSITAs

Website:
KlamathSITAs
Comment 3 - Fish
Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

← Comment 1 - NEPA

Name: 1. Dennis ^{7 Lynch} in his introduction
said likely, possibly, may + relative
and could
Organization: several times. Spending
Title: a million dollars on those words
seems pretty risky.

Address:
2. The lack of ~~us~~ respect showed
Email: the Shasta by not including
them was an embarrassment.
Comments: Ray Hall, Chairman of the Shasta Nation

3. I doubt if fish that make love
in sand will be making much
love in much for the next ~~years~~
unknown number of years.

4. my question for
the fisherman: that said 10% of the ocean catch
is from the Klamath. Can he tell that because
they have clipped fins. ←

← Comment 4 - Out of Scope

5. I'd like to congratulate fish and game for
keeping the fish hatchery in such ^{state of the art} good
condition.

6. Is it true that the ~~or~~ property owner who owns
the dams also owns the company bringing in the
alternative form of energy (Ruby Pipeline) and
that we are paying for it.

← Comment 5 - Hydropower

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_345-1	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MF_1019_345-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_345-3	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that Chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead habitat would be adversely affected by sediment in the short term (less than 2 years) following dam removal. The streambed downstream of Iron Gate Dam would be affected by dam-released sediment and reconnection of the natural sediment supply from upstream. The sediment stored within the reservoirs has a high water content and 85 percent of the particles are silts and clays (less than 0.063 mm) while 15 percent are sand or coarser (larger than 0.063 mm) (Gathard Engineering Consulting 2006; Stillwater Sciences 2008; Reclamation 2012d). As such, most sediment eroded from the reservoirs would be silt and clay (less than 0.063 mm) with smaller fractions of sand (0.063 to 2 mm), gravel (2 to 64 mm), and cobble (64 to 256 mm) (Gathard Engineering Consulting 2006; Stillwater Sciences 2010a; Reclamation 2012d). A large portion of the silt and finer substrate would likely be transported as suspended sediment and would travel to the ocean shortly after being eroded and mobilized (Stillwater Sciences 2010a). Coarser (larger than 0.063 mm) sediment, including sand, would travel downstream more slowly, attenuated by channel storage and the frequency and magnitude of mobilization flows. The amount of sand transported in suspension would vary with discharge, with greater proportions of sand in suspension at higher discharges. A substantial amount of sand may deposit on the channel, potentially embedding larger substrate (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-82).</p> <p>The effect of dam-released sediment and sediment resupply would likely extend from Iron Gate Dam to Cottonwood Creek (Reclamation 2012d). Estimates of reach-averaged stream power (the ability of the river to move sediment) show a decrease from Iron Gate Dam to Cottonwood Creek, with stream power then increasing again downstream of Cottonwood Creek. The increase suggests that short- or long-term sediment deposition, either from dam release or sediment resupply, is unlikely downstream of Cottonwood Creek. Using this point as the downstream extent of bedload-related effects, 8 miles of channel could be affected by sediment release and resupply. The affected channel represents 4 percent of the total channel length of the mainstem Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam (190 miles) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-82).</p> <p>The short-term release of sediment from the dams under the Proposed Action would be detrimental to Chinook and coho</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>salmon habitat during the months when sediment concentrations are elevated. In the long term, the Proposed Action would improve habitat for Chinook and coho salmon by restoring natural sediment transport processes, improving water quality and reducing the prevalence of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>The National Marine Fisheries Service has designated essential fish habitat (EFH) downstream of Iron Gate Dam as required under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Essential fish habitat includes those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. Based on a substantial reduction in EFH quality during reservoir drawdown, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on EFH for Chinook and coho salmon in the short term. Based on benefits to quality, the Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on EFH for Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-93). In the long term, all of these species are expected to benefit from the Proposed Action because of access to habitat and improvements in water quality (EIS/EIR Section 3.3).</p> <p>The comment as written provides no evidence that there would be a long-term impact on reproductive success of salmonids from sediment deposition.</p>	
GP_MF_1019_345-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_345-5	The Four Facilities (dams proposed for removal) are owned by PacifiCorp. Ruby Pipeline is being constructed by the El Paso Corporation.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1114_696

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)

SCANNED

Name:

Organization:

Title:

Address: 24990 Owen Ln. Klamath Falls, Or. 97603

Email: Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comments: I favor ES 6.1 Alternative 1 - No Action

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	Owen 12
Control No.	11085076
Folder I.D.	1190948-1
Date Input & Initials	11/14/2011 JW

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Comment 3 - Hydrology

Comment 2 - KHSA

this whole project was created is going to cost a loss of public confidence. ^{A prospective} The way stakeholders were forced to agree to dam removal before they could be appointed stakeholders, shows this was a done deal before prospective stakeholders were ever interviewed. If anyone seriously studied the history of Klamath River floods, you would realize the disastrous loss of lives & property dam removal will bring, not to mention the loss of fish habitat due to sediment being washed down the river. In the out of print book "Looking Back" by Alice Overton Hessig, she tells of the flood of 1890. "During the first part of February 1890, a warm chinook wind and rain came and melted all the snow. This caused the worst flood in the history of the area. The Klamath River reportedly raised 92 feet on the canyon walls near Happy Camp." The dams are flood control dams & need to remain in place.

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 Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1114_696-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No
GP_MF_1114_696-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>Members of the Klamath Settlement Group, which negotiated the KBRA and KHSAs, were not appointed. 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 KHSAs was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSAs a valid agreement.</p>	No
GP_MF_1114_696-3	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP_WI_1019_047

From: badbear99@earthlink.net [SMTP: BADBEAR99@EARTHLINK.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 12:38:28 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: I support removal of the Klamath River dams in order to restore the river and improve fish habitat. There should be appropriate compensation to those suffering primary impacts, but mere loss of government subsidies in water or power costs does not rise to that level.

I live in the Yreka area, but do not wish my name to be public, as I fear violent reprisals by some of the extremists around here.

Please proceed with the dam removal and take the comments from the vested interests with a big grain of salt.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1019_047-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1108_394

From: sarcodes@gmail.com[SMTP: SARCODES@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 10:04:36 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support for Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Support for Alternative 2

Body: I support the alternative to fully remove all four dams. Thank you.

Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 8, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_394-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

GP_WI_1108_409

From: yewyewyew2003@yahoo.com [SMTP: YEWYEWYEW2003@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:01:45 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: river dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Yew
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: river dams

Body: [support dam removals](#)

Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 8, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1108_409-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

GP_WI_1109_410

From: headhunter1942@gmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 10:46:40 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fw: Web Inquiry: dam removal options
Auto forwarded by a Rule
From the general mail box on KlamathRestoration.gov

Subject: dam removal options

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support the removal of all four dams

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1109_410-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No

GP_WI_1110_486

From: mjartistry@gmail.com[SMTP: MJARTISTRY@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 8:34:26 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Please respect our resources Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Comment 1 - General/Other

Subject: Please respect our resources

Body: I'm writing to ask to please respect our precious resources and help to save the wildlife and ocean mammals that flock to the mouth of that river. Have you been to the mouth of that river? If not, I'd like to ask you to drive out there and walk along that incredible shore line between the ocean and the river until you reach the end of the sand where the Klamath river mouth empties into the great pacific, there you will witness an abundance of sea otters and seals jumping and surfing the waves right on the shore next to you, the falcons, sea birds, many different types of cranes, and the pelicans dive bombing into the ocean, all there in search of the salmon and other types of fish that flow so steadily out of that river. You'll probably even witness the otters and seals swimming up stream, in fresh water, It's pretty mind blowing. I would say one of the most fertile places on this planet, which is sadly declining quickly. Let's do what it takes to keep this sacred spot the way it is. And please, don't make this decision without spending time in the place first.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_486-1	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

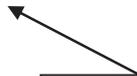
GP_WI_1110_489

From: arupasart@reni.net[SMTP: ARUPASART@RENI.NET.COM]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:11:15 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: removing dams from klamath river Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: removing dams from klamath river

Body: remove those damn dams! it's about time... geez!



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1110_489-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

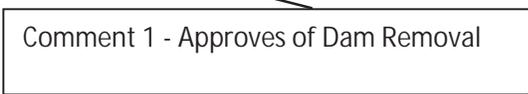
GP_WI_1111_541

From: brugman1@gte.net[SMTP: BRUGMAN1@GTE.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:25:47 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: I support Alternative #2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: I support Alternative #2

Body: I support Alternative #2



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_541-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

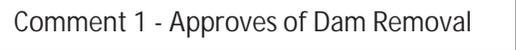
GP_WI_1111_558

From: angevedo2@earthlink.net [SMTP: ANGEVEDO2@EARTHLINK.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:10:43 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath EIS/EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: Klamath EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_558-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

GP_WI_1111_567

From: tcli@frontier.net [SMTP: TCLI@FRONTIER.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 8:20:31 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dams

Body: Please remove the dams to protect our declining fish stock

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_567-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1112_587

From: ki.rasmussen@yahoo.com[SMTP: KIRASMUSSEN@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 12:47:53 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri nkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: healkth of our streams & rivers Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: healkth of our streams & rivers

Body: We must do everything possible to protect the cleanliness of our waterways.

←

Comment 1 - General/Other

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1112_587-1	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

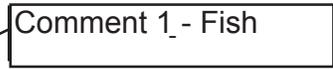
GP_WI_1113_644

From: ackermanjay@juno.com[SMTP:ACKERMANJAY@JUNO.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 9:33:49 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: Dams on the Klamath

Comment 1_- Fish



Body: 4. In addition, I demand that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_644-1	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. The NMFS BO does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	No

GP_WI_1114_669

From: kwri@hughes.net [SMTP: KWRI@HUGHES.NET]
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 6:46:07 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please make complete dam removal your choce. This is not about being politically correct; it is about protecting and restoring water quality. Water is the most preciuos premium limited resourch on the planet and real protection and restoration is required at this time more than ever to suport all life. Fish and Game has debeen trying to protect water quality with wishy washy words on paper. It is way past the time when real protection and restoration is put first and foremost. With global warming we are expected to get between 10 to 20 inches less rain so every drop is ever more important. What we do now will determine the ultimate outcome of water; please choose complete removal of the Klamath dams for the benefit of all Californians and Oregoneons.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_669-1	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_WI_1116_718

From: zoe@humboldt.net [SMTP: ZOE@HUMBOLDT.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 12:34:29 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:
Subject: Salmon

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

Body: The Klamath River used to have one of the largest coho salmon runs in the United States but now they're almost extinct. Please remove all dams on the Klamath.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_718-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

From: tdhc@sonic.net [SMTP: TDHC@SONIC.NET]
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 11:39:50 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Against dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: Against dam removal

Body: November 18, 2011

RE: Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR

I'm a taxpayer and am against the removal of the four dams as presented in the KHSA-KBRA-EIS/EIR Klamath Facilities Removal -H. R. 3398 and all related costs.

There are several conditions of the KHSA/KBRA agreements that have not been implemented, the "Bond Measure", this exceeds the "State Cost Cap", no "Authorizing Legislation" has passed, and the "Secretarial Determination" has not been completed.

- The California water "Bond Measure" has not been and will not be presented to the voters for approval until November 2012 at the earliest, with no guaranty of passage but the determination has to be completed by March 2012.
- The California "Bond Measure" is for the difference between the "Customer Contribution" and the actual cost for "complete Facilities Removal", not to exceed \$250,000,000 (in nominal dollars).
- The "Customer Contribution" Klamath Surcharge is set at \$200,000,000 (in nominal dollars) for Facilities Removal.
- This totals \$450,000,000 for complete "Facilities Removal" which now has a projected cost, as stated by Interior Secretary Ken Salazar of about \$290,000,000. This is a saving to the state of California of \$160,000,000 that should be returned to the Bond Measure if or when enacted.

Background:

o PacifiCorp did not participate in the KBRA and has no obligations for the implementation of the KBRA, which in turn mean its customers will have no obligation to the KBRA for a change.

o The KHSA states, "this Settlement contemplates a substantial non-federal contribution in support".

o The Federal Government can not "expend federal funds not appropriated for that purpose by Congress" which H. R. 3398 is attempting to authorize and fund.

The problem is this project really costs: \$1,260,452,000

- The EIS/EIR Klamath Facilities Removal has total costs, unrelated to the \$290,000,000 for "complete Facilities Removal", of \$970,452,000 (\$ 2007) as

Comment 2 - Costs

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - KBRA

Comment 4 - Costs

detailed in Appendix C-2 and delineated in Sections 5.3 through 34 of the EIS/EIR.

- The \$290,000,000 is just 23% of the \$1,260,452,000 total projected costs.
- H.R. 3398 - statements by Sen. Merkley and Rep. Thompson claim this legislation calls for funding of \$536,000,000 from the Federal Government and \$550,000,000 in non-federal funding for a total of \$1,086,000,000. Is this \$536,000,000 the same "substantial non-federal contribution" (49.22%) listed in the KSHA?
- Is it not true that 90% of the funds (\$980,100,000) in H.R. 3398 will be funded by the Federal Government under the ESA Section 6 (2) (ii) under "the conservation of endangered or threatened species" between two states, which is about \$10,000,000 more than requested in the EIS/EIR?
- Is the \$290,000,000 in non-federal funding for "complete Facilities Removal" included in H.R. 3398 as part of the \$550,000,000 non-federal funding component?
- If the \$290,000,000 is included in H.R. 3398 it creates a \$174,452,000 short fall to the \$970,452,000 cost projections in the EIS/EIR. Where will the additional monies come from?
- Has the "State Cost Cap", made-up of \$200,000,000 from PacificCorp ratepayers and the \$250,000,000 from the California "Water Measure" been reduced to reflect the projected "complete Facilities Removal" cost of \$290,000,000?
- Has there been a \$150,000,000 reduction made to the "Water Measure" bond to reflect these cost savings? If not when can taxpayer expect such a reduction to the measure? If not why?
- Will the \$150,000,000 be redirected to Siskiyou County for economic development?
- If the \$290,000,000 is not included in H.R. 3398 there will be a surplus of \$115,548,000 as it relates to the EIS/EIR. What will this be used for? Why the extra money?
- The requirement in H.R. 3398 calls for non-federal funds in the amount of \$550,000,000, how will this be raised? By whom? Through what?
- Will the signatory's to the KSHA/KBRA, the 7 environmental organizations, the 24 irrigators, and the 3 tribes, contribute the \$550,000,000 in non-federal funding that is required for their benefits?
- A cost benefit analyses based on \$290,000,000 is quite different than one based on a total of \$1,260,452,000. Provide a cost benefit spreadsheet comparison showing the difference between \$290,000,000 and the \$1,260,452,000 in real costs. The cost benefit analyses needs to include the \$200,000,000 Klamath Surcharge and the rate increase caused by these dam removals based on 600,000 PacificCorp customers for 50 years. And the rate increases to pay off the California "Bond Measure" over the life of the bonds through water use rate increases.
- Provide a cost benefit analyses based on the EIS/EIR Appendix C spreadsheets pages C-7, C-8, C-9. With a breakdown between Federal, State and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's), administrative costs, field labor costs, and direct hard project costs, all summarized by each sub-area listed so each sub-area can be viewed in total. (Example Keno is listed with 6 line item which totals \$60,290,000 in funding)
- In the KSHA "Customer Contribution" costs for dam removal surcharges were split 92% from Oregon and 8% from California with California picking up the difference for "complete Facilities Removal". What percentages of the "Settlement Measures and Commitments" costs are allocated between Oregon, California and the Tribes?

Comment 4 cont.

Comment 4 cont.

- Quantify the "PacifiCorp Billing Crediting System" for the Upper Klamath Water Users Association (UKWUA) and the Klamath Water and Power Agency (KWAPA) in dollars of benefit and to whom.
- Explain and provide for the public record, documentation supporting the meeting between the "Parties"; the federal government, the 2 states, the 7 environmental organizations, the 24 irrigators, and the 3 tribes addressing the "State Cost Cap" and all the "Settlement Measures and Commitments" which now make this project cost \$1,260,452,000 and to justify that it is in the public interest when this is a 335% increase of \$970,452,000.
- Of the \$1,260,452,000, how much money is currently allocated to the Klamath River for restoration and mitigation efforts as a direct result of removing 4 dams?

• The KHSA states for an Affirmative Determination and whether the Interior will be the Dam Removal Entity a minimum level of supporting analyses needed to be provided that establishes baselines and is in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency EPA standards for a project of this complexity and magnitude:

o A cost estimate of Facilities Removal including "Settlement Measures and Commitments" along with their funding sources needs to be provided.

o Identification and management of risks and of foreseeable liabilities associated with Facilities Removal - this should include lawsuits related to reductions in property values by non-signatories and other affected "stakeholders".

o The environmental effects of Facilities Removal - this should include fish kills, affects to the streambed and related aquatic life for fish survival and a probability and quantitative analyses on fish reintroduction from the upper most dam reach to the ocean, including ocean impacts caused by the dams removal.

o The impacts on local and Tribal communities environmentally, monetarily and socially

o An economic analysis - this needs to include at least 3 alternative and their costs compared to dam removal in addition to leaving the dam in place. Costs need to include rate increases for dam removal; higher electric rates from other sources of comparable clean-green energy, bond-servicing costs through water rate increases. The \$1,089,000,000 federal contribution and impact to tax payers. How will removing these dams further California's cap and trade laws and contribute to the 30% reductions in carbon emissions, which takes affect the same year, 2020, the dams are removed.

o Engineering - If there are no dam structural obsolescence issues and there are no safety or security issues why are the dams being removed? This category needs to include the same 3 viable alternatives, as listed above, for comparisons and their costs and cost benefits analyses compared to dam removal and compared to leaving the dam in place.

o Sediment Composition, Fate, Transport, full mitigation that is in compliance with all Federal and State water quality standards needs to be quantified and potential risks identified and addressed with costs.

o Water Quality - If known or reasonably expected sediment contaminants and carcinogens will be dislodged by dam removal how will they be addressed and because it is directly related to dam removal who will bear those project-related costs?

o Fisheries - Quantification of fish used to produce the annual production rates. How many years of no fishing will exist as the fish are reintroduced?

Comment 6 - Fish

Comment 5 - Costs

Comment 6 - Economics

Comment 7 - NEPA

Comment 8 - Sediment Transport

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Comment 10 - Fish

Comment 11 -Economics

o Economics – needs to account for the loss of hydropower and related tax losses from property taxes, operation and subsequent conversions. This needs to include agricultural profitability related to changes in water rights and quantification of the over all reduction in living standards caused by increased electric and water rates.

Comment 12 - KBRA

o Liability and Risk Management

• KRBA page 171 includes an interim fishing site for the Klamath Tribes between Iron Gate and the I-5 Bridge – Will this be an exclusive right and will it become permanent? Has this been approved by the non-signatory Tribes as it may encroach on their historic hunting grounds.

• It has been stated that this project will create 4600 new jobs of which 1400 are for dam removal and another leaves 3200 other “jobs” for “Settlement Measures and Commitments”. The question is how many man-hours does this equate into and at what hourly rate. Then the true impact to the areas local economy can be determined and quantified

Comment 13 - Economics

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1119_799-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No
GP_WI_1119_799-2	Comment noted.	No
GP_WI_1119_799-3	Funding for KBRA will not come from PacifiCorp or its rate payers.	No
GP_WI_1119_799-4	<p>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.</p> <p>A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Details of 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).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR is intended to focus on the effects of the KHSA and KBRA. Dam removal costs provided in the Draft EIS/EIR were estimated by Reclamation engineers using standard estimating techniques. KBRA costs reflect the funding levels specified in that agreement minus agency base funds that would be spent for KBRA activities under the No Action/No Project alternative. Any assumptions regarding availability of funding for either dam removal or KBRA would be speculative at this time, as no bond measures or government appropriations have been enacted.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1119_799-5	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>The financial liabilities associated with potential litigation generated by a Positive Secretarial Determination are speculative and not included in the cost estimate presented in the Detailed Plan.</p>	No
GP_WI_1119_799-6	<p>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). Additional details are provided in Appendix C (p. C-1 to C-86). The presence and operation of the Four Facilities affect many aspects of water quality in the Klamath River, including slower transport of water downstream, interception and retention of sediment, organic matter, nutrients, and other constituents that would otherwise be transported downstream, and alteration of seasonal water temperatures when compared to free-flowing stream reaches. Existing data and numeric models described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-125) indicate that dam removal will improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam by decreasing late summer/early fall water temperatures, increasing seasonal dissolved oxygen concentrations, decreasing seasonal pH levels*, and decreasing or eliminating high seasonal chlorophyll-a and algal toxin concentrations (see also Table 3.2-14, p. 3.2-149 to 3.2-161). Water quality improvements in Upper Klamath Basin, including the Keno Impoundment, are critically important to water quality further downstream in the Klamath River.</p> <p>After implementation of the Proposed Action, flows in the Klamath River would more closely mimic the natural hydrograph. The removal of the dams could also provide habitat for anadromous fish (Hetrick et al. 2009). In the absence of the reservoirs, hydraulic residence time in this reach would decrease from several weeks to less than a day, and water quality would also be improved by nutrient assimilation in this reach (Hamilton et al. 2011). 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). 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 of cooler water that could be used as temperature refugia by fish (Hamilton et al. 2011). Water quality conditions would also improve further downstream in the Hydroelectric Reach. From Copco 1 to Iron Gate Reservoir,</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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removal of the Four Facilities would result in a 2-10oC decrease in water temperatures during the fall months and a 1-2.5oC increase in water temperatures during spring months (PacifiCorp 2004a, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006, NCRWQCB 2010a, Perry et al. 2011; see also EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.4.3.2.1), an increase dissolved oxygen concentrations (PacifiCorp 2004b, NCRWQCB 2010; see also EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.4.3.2.4), and eliminate reservoir habitat that creates ideal conditions for seasonal nuisance and/or noxious phytoplankton blooms (see EIS/EIR, Section 3.4, Algae).

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.

The National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council (NRC) reviewed the Instream Flow Study Report (Hardy et al. 2006a) in their publication "Hydrology, ecology, and fishes of the Klamath Basin" which is cited as NRC 2008 in the Draft EIS/EIR. According to the NRC, the most important outcome of the Instream Flow Study was that it indicated increases in existing flows downstream from Iron Gate Dam probably would benefit fish populations (NRC 2008, p. 194). Table 3.3-4 (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.33.3, p. 3.3-43) presents the minimum flows below Iron Gate Dam and lake elevations for Upper Klamath Lake from the 2010 Biological Opinion for coho salmon. The minimum flows required by the current Biological Opinion are similar to those recommended in Hardy et al, 2006a. Maintaining minimum flows as described in Hardy (2006a) would contribute to restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin, but as the NRC noted, that would not address the other factors that are causing the decline of anadromous fish populations. The ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low DO and high pH; see Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during spring. Habitat quality in the tributaries is also affected by high temperatures (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.2, p. 3.3-27). As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR, Alternatives 2 and 3 which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009).

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>The Proposed Action would have significant short-term effects for macroinvertebrates; based on substantial reduction in the abundance of a year class. Effects in the long term would be beneficial based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality (EIS/EIR 3.3.4.3). While a large proportion of macroinvertebrate populations in the Hydroelectric Reach and in the mainstem Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam would be affected in the short term by the Proposed Action, their populations would be expected to recover quickly because of the many sources for recolonization and their rapid dispersion through drift or aerial movement of adults. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach.</p>	
	<p>Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) would be affected by sediments released by dam removal. The short-term release of sediment from the dams under the Proposed Action would be detrimental to Chinook and coho salmon EFH during the months when SSC concentrations are elevated. In the long term, the Proposed Action would increase habitat for Chinook and coho salmon (upstream of currently designated EFH) by providing access to habitats upstream of Iron Gate Dam. EFH quality would be affected by improved water quality, and decreased prevalence of disease, as described above for coho salmon critical habitat. Improved access to habitats (upstream of designated EFH), improved water quality and decreased prevalence of disease would provide a benefit to EFH for Chinook and coho salmon. Based on a substantial reduction in EFH quality during reservoir drawdown, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on EFH for Chinook and coho salmon in the short term. Based on benefits to quality, the Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on EFH for Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-93). It is anticipated that as a result of the Proposed Action the summer and winter steelhead within the Klamath River watershed would have an increase in abundance, productivity, population spatial structure, and genetic diversity. Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for summer and winter steelhead in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-119).</p>	
	<p>Analysis of the effects of the Proposed Action on the Klamath Estuary and nearshore environment is provided in the EIS/EIR in Sections 3.2 (Water Quality), 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) and Section 3.4 (Algae). An extensive analysis of the effects of suspended sediment and bedload sediments on anadromous salmonids is presented in Appendix E and Appendix F.</p>	

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1119_799-7	<p>As described in Section 3.2 of the EIS/EIR the effects of the Proposed Action on the marine nearshore environment would be less-than-significant for suspended sediment concentrations, nutrients, and sediment-associated inorganic and organic contaminants. The Proposed Action would result in no changes to water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH.</p>	No
GP_WI_1119_799-7	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes a total of five alternatives. The cost associated with three of those alternatives (No Action/No Project, Proposed Action and Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams) are quantified. Costs associated with the other two alternatives (Fish Passage at Four Dams and Fish Passage at Two Dams, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate) are not individually quantified. As indicated in the Draft EIS/EIR (p. 3.15-82): "However, that unavailable data is not essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives because potential impacts can be compared to the data developed for the No Action/No Project Alternative, the Proposed Action, and Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams Alternative. The range of impacts anticipated for the two alternatives for which data is missing falls within the range of impacts analyzed and data developed for the remaining alternatives, though the ratio of expenditures to impacts might not have the same proportional effect across the various economic sectors. The comparative analysis required by NEPA is achieved using this qualitative method."</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No
GP_WI_1119_799-8	<p>The Klamath Hydroelectric Project is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The original 1956 license for these dams expired in 2006. The 1956 PacifiCorp license did not include prescriptions (Section 18 of the Federal Power Act [16 USC 811]) for fish passage over or around the dams; only J.C. Boyle Dam has fish passage facilities, but these fishways do not meet current criteria (Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p> <p>On February 24, 2004, PacifiCorp filed an application with FERC for a new operating license for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project. FERC prepared a final EIS for relicensing the project, but no license has been issued. As part of the process for the 2004 relicensing application, a variety of stakeholders (individuals, tribes, fishing interests, and conservation groups) expressed a strong desire that the four hydroelectric dams be decommissioned and removed to address declining fisheries in the lower Klamath River and reopen approximately 43 miles of blocked mainstem river habitat between Iron Gate and Keno Dams and hundreds of</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>miles of stream habitat in Upper Basin tributaries. Fish considerations were a major subject during the relicensing process. For more information please see Chapter 1, p. 1-16 through 1-19 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide a benefit-cost analysis. However a benefit-cost analysis has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process and is available at klamathrestoration.gov and summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a cost-benefit 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.</p>	
GP_WI_1119_799-9	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_WI_1119_799-10	Master Response WQ-1B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	<p>In both the 2009-2011 study and a prior 2004-2005 study by Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (2006), numerous organic and inorganic chemicals were analyzed in reservoir sediments. Results from both studies indicated generally low levels of metals, pesticides, chlorinated acid herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds SVOCs, cyanide, and dioxins. As discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.7 (see p. 3.2-121 to 3.2-125), there were no positive exceedances of applicable freshwater or maximum marine sediment screening levels, with the exception of a small number of sediment samples from J.C. Boyle Reservoir, which exceeded the applicable marine screening level for legacy pesticides dieldrin and 2,3,4,7,8,-PECDF. There were also no exceedances of human health screening levels for non-carcinogenic chemicals. A subset of samples exceeded human health screening levels for arsenic and nickel; however, these screening levels were developed assuming a very conservative</p>	

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
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soil ingestion exposure pathway. Additionally, the measured values are well within typical background concentrations for the Klamath Basin (arsenic may be naturally elevated in the Upper Klamath Basin). Elutriate samples representing the water that results when sediments are re-suspended did exceed freshwater quality criteria and human health criteria for some chemicals (i.e., ammonia [reservoirs only], chromium, phosphorus, copper, chloride [Estuary only], lead, total PCBs, mercury, aluminum, nickel, arsenic, zinc [J.C. Boyle only]); however, the expected dilution and mixing that would occur during reservoir drawdown is likely to be sufficient such that the minimum relevant criteria would be met and these chemicals would not be problematic.

Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.

As discussed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.2 (p. 1-20), the KHSA sets a cost cap of \$450 million for removal of the Four Facilities. Of this, an amount not to exceed \$200 million would come from additional charges to PacifiCorp ratepayers residing in California and Oregon, and up to \$250 million would come from the sale of bonds in California or other means deemed appropriate financing mechanisms to cover removal costs in excess of the rate-payer contributions. The United States government would not be responsible for the costs of facilities removal. Costs of any mitigation for contaminants are not anticipated since the effects of sediment release, transit, and potential downstream river-bank deposition on humans and aquatic species (freshwater and marine) due to low-level exposure to sediment-associated inorganic and organic contaminants in the lower Klamath River would be less-than-significant.

GP_WI_1119_799-11

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), Section 11, describes the development of the fisheries reintroduction and management plans. The Program would present specific management options for managing Chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead trout and Pacific lamprey in the Klamath Basin, where anadromous Fish were historically present. These include:

- An implementation plan to identify near-term and long-term actions necessary to address key uncertainties and develop specific strategies for achieving the goals of reintroduction.
 - o Key investigations that do not require fish passage through the Hydroelectric Project (e.g., stock selection, outmigrant behavior, and reintroduction methods) will begin as soon as funding is available.

No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Chinook salmon into Upper Klamath Lake and tributaries. This phase will require active intervention and movement of fish into habitats above Upper Klamath Lake. A variety of release and rearing strategies will be utilized to optimize opportunities for success. An adaptive management approach will be utilized to determine appropriate race(s) and life history of Chinook to release (spring and/or fall Chinook) with best opportunities for successful rearing, emigration to the ocean and return. • Monitoring and evaluation of natural re-colonization of native Chinook and coho salmon, steelhead trout and Pacific lamprey into the Klamath River and tributaries below Upper Klamath Lake. No active intervention or movement of Fish will be immediately proposed to re-establish salmon, steelhead or lamprey in these stream areas during the initial portion of Phase I Reintroduction. However, if monitoring reveals that re-colonization is not occurring or is too slow, the Fish Managers may pursue active reintroduction of salmon and lamprey into habitats below Klamath Lake. • On a continuing basis, the Fish Managers shall ascertain the status of reintroduced or recolonized populations of anadromous Fish in the Klamath River and tributaries. The Fish Managers shall include participation by interested Parties and other entities capable of adding technical expertise to the process. Once self sustaining populations of Chinook salmon and steelhead are established in the Upper Klamath Basin, at levels of population productivity consistently above replacement, Phase II will be initiated. • Implementation of management actions to achieve objectives identified in the Phase II plan that will guide basinwide management of the re-established fish populations. The reestablished populations in the Upper Klamath Basin will contribute to the Fisheries of the basin as a whole. • Management actions will insure that tribal, commercial, and sport harvests are managed in a way that provides for escapement of salmon and steelhead into the Upper Klamath Basin at levels that sustain healthy populations. <p>To the extent possible, adult salmon returning to Upper Klamath Lake and tributaries from reintroduction efforts shall be protected to minimize their harvest in sport, commercial and tribal fisheries until the Phase II Reintroduction Plan is adopted.</p>	

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1119_799-12	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Given these uncertainties, the EDRRA Chinook salmon life cycle model developed Hendrix (2011) assumes that current management rules (fishery control rule) established by the PFMC for management of Klamath River Chinook salmon would remain in place throughout the fifty year period of analysis. In addition, the model assumes reintroduction efforts described in the KBRA would fully seed available fry habitats upstream of Iron Gate Dam, including the Upper Klamath Basin upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, in 2019 prior to dam removal in the year 2020.</p> <p>Section 3.18 evaluated effects of lost hydropower to the region in terms of public utilities.</p> <p>The national economic effects of lost hydropower are evaluated in the Benefit-Cost Analysis completed for the Secretarial Determination process, which is detailed in the Hydropower Technical Report and summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report (available to the public at the following website: http://klamathrestoration.gov/.)</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1119_799-13	<p>P. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to counties under the Proposed Action. California and Oregon law requires the States to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. If the counties receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p> <p>Section 3.15 also evaluates the regional economic effects of changes in operations at the Four Facilities, which would result in a loss of 49 jobs because of reduced O&M.</p> <p>Lastly, Section 3.15 also discusses estimated changes to agricultural income relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Over the period of analysis, the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. The removal of the Four Facilities would not negatively affect the water supply for Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the KBRA as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3. Water supply and water rights effects of the KBRA are analyzed on p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24. As discussed on p. 3.8-18, a primary purpose of the KBRA is to increase water supply reliability. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long-term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions. The KBRA would include the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), a voluntary program for the purpose of supporting fish populations restoration by permanently increasing inflow to Upper Klamath Lake by 30,000 acre-feet per year. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts from the WURP on p. 3.8-21 and 3.8-22, and concludes that "Implementation of the WURP is anticipated to have a less than significant impact to water rights because rights would be voluntarily retired. Implementation of the WURP is expected to have no effect to water supply because there would be no changes to diversions." Future hydrologic conditions, including agricultural water supply, are discussed in the technical report entitled "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," which can be found on www.klamathrestoration.gov.</p> <p>The Klamath Tribes have petitioned the California Fish and Game Commission to establish an interim fishing site in the reach of the Klamath River between Iron Gate Dam and the Interstate 5 Bridge. The grant of this petition is one of the key milestones toward implementation of the KBRA. The site would be for the exclusive use of Klamath Tribal members but it would not be permanent. The interim site is intended to provide the Klamath Tribes access</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1119_799-14	<p>to historic fish resources until such time as the dams are removed and salmon again have access to the upper reaches of the Klamath River. Whether the petition is granted would include consideration of other tribes' rights as well as potential effects on the Pacific coastal fisheries and may also require approval from the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.</p> <p>Tables 3.15-65 and 3.15-66 summarize the regional economic impacts, including employment impacts, of all of the alternatives. In addition, tables 3.15-41 and 3.15-62 display the regional economic effects of dam decommissioning.</p> <p>Employment impacts related to dam decommissioning range between 1,423 for Alternative 2 and 1,138 for Alternative 3. These employment estimates are specific to dam decommissioning and are not meant to be subtracted from the employment effects associated with KBRA activities. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. The sectors which are impacted vary widely depending on the activities; therefore it is not possible to predict the number of labor hours and associated wages. However, labor income was estimated in this analysis. Labor income is defined as the sum of employee compensation and proprietor income.</p>	No

GP_LT_1128_947

Sheriff – DA – Department of Fish & Game Meeting

March 3, 2011

Authorities for ITP, 1600 & 1602 actions

Protocols

- Notification to land owners
- Notification to Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office
- Consultation on legal issues arising from citizen contacts
- Fish & Game Code violations in Siskiyou County

Perceptions of citizens

- Ranchers and farmers claim threatening demeanor by DFG at times
- Ranchers and farmers claim intrusions & water flow incidents without notification
- Ranchers and farmers claim water and property rights being abridged

Possible solutions

- Public meetings
- Cooperation and notifications to Sheriff's Office (DA is great resource)
- Collaboration & coordination (e.g., notifications when operating in county)
- Notification to land owners (e.g., fish screen maintenance, etc.)
- Public relations (educate public)
- Avoid tactics which involve any form of coercion or intimidation
- Regular meetings to discuss issues and problem mitigation

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_947-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP_WI_1204_965

From: r4jalgi@pacbell.net[SMTP: R4JALGI@PACBELL.NET]
Sent: Saturday, December 03, 2011 7:58:56 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Restore the Klamath's Steelhead and Salmon Populations Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Restore the Klamath's Steelhead and Salmon Populations

Body: Dam removal will restore healthy numbers of Chinook, Coho, and Steelhead/Redband Rainbow trout by allowing them to access native spawning grounds. Dam removal is estimated to result in 1,400 jobs in its year of construction and implementation of restoration programs of the KBRA is estimated to result in 4,600 jobs over its 15 year implementation. A number of commercial fishing jobs will also be generated.

Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 4, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1204_965-1	Comment Noted. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1206_971

From: dtonn@hotmail.com[SMTP:DTONN@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2011 2:56:34 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: Remove the Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: The dams on the Klamath are a harm to salmon populations and native peoples as a result. Furthermore, they spoil the land for purposes of enjoying the natural scenery and use of the river, and provide obstacles for other wildlife.

On top of this they are expensive to keep in place, more expensive than removing them.

So the choice is to pay money to hurt everyone and everything around the dams, or save money and make everyone around the dams happier and better off.

Not really much of a choice.

Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 6, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1206_971-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1230_1195

From: ruk53@g.com[SMTP: RUK53@O.COM]
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 8:07:30 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Subject: dam removal

Comment 1 - ITAs



Body: The tribes in Klamath have proven they cannot manage anything. A select few live well and the rest are in poverty. We paid them 21 million for the ruby pipeline, where did that money go? The dams are there and should stay, How can we supply water without some form of storage. We have done enough for this bunch who are self-serving and will never work for the whole of the tribe.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1195-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No

GP_EM_1204_975

 From: AMPUB[SMTP:MAIL@ONESTOP-MAIL.INFO]
 Sent: Sunday, December 04, 2011 10:44:04 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Education & Community development available
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Press Release:

← Comment 1 - Out of Scope (Entire Doc)

The American Grants and Loans Catalog is now available. Our new and revised 2012 edition contains more than 2800 financial programs, subsidies, scholarships, grants and loans offered by the US federal government.

In addition you will also have access to over 2400 programs funded by private corporations and foundations. That is over 5200 programs available through various sources of financial providing organizations.

NEW: You will also have access to our live Database that is updated on a daily basis. This product also provides daily email alerts as programs are announced.

The Database is also available with IP recognition. This allows you to login without a username or password (Great for libraries or educational institutions who want their users to access the database).

Businesses, students, researchers, scientists, teachers, doctors, private individuals, municipalities, government departments, educational institutions, law enforcement agencies, nonprofits, foundations and associations will find a wealth of information that will help them with their new ventures or existing projects.

The document is a fully searchable PDF file for easy access to your particular needs and interests. Simply enter your keywords to search through the publication.

It is the perfect tool for libraries and educational institutions to use as a reference guide for students who require funds to pursue their education.

Contents of the Directory:

- Web link to program announcement page
- Web link to Federal agency or foundation administering the program
- Authorization upon which a program is based
- Objectives and goals of the program
- Types of financial assistance offered under a program
- Uses and restrictions placed upon a program
- Eligibility requirements

- Application and award process
- Regulations, guidelines and literature relevant to a program
- Information contacts at the headquarters, regional, and local offices
- Programs that are related based upon program objectives and uses

Programs in the Catalog provide a wide range of benefits and services for categories such as:

Agriculture
Business and Commerce
Community Development
Consumer Protection
Cultural Affairs
Disaster Prevention and Relief
Education
Employment, Labor and Training
Energy
Environmental Quality
Food and Nutrition
Health
Housing
Income Security and Social Services
Information and Statistics
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Comment Author Unidentified
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 4, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1204_975-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MARC VALENS: I'm Marc Valens, V-a-l-e-n-s.

I live on the Sykan River, 15 miles north of

Beatty.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

There are so many reasons why Alternative 2,

total removal of all four dams, is the best choice. The

science clearly shows it gives us the path to cleaner

water and healthier fish, it supports tribal peoples,

farmers and ranchers, commercial and sport fishermen,

power consumers, and livable communities.

To relicense the dams, today's laws would have

Comment 2 - Hydropower

to be followed. The cost would be very high. The dams

are private property and the owner wants them to come

down. Those who want to force a private company to keep

them would force PacifiCorp to run them at a net annual

loss. This can only lead to dramatically higher power

rates for all of us, farmers, business owners, and home

owners.

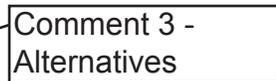
For many of us who live close to the rivers of

the basin, our quality of life will go up, as well as our

property values. I dream of steelhead and spring Chinook

on my stretch of the Sykan.

Comment 3 -
Alternatives



My only significant problem with Alternative 2

is that it waits until 2020 to remove the dams. I say

let's get started sooner.

Comment Author Valens, Marc
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_134-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_134-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_134-4	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_MC_1019_180

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. MARK VALENS: Mark Valens, V-a-l-e-n-s. I did
turn a card in at the table this evening. I hope it
didn't get lost.

I spoke last night in Klamath Falls. One point I
wanted make -- I was rather inartful, so thank you for a
chance, a second chance to make my point.

It's about property values. The Draft EIS says
that property values along Copco Reservoir would decline
in value. I would say those properties are already
declining in value.

I flew over the reservoirs last summer, and they
were lime green. And the toxic algae in there that they
are having to post signs along there, says don't go in the
water. And if somebody wants to sell their property under
the law they have to disclose everything that is wrong
with it. They have to tell the buyer that there's bad
algae there in the summertime.

Once the river is restored, those properties, from
there to the river, is going to be public land. And so
they could, if they want to sell, they could sell their
property as having premiere fishing access.



Comment 1 - Real Estate

So I'm not sure the buyers actually are going to decline that much. The use will change, yes. Much of the property here in Klamath County will increase in value, both of those right along the rivers, and we've got lots in the Klamath River, and the Williamson, the Sprague, the Sycan, the Wood River, lots of other places. But also other properties around, Keno and Chiloquin, I think particularly attract a lot of retirees, and people who can work from home. And anybody who wants to fish, they are going to be looking for a house in these places.

So some individuals regrettably will have losses. But I believe there will be a substantial net gain in property values throughout the Basin. And I hope when you revise the draft you have some mention of this.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC-1019_180-1	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	Yes

GP_WI_1219_1097

From: Stephanie_VanHoose@Patagonia.com[SMTP:STEPHANI E_VANHOOSE@PATAGONIA.COM]
Sent: Monday, December 19, 2011 11:44:13 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River

Body: The Klamath River has incurred way too much human destruction. It's time to remove as much of our impact as we are able, so that the Klamath can recover. Please support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal.

Comment Author VanHoose, Stephanie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1219_1097-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No

Attention to all irrigation districts, and governing Boards

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<u>Cynthia R. Mueller</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>John Ray</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Donna J. Wood</u>	<u>Chiloquin</u>
<u>Richard Labadie</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Stanley C. Hill</u>	<u>Marion, Or.</u>
<u>Julia A. Worley</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, Ore.</u>
<u>Erin Elliott</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>KLAMATH FALLS</u>
<u>Jane Hager</u>	<u>KF</u>
<u>George H. Manning</u>	<u>Keno, Or 97627</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>K. Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>K. Falls, OR 97603</u>

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<u>JASON BOWMAN</u>	<u>FO</u>
<u>Ellen McKay</u>	<u>Malin, Oregon</u>
<u>Richard D. Quigley</u>	<u>Malin, Or 97632</u>
<u>MICHAEL DUKE</u>	<u>SPRAGUE RIVER OR 97639</u>
<u>Becky Duke</u>	<u>Sprague River, OR 97639</u>
<u>Wilson T Palmer</u>	<u>Chiloquin</u>
<u>Ernest Nichols</u>	<u>BOVARRA, OR</u>
<u>Rle Ann S. Pierce</u>	<u>Bonanza, OR</u>
<u>James W. Horner</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, Oregon</u>
<u>Steve Matheny</u>	<u>Malin OR</u>
<u>Susan M. McKinley</u>	<u>Malin OR</u>
<u>Ernie Wallace</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>

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<u>Bob King</u>	<u>King Farms & Ranch</u>
<u>Maudie Smith</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, OR,</u>
<u>Tom Smith</u>	<u>K. Falls</u>
<u>Mike King</u>	<u>King Farms & Ranches</u>
<u>John L. Smith</u>	<u>KLAMATH FALLS OR</u>
<u>Ernie Cook</u>	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
<u>Janita Scott</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Diane Johnson</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Ray Valle</u>	<u>B. Klamath Co.</u>
<u>Anna Belle</u>	<u>Klamath Co.</u>
<u>Dana Wolcott</u>	<u>Klamath Co.</u>
<u>Marvin Cuttill</u>	<u>KLAMATH Co.</u>

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<u>TORRY SWANSON</u>	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
<u>Rick Howard</u>	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
<u>Chad Cook</u>	<u>Dary, OR</u>
<u>Brent Payne</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, Oregon</u>
<u>Karen Wiley</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, Oregon</u>
<u>Stanley Smith</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Colman Smith</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Bryan Williams</u>	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
<u>Maria Jean</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>
<u>James Duke</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

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<u>Tom Brinkman</u>	<u>406 N 9th St K. Falls OR 97601</u>
<u>Ronald Sullivan</u>	<u>4667 Haskins Bonanza OR</u>
<u>Cheri Tidball</u>	<u>4667 Haskins Rd, Bonanza, OR 97623</u>
<u>R.W. Humphrey</u>	<u>32842 Rivers Dr Chilopum 97624</u>
<u>J. Humphrey</u>	<u>32842 Rivers Dr Ch, loomian 97624</u>
<u>Robert Langley</u>	<u>18220 Hwy 106 K. Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Laurel Morrison</u>	<u>12373 Hwy 106, K. Falls, OR 97601</u>
<u>Wayne Smith</u>	<u>13350 Mann Rd K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Van L. Marisettes</u>	<u>14373 Hwy 66 K Falls, OR 97601</u>
<u>Sandra Williams</u>	<u>2148 Hope Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Michelle Bohman</u>	<u>9305 Bisbee Klamath OR 97603</u>
<u>Kathy Todd</u>	<u>3593 Old Midland Rd KF 97603</u>

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Jupe	Chiloquin, Or
Rafael Wilson	Chiloquin, OR
Harold By	K-Falls, OR
Peggy Davis	K-Falls Ore.
Lynda King-Clay	Bly, Oregon
William Lill	Klamath Falls Oregon
Stigler	K-Falls OR
Cy Cuth	Klamath Falls, OR
John E. Clark	Klamath Falls
Ann Clark	Klamath Falls
Amy E. Farrow	Klamath Falls
Monte McSwain	K Falls

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<u>Bob Drake</u>	<u>7129 Turner Ct. K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Sandy Drake</u>	<u>7129 Turner Ct K Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Ronald L. Mount</u>	<u>3620 Rio Vista K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Wendell E. Mount</u>	<u>3620 Rio Vista K Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Charlene Shaw</u>	<u>5215 Peggy Ave K Falls OR 97601</u>
<u>Cornie Haley</u>	<u>10231 Wright Ave K Falls OR 97603</u>
<u>Alicia Lee</u>	<u>4909 W. Langell Val rd. Bonanza 97623</u>
<u>Jason Lee</u>	<u>4909 W. Langell Val rd. Bonanza 97623</u>
<u>Steve P. Overport</u>	<u>4728 Ranger Ct KE OR 97603</u>
<u>Michael Tucker</u>	<u>9560 Hill Rd. KF OR 97603</u>
<u>Gabele Remits</u>	<u>P.O. Box 407 KENO OR 97627</u>
<u>Melissa Tucker</u>	<u>9560 Hill Rd ^{KFOR} 97603</u>
<u>Valerie Williams</u>	<u>6024 Teal Dr - 97623</u>
<u>Michael S. Williams</u>	<u>6024 Teal Dr. Bonanza 97623</u>
<u>Kim S</u>	<u>5215 Peggy AV. (over)</u>

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	<u>Keno, OR</u>
<u>Robin Kelly</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>
	<u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>
	<u>Keno OR 97602</u>
	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
	<u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>
<u>Mieke Vaccaro</u>	<u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>
<u>Steve Wickensham</u>	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
	<u>Redme OR</u>
<u>Bonnie Wickensham</u>	<u>K-Falls, OR</u>
<u>Mary Carpenter</u>	<u>R Falls</u>
<u>Carolyn Carpenter</u>	<u>K-Falls</u>

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<u>Al Cass</u>	<u>32105 McPike Chiloquin OR</u>
<u>Terry Leeper</u>	<u>10400 McKinnon Wickland, Ore</u>
<u>Chad [unclear]</u>	<u>10053 WEST BROOK AVE K-FALLS OR</u>
<u>Bob Whitney</u>	<u>2499 SEATTLE ST BONANZA 97623</u>
<u>Sandra Whitney</u>	<u>PO Box 114 Bonanza 97623</u>
<u>Kelvin D Lindwig</u>	<u>708 Jefferson SE Klamath Falls OR</u>
<u>Marion Johnson</u>	<u>PO Box 193 Midland OR 97634</u>
<u>Burt [unclear]</u>	<u>" " "</u>
<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>3407 Reader Rd Klamath Falls</u>
<u>Sherry Landers</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1442 KFS 97601</u>
<u>Shirley Ann Hudson</u>	<u>Sprague River OR</u>
<u>Nadine Sley</u>	<u>Leno OR.</u>

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Michael Bouye
Clyde C. Baird
James T. Baird
Shawn Tordun
Carole J. Janssen
Ken Woodell
Julian Sparks
Robert D. Dyer
Norm Smith
Mark A. [unclear]
Donna [unclear]
Mark C. Swelke

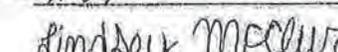
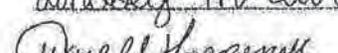
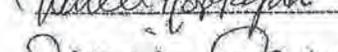
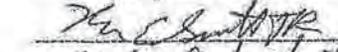
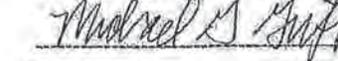
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PO Box 27 Morris K
 16420 Airway Dr. K.F.
 4965 Pine Grover Rd
 1045 THOMAS DR., K.F.

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Sandy Srediker

Chiloquin, OR

Choree Campbell

K. Falls, Or 97603

Earle Hartman

K-Falls, OR 97601

Pammy Hartman

K-Falls - OR 97601

Marion Wessel

Bly, Or 97622

Don WESSEL

Charles D Johnson

Merrill OR, 97633

Bob Hall

7992 Short Rd. - Klamath Falls, Or ⁹⁷⁶⁰³

Al Emerson

5110 Round Lake Rd. 97601

Paul G. Ha

2220 Applegate Ave 97601

Doug L. Wood

3708 Susan Ln. 97603

Raymond Sessler

PO Box Cave Junction, OR 97523

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Robert Jamison - Robert Jamison 628 Pacific Terrace, K.F.O. '01
 Rebecca Maulder Rebecca Maulder 794 Covered Br Rd Rogue River or
 MARK MARINSON Mark D. Marison 26530 Hwy 140 E Bonanza OR.
 Mary Makinson Mary Makinson Same CA
 Rodney Beady Rodney Beady 3242 Shasta Way K. Fe., Or.
 Melissa K. Beady //
 Kelly Beady 7700 Egert Al. Oregon OR
 Kathy J. Lewis 2798 Brownsboro-Meridian Rd Eagle Pt Or 97524
 L. Hill 12030 Spring Lake Rd Klamath Falls, OR 97608
 TREVOR VASTUS Bonanza OR
 Keith Hilgert East Klamath OR
 Jonny D. Hill H Falls

Attention to all irrigation districts, and governing Boards

We've been assessing how the radical environmentalists have wormed there way into almost every water district in the U.S. They start at the water manager and offer him future positions and under the table deals. After the manager is in cahoots with radical enviros, they get the manager to bring their deal to the table with the board members that manager works for. The board members that fall into the manager's recommendation on agreements with radical environmental groups have at this point started representing the water manager's interest and not the people who elected them to the board. This has happened in every water take over re; Central Valley Project Improvement Act , San Joaquin river settlement , and again in the Klamath river restoration that is so mixed up the farmers are kept out of secret meetings.

We as business men do not let our irrigators tell us how to or who to buy sell or trade important assets of our farms. So why are we allowing our water managers to negotiate our most vital asset to our farms for us with the radical environmentalists. Board members need to wake up and remember who they represent or be replaced. No more water managers should be sitting at the table when it comes our property negotiations. Board members please protect the property owners that ELECTED you. NO KBRA!!!!

This is a strong message from the following citizens of Klamath County.

<u>Barbara Ashinburg</u>	<u>595 Jeanie Way CS 97523</u>
<u>Eric Bertin</u>	<u>Box 2145 Cave Junctions OR 97525</u>
<u>Del Cook</u>	<u>P.O. Box 342 Merrill OR</u>
<u>Thomas W. Dubs</u>	<u>8037 Hwy 140 E Klamath Falls OR 97603</u>
<u>Henry L. Deek</u>	<u>8037 Hwy 140 E K Falls OR 97603</u>
<u>Cheryl Wilson</u>	<u>PO Box 445, Keno 97627</u>
<u>Pat Lunde</u>	<u>17957 S. Poe Valley Rd, K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Steph Schalk</u>	<u>12110 Lupinala Klamath Falls 97603</u>
<u>Megan Schick</u>	<u>12110 Lupinala Klamath Falls 97603</u>
<u>Maryann Branson</u>	<u>6492 Shasta Way K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Carol Meeker</u>	<u>3930 Summersch K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Blair McDonald</u>	<u>6767 Tiltley Ln</u>

Attention to all irrigation districts, and governing Boards

We've been assessing how the radical environmentalists have wormed there way into almost every water district in the U.S. They start at the water manager and offer him future positions and under the table deals. After the manager is in cahoots with radical enviros, they get the manager to bring their deal to the table with the board members that manager works for. The board members that fall into the manager's recommendation on agreements with radical environmental groups have at this point started representing the water manager's interest and not the people who elected them to the board. This has happened in every water take over re; Central Valley Project Improvement Act, San Joaquin river settlement, and again in the Klamath river restoration that is so mixed up the farmers are kept out of secret meetings.

We as business men do not let our irrigators tell us how to or who to buy sell or trade important assets of our farms. So why are we allowing our water managers to negotiate our most vital asset to our farms for us with the radical environmentalists. Board members need to wake up and remember who they represent or be replaced. No more water managers should be sitting at the table when it comes our property negotiations. Board members please protect the property owners that ELECTED you. NO KBRA!!!!

This is a strong message from the following citizens of Klamath County.

<u>Dennis White</u>	<u>6205 Reader Rd Klamath Falls, OR</u>
<u>Victor Brannan</u>	<u>8727 Short Road, K.F. OR</u>
<u>Jewelyn Brannan</u>	<u>8727 Short Rd KFOR 97603</u>
<u>Jack Quinton</u>	<u>17550 So. Pie Valley Rd. KFOR 97603</u>
<u>Tanya Quinton</u>	<u>17550 So. Pie Valley Rd KFOR, 97603</u>
<u>Thad Crockett</u>	<u>3703 La Marada KF</u>
<u>Mill Whitehead</u>	<u>11028 Rive St Keno OR</u>
<u>Elizabeth Mackley</u>	<u>7070 Tease Ln Bonanza OR 97623</u>
<u>Carson Mackley</u>	<u>7070 Tease Ln Bonanza OR "</u>
<u>Elizabeth Mackley Sawyer</u>	<u>3447 Hwy 39, Klamath Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Richard Delsett</u>	<u>1070 Cedar Ridge Dr K-Falls OR</u>
<u>Dan B.</u>	<u>6750 S. 6th St.</u>
<u>Jay White</u>	<u>6750 S. 6th St.</u>
<u>Don J. Moore</u>	<u>1751 Riverside Dr. K Falls U.S.A.</u>

Copied 5-6-2011 By Mike King

CPRO Citizens Protecting Rural Oregon

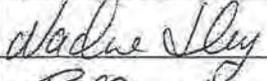
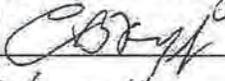
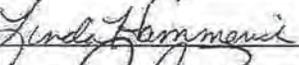
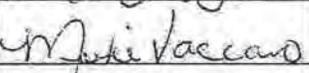
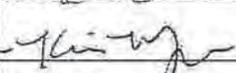
Petition

Petition	Enter Name signature address email if so desired
	We, the undersigned, are concerned citizens who urge our leaders to act to Stop the Validation of the KBRA and Hydro agreements and amend the ESA

Printed Name	Signature	Address	email	Date
Jennifer Crook	Jennifer Crook	10245 McLean Ave Klamath Falls		5/6/11
LINDA DOTSON	Linda Dotson	37120 Hwy 262 Chiloquin Current city, 95531	linda dotson@yahoo.com	5/6/11
Kathy Walker	Kathy Walker	P.O. Box 2147 Fort Denton Co 95538		5/6/11
Dona Miller	Dona Miller	P.O. Box 433		5.6.11
Linda Scott	Linda Scott	13864 Spring Lake Rd		5/6/11
Diane Tooker	Diane Tooker	7280 Henley Rd	sheshubs@comcast.net Steel inf. ext.	5/6/11
Tory Orella	Tory Orella		TORELLA4150@gmail.com	5/6/11
Nanci Orella	Nanci Orella		orellanancy@hotmail.com	5/6/11
Diana Nelson	Diana Nelson		bearpaw@clearwire.net	5/6/11
Ron Tisdale	Ron Tisdale	4667 Haskins Rd	? Decuman 2@aol.com	5/6/11
Cheri Tidball	Cheri Tidball	4667 Haskins Rd	cheretida@aol.com	5/6/11

Printed Name	Signature	Address	email	Date
RW Humphrey	RW Humphrey	32842 RIVERS DR.	NONE	5-6-11
Wayne Scott	Wayne Scott	13350 Mann Rd Klamath Falls	Cell 541-331-7721	
Laurel Morrissett	Laurel Morrissett	12373 Highway 66, K. Falls		5-6-11
Robert Langley	Robert Langley	13270 Hwy 140E		
Van L. Morrissett		12373 Highway K, Falls		5-6-11
DIK K COCHRAN	Dick Cochran	4305 BIGBEE KEOR	T NIKKISC @ gmail.com	
Sandra Williams	Sandra Williams	2148 Hope Street KFO	aspiringauthor@ charter.net	05-06-11
A Bowen	A Bowen	32105 MAPLE	CALLEMIN@B-1500	
Chad Smith	Chad Smith	2053 WESTBROOK AVE		5-6-11
Tommy Richard	Tommy Richard	15590 Federal Rd, Klamath Falls		5-6-11
Sandra Whitney	Sandra Whitney	PO Box 114	bsrandh@dslextreme.com	5-6-11
Kevin Ludwig	Kevin Ludwig	708 Jefferson St 97601	KEVIN.Ludwig@oit.edu	5-6-11
SHARON JOHNSON	Sharon Johnson	PO Box 193 Midland, OR 97634		5-6-11
RICHARD L. JOHNSON	Richard L. Johnson	" V		" V
SHERRY LEANDERS	Sherry Leanders	P.O. Box 1442 KFS 97601		5-6-11
Shelbee Hudson	Shelbee Hudson	Spray Run	LSHUDSON10@	5-6-11

COMAIL

Printed Name	Signature	Address	email	Date
NADINE Hoy		13910 Hwy 66 K-Falls OR	TALLYHOHOYA@MSN.COM	5/6/11
Chuck Hoy		13910 Hwy 66 K-Falls	" "	5/6/11
Linda Hammerich		151616 EL Angell Vly Rd	fhammerich@aol.com	5/6/11
Jared Thompson		P.O. BOX 68 Keno OR 97627	223 YOTE BUSTER @G-MAIL.COM	5/6/11
Derek Thompson		121 DAHLIA Keno 97601	DJTHOMPSON@gmail.com	5/6/11
Karl Cline		3803 Hope St. K-Falls 97603	Kardcline@charter.net	5-6-11
Joe Vaccaro		1125 ADAMS St SWIS D	PLANNING@LIVE.COM	5-6-11
Mieke Vaccaro		1125 Adams St SWIS D	Miekevaccaro@yahoo.com	5/6/2011
CAROL SWANSON		P.O. Box 2688, 97733	swandvns@yahoo	5/6/11
Kimberlee Jorgensen		231 Jennings St. Lebanon OR 97355	Jorgensenkimber@yahoo	5/6/11
Shane Jorgensen		231 Jennings St Lebanon OR 97355		5/6/11
Puke Lewis				

cell

Name	Organization	Business Phone	Home Phone	E-Mail address	FAX number
CHRIS Moady	BASIN FERT	798-5655	798-5708	BACHE@WIZZADS.NAR	798-5711
ANDREW STUEDLI	Economic Development	882-9600	891-9565	KIEDGAS@cdswat.net	882-7648
ian Janz	Economic Development	882-9600	273-0246	n/a	882-7648
as KAMMERICH	F.A.R.M.	883-8111	545-3425	empforum@online.com	883-8113
ick Carlston	FOF/PFUSA	798-5653		DCAD123@aol.com	
oe Bair	F.A.R.M.	882-6009 884-4640	same	baig@AOL.com	cell 591-1596
JARSAH MARTIN	F.A.R.M.	883-3781 891-0901	884-4640	RABT1112@aol.com	891-0901
AN + Rarry Nielsen	"		884-9992	RarryA@AOL.com	891-2500
Bill Rawson		891-5601	884-4893	Boqqicbill@aol.com	
Bob King	Farm	883-2850			883-2850
Joe Bair	FARM/FOF/PFUSA	591-1556	882-6009	baig@aol.com	
Frank H. Hammerich	Hammerich Ranches LLC	545-6620	545-6620	fhammerich@aol.com	545-6620
Deek Carlston	FOF/PFUSA	798-5653	same	DCAD123@aol.com	
Aquan Baggett	Klamath Water Foundation	891-1977	884-9467	casandiaranub@aol.com	883-3454
Luther Horsley	Farm / KPD	891-7594	882-7982	lutherhorsley@aol.com	884-5133
Tolly Swanson	Operation Green Out!	541-830-1446	884-4640	cwb@internetcds.com	541-830-1448

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

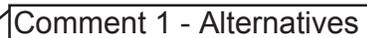
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1121_870-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

GP_WI_1116_716

From: waterbill@peoplepc.com[SMTP:WATERBILL@PEOPLEPC.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:33:04 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: time
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Vaughan
Organization:

Comment 1 - Alternatives



Subject: time
Body: Salmon cannot wait until 2020. Our sons and daughters cannot wait until 2020. Take down the Klamath dams now.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_716-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP_WI_1206_973

Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2011 5:29:51 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Amy L. Vibrans
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Body: I urge you to restore the Klamath River to its natural state. Restore the habit and fishes. I see no other way to achieve this but to remove all dams.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Vibrans, Amy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 6, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1206_973-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1019_070

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: Edwin J. Vieira

Organization:

Title:

Address: 32821 Sprague River OR 97639

Email: Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal Comment 2 - NEPA

Comments: I am opposed to the removal of the dams! The major concern I have is the lack of scientific evidence. As a retired educator, having taught in elementary enclosed classrooms for 25 years, I know the basic "Scientific Method" of making decisions was not used. The "best available data" and "biological opinion" of experts was used to make this monumental decision. There should be enough data collected in the past ten plus years to indicate if projects implemented in the Upper Klamath Basin are being effective.

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 Vieira, Edwin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_070-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No
GP_MF_1019_070-2	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP_EM_1117_1137

From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:17:02 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fwd: Dam Removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Virginia <vbfritch@gmail.com> 11/17/2011 7:14 PM >>>
To Whom it may Concern:

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

Please leave the dams alone! If you allow this project to continue, an estimated 22 million cubic yards of sediment will sludge its way down the Klamath River and into the Trinity river and destroy salmon runs, kill fish and wildlife and affect water clarity and purity for generations!!! This will destroy tourism in our county!!! I can't even believe you are considering removing the dams. Stop it!

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Economics

Sincerely,

Virginia Fritch

P. O. Box 427

Weaverville, CA 96093

Comment Author Fritch, Virginia
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_1137-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.	No
GP_EM_1117_1137-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_EM_1117_1137-3	Estimated economic impacts relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative, including those related to recreation, which is generally related to tourism are discussed in Section 3.15. Losses in reservoir and whitewater recreation are expected to be offset by improvements in sport fishing (both ocean and in river) and refuge recreation. These changes are anticipated to have a positive net effect on the local and regional economy.	No

GP_WI_1111_507

From: anne@avital.com[SMTP: ANNE@AVITALE.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:23:41 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Anne Vitale
Organization: Golden West Women Flyfishers

Subject: Dam Removal on the Klamath

Body: The time has come to remove all four dams on the Klamath. They have outlived their intended usefulness and have become not only a liability to the region but remain a MAJOR hinderence to the steel head and salmon runs that once were so abundant on the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_507-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1116_723

From: robert@peakdemocracy.com[SMTP: ROBERT@PEAKDEMOCRACY.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:17:45 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: undam Klamath
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert Vogel
Organization:

Subject: undam Klamath
Body: Please undam the Klamath



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_723-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP_MF_1025_259

Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

Email:
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

11/16/2011

Name: Ed. Kivela

Organization:

Title:

Address: 13524 Fairport Dr., Montague, CA 96064-9453

Email: ekivela@comcast.net

Comments: I noticed most of the speakers had an agenda of one sort or another. Primarily the ones in favor of dam removal. I got the impression they would benefit in some way. Even the science is skewed towards dam removal. Problem there is it is very clear to me that this is going to be a billion dollar plus experiment. This at a time when both the Federal and California governments are 'broke'. This is DUMB! Remove 4 perfectly good hydro electric dams and replace them with? Probably carbon based electricity. What about "Climate Change"? Or the fact we are in an energy "Crisis"? DUMB!

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
November 21, 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
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Comment 1 - NEPA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 2 - Costs

Comment 4 - Fish

Even the science is skewed towards dam removal. Problem there is it is very clear to me that this is going to be a billion dollar plus experiment. This at a time when both the Federal and California governments are 'broke'. This is DUMB! Remove 4 perfectly good hydro electric dams and replace them with? Probably carbon based electricity. What about "Climate Change"? Or the fact we are in an energy "Crisis"? DUMB!

It is apparent there is no real idea what will happen to the river once the dams are removed, just a bunch of guesses. Look at the Savage Rapids Dam Removal on the Rogue River by Grants Pass, OR. Didn't quite work out as planned. There is a lot of unintended consequences that often creep into play. It may well be the devil we know will be better than the one we create.

Salmon runs are decreasing on all North Coast Rivers. The dams cannot be the cause. So we remove the habitat of lake fish - bass, perch, bluegill for nothing. This goes beyond insanity! There is not one argument in favor that makes sense, when put into the "Big Picture" it is all related.

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 W. Kivela, Lee
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_259-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MF_1025_259-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MF_1025_259-3	Comment noted. Master Response GHG-1: Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MF_1025_259-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record. Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing. Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit All Salmonids. Master Response AQU – 19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action. Master Response AQU – 16 Benefits to Coho. Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.	No

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

MS. ANNE WALENT: Hi, my name is Anne Walent, A-n-n-e --

Welcome to our county. Well, for 47 years I
have lived here out of my 57, and I really don't want the
dams out.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I have talked to old timers, and they have said
that the river was always slower and warmer than most,
it's kind of its geological nature, it's a little
bass-akwards (sic), mountains at the end instead of at the
beginning.

Comment 2 - KHSA

An assemblyman came to the tea party meeting
the other night, Dan Logue, and he knows more about the
inner workings of some of the organizations involved in
this, and he says that their intentions aren't honorable
and it's collusion.

He indicated that the World Communist Agenda
21, goaded and loaded by George Soros, we all know that,
wants this place to be a park with services.

And I can't believe that a lifelong decision is
going to be made by one man, one man only. Ken Salazar is
going to make a lifelong decision for me. I mean, I feel
like I've been convicted by a judge, because we think we

know what his decision is, based on what we have even seen
and heard here tonight.

So, um, anyway, it's just rough when voters
aren't listened to and appointees by corrupt
administrations are.

Comment Author Walent, Anne
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_184-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, five of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_184-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p>	No

GP_WI_1122_897

From: donwalker@gmail.com[SMTP: DONRWALKER@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 5:08:18 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Don Walker
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: To feel that it is imperative that the dams on the Klamath be removed as soon as possible. I urge governmental agencies to move expeditiously on this matter.

Comment Author Walker, Don
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1122_897-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.</p> <p>Master Response 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).</p>	No

GP_WI_1229_1198

 From: walkers@4fast.net[SMTP:WALKERS@4FAST.NET]
 Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 11:06:18 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal -- Transmission Lines Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ryan Walker
 Organization:

Subject: Dam Removal -- Transmission Lines

Body: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that was issued in connection with the Klamath Restoration Plan and the anticipated removal of several hydro-electric facilities on the Klamath River.

Comment 1_- Hydropower

My comment relates to failure of the EIS to adequately address the environmental impact of the high-voltage transmission lines associated with the decommissioned hydro-electric facilities. I am commenting specifically on the double high-voltage lines running south from the Copco plants because I have the most familiarity with those lines. I assume, however, that my comments may be applicable to transmission lines running from all of the facilities to be decommissioned.

When the Copco hydro plant was installed in 1918, California Oregon Power Company obtained power line easements from local land owners to allow for the transmission of power generated at the newly constructed plant. Implicit in these agreements was the understanding that the transmission line easements were needed to support the local production of electricity and the creation of the new dam and lake on the Klamath River.

Overtime, two large transmission lines were installed on the easements. Today there is a large double wood structure transmission line and a single pole transmission line on the easement. These structures are serviced by many miles of dirt roads and four-wheel-drive trails. These roads were often pushed up in haste due to the pressing need for maintenance or repair. The roads are not graveled, do not have water bars to reduce erosion, or culverts at most watercourses. Repairs are often required to be done in the winter causing these roads to become severely rutted. As a result, these power lines and the roads associated with them have become a conduit for fine soil particles and a contributor to sedimentation of local creeks and tributaries of the Klamath River. These tributaries have been determined by the EPA to be impaired for sedimentation under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

It is my concern that, if the power line easements survive dam removal, Pacific Corp. will reroute other electricity through the existing power lines. Use of these power lines after removal of the Copco hydro facilities not only violates the original understanding by which the easements were granted, but more importantly, continued use of the easements will exacerbate the sediment impairments in the local watersheds. Accordingly, the Klamath Restoration Plan should require the removal of the high-voltage transmission lines associated with

the decommissioned hydro facilities and the power line easements should lapse back into the deeded interest in the land. Such a requirement will act to mitigate some of the increased sedimentation that will be caused by dam removal.

Comment Author Walker, Ryan
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1198-1	<p>As described in Section 4.0 of the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal (Reclamation 2012b), all existing transmission lines no longer needed by the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, will be decommissioned, the structures removed, and any disturbance rehabilitated.</p> <p>As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR, Land Use Section 3.14.1.5, PacifiCorp owns the electric transmission and electric distribution facilities, that would not be removed as described in the Detailed Plan for dam removal, and would remain under its ownership, (Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement [KHSA] Section 7.6.1), and are not analyzed further in the EIS/EIR. It is unknown what PacifiCorp would do with these transmission facilities following implementation of the KHSA, and to do so in this EIS/EIR would be too speculative.</p>	No

GP_EM_1104_354

From: laurie wallace[SMTP:LWALLACE2000@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:41:20 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Mrs. Vasquez - please do NOT remove the klamath dam!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am not a paid person, I am a concerned citizen of California. Please do not let the environmentalists run this state into the ground.
We need this dam, and I'd like you to protect it!!

Thank you, Laurie Wallace

Comment Author Wallace, Laurie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 4, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_354-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

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CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

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MS. KATHLEEN WALTER: Kathleen Walter, W-a-l-t-e-r.

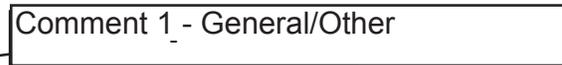
I'm from Chiloquin, ranch and farm here.

I am a Republican. And I don't believe that the
Republican Party here represents me. I'm very upset with
him. Thank you very much.

I want to thank you for all your scientific work,
and I apologize for people that say you haven't done your
job properly because I guess they have had a lot more
schooling and experience than you all have, so...

But the bottom line is -- and I will echo what's
already been said -- is the dams are private property of
PacifiCorp. And it ultimately is their business whether
they keep them in or not. They have decided it is cheaper
to remove them. Bottom line.

Comment 1 - General/Other



And Mr. Jefcoat is incorrect. Two commissioners do
support the KBRA.

In 20 years, at least 20 years, at least 20 years
have been put into these agreements. And if Mr. Jefcoat
complains about being left out, maybe he hadn't moved here
yet from Orange County.

I personally was not at the meetings. But I was

represented at the meetings by folks more eloquent than myself and so forth. And I was able to talk to them and find out what was going on and put my input in.

The bottom line is I believe, I believe that we were given water and land to use wisely. And I don't believe that any specie should suffer for someone to raise cattle or alfalfa. I think if we do it right, it can be helpful to everyone.

Comment 2 - Costs

And also, after re-licensing those dams will run about a \$20 million per year deficit. And I don't think the county can afford that.

Comment 3 - Approves Dam Removal

So I think you're doing a great job. I support the tribes in their efforts. And I do support dam removal.

Thank you very much.

Comment Author Walter, Kathleen
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_179-1	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 KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1019_179-2	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1019_179-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_166

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MATT WALTER: My name is Matt Walter, W-a-l-t-e-r.

I want to applaud to the panel for their good,

Comment 1 - Other/General

hard work that they did and their outcome findings in theEIS. I also applaud you for doing it in a timely fashion.It seems like, a lot of times, these studies just getwaylaid longer and longer. This is a critical componentin the KBRA, so the timely fashion in having it completedwill help us toward or goal with the KBRA.I don't envy your position of the panel,standing up here tonight and the next couple of nights andhaving to listen to the attacks on your professionalcredibility. It kind of reminds me of a statement from avery popular author who writes about current events -- hesays, to paraphrase, scientists do everything in theirpower to avoid becoming politicians, but politicians willnot hesitate to become expert scientists. So on that kindof note, I applaud you for sticking this out.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The other issue that I was kind of surprisedabout is the ratepayer. I'm a ratepayer, and everybodyhas been talking about the power rates going up,complaining about the power rates going up. It seems to

be that nobody has studied PacifiCorp's position.

PacifiCorp's position has stated that it's in

the best interest -- PacifiCorp, which is a private,

for-profit company that owns the dams as private property

-- I'd like to say that it's in the best interest of their

ratepayers to remove these dams.

If you look at their statements and their

figures that they have written down, they are estimating

somewhere close to a half a billion dollars to upgrade and

maintain those dams, and at the same time, they'll operate

at approximately a twenty-million-dollar loss. So we will

be -- the ratepayers, not anybody else but the ratepayers,

will be subsidizing this, because that's the way utilities

work.

So that's the major concern for me when it

comes to, um, the dams staying in: We'll have to end up

paying for them, one way or the other. With -- with them

staying in and being no cap, it will always be paying for

those dams, and I betcha half a billion dollars will be

minimal compared to ten years from now when we are still

trying to update, meet the Clean Water Act, meet

requirements for fish and everything else.

Comment 3 - KBRA

The other one of the statements I want to make

is that -- about the KBRA -- is, in that building right

next door, many years ago, I remember listening to a representative from the Bush Administration telling us that if this community -- and this community is from Gearhart Mountain, all the way to the mouth of the river -- if this community doesn't get together and solve this issue, the government is going to come and solve it for us and, most likely, we are not going to like what we get.

So the idea of it being status quo, um, and leaving it as it is is just not going to happen.

Something is going to happen and we are not -- if we lose our ability to control some of our destiny, somebody else is going to control it for us.

Thank you.

Comment Author Walter, Matt
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_166-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_166-2	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.	
GP_MC_1018_166-3	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this and all other comments in making his decision relative to the KHSA and KBRA. These agreements were developed by local stakeholders to resolve water conflicts in the Basin.	No

GP_MC_1019_176

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

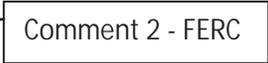
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MR. MATT WALTER: My name is Matt Walter,
 W-a-l-t-e-r, I'm a Project irrigator and also a ratepayer,
 so tonight, I'm going to come here as a ratepayer and I'm
 putting aside the KBRA, the KHSa, all of that stuff. I'm
 just really interested in the issues of being a ratepayer,
 and this is similar to what I did the last time you guys
 were here, and made -- I made a presentation; um, it was
 about being a ratepayer, and I presented similar --
 similar topic matter.

So most people are going to read this summary
 right here and this is what they are going to look at, and
 what I see in the summary -- what I want to address is
option 1 and 4.


 Comment 1 - Alternatives

Options 1 and 4 basically are the same thing
because if those dams stay in there, the FERC relicensing
is going to have to continue, and eventually, they are
going to have to do, um, the same -- the same issues with
fish ladders, water quality, and all that stuff.


 Comment 2 - FERC

But what I don't see -- when you talk about
option 4, I don't -- what I don't see in the summary is, I

don't see the emphasis on the uncapped liability that the ratepayers are going to have. Otherwise, the ratepayers --

You make statements about how much it's going to cost but you don't -- you don't push -- you don't emphasize the issue that this is just like the tip of the iceberg. This is just going to start going on, you know.

If those dams -- if they try to relicense those dams, the ratepayer is going to be on the hook.

You do mention that the ratepayers -- all the cost will be passed right along with the ratepayers or to the ratepayers for all those costs, and I -- it's not emphasized enough, as far as I'm concerned.

I'm going to read a passage from a letter from Scott Bolton to the Honorable Wally Herger. This letter is dated April 1, 2010, and I'm just going to read a paragraph out of it that they stated.

Among the additional cost impacts customers would face under a relicensing scenario are, one, the potential increase in the scope and cost of the required PM&E measurements; two, potential for additional requirements of PM&E measurements; and three, potential costs related to the Clean

Water Act and the Endangered Species Act's compliance and permitting. These additional costs cannot be accurately measured at this time but could be substantial. Understand that these potential impact -- understanding these potential impacts' continuation down the path of relicensing would present a greater cost and risk for our customers than the settlement path taken by PacifiCorp. So they are stating it right there, that this -- you know, between tribal trust and the ESA and all these things, it could be a long, long, drawn out thing, and that is not enough emphasis for people to realize, and I don't see it in the summary, so that's one point.

Um, and it kind of changes a little bit. I

don't see a whole lot of signs -- I don't see a lot of signs about saving our dams, but I kind of want to address that issue.

I don't know whether it's dishonesty from these people, but the idea of saving our dams, as far as I'm concerned, as a ratepayer, they are just selling the ratepayer down the river -- sorry for the pun -- but they --

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Those dams are private property, they are owned

by PacifiCorp. PacifiCorp is a for-profit company and that's the only -- that's their main motive is to make a profit for their shareholders.

This idea that the dams belong to us is just -- is just ludicrous, and along that same line, if you go to page 13 in your summary, you state -- you state, um, that we are talking about close to half a billion dollars in upgrades that will be responsible for PacifiCorp if the fish ladders and clean water and all those issues are brought up. And also, you state that the ratepayers -- this cost will be directly related to the ratepayers.

So instead of having a cap at two hundred million dollars and that subsidy going out that we are paying, the surcharge going out right now, we have an unended -- an open checkbook that can never end, you know, and people are not addressing that at all.

So as a ratepayer, that -- that little bit of a surcharge could look like nothing compared to what it could be in ten years down the road.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

And the other fact, as I keep hearing, "Oh, it's cheap power," but right here, you state, and it's in the FERC report -- all this information has been around for years and years, it just didn't come out yesterday -- that in -- that these dams would operate at a loss, um,

otherwise meaning that that power that is generated is going to cost more than you could go buy that power on the open market, so how can that be cheap power?

Once again, as a ratepayer, I'm getting sold down the river, so all this stuff about, um, oh, it's green power, it's cheap power, and all that stuff, they are not reading all of the issues and they are not studying everything that's in here.

Comment 5 - Approval of Dam Removal

From the business aspect and from my pocketbook aspect, it just makes no sense to keep those dams in, so I'm favorable of your findings and, um, with either 2 or 3, as far as the dams go.

Thank you very much.

Comment Author Walter, Matt
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_176-1	<p>Under Alternative 1 as described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.2, PacifiCorp would need to obtain a long-term operating license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to replace the existing annual license. PacifiCorp would resume relicensing proceedings with FERC to obtain the required long-term operating license. Until that unknown time, PacifiCorp would continue to operate under an annual license. The No Action/No Project Alternative, as described, is the most reasonable assumption of future conditions.</p> <p>Among the action alternatives, Alternative 4: Passage at Four Dams, as described in Section 2.4.5, describes a scenario where KHSA terminates and the requirements for fish passage as set forward by the prior FERC relicensing proceedings are implemented.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_176-2	<p>PacifiCorp provides electricity to about 1.7 million customers in six western states, including residential and commercial customers in southern Oregon and northern California (PacifiCorp 2004). Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power, further describes PacifiCorp hydroelectric facilities and service. PacifiCorp is subject to regulations established by utility authorities in each state, which influences operations, customer rates, and cost recovery. PacifiCorp sets customer rates based on multiple factors, including energy prices, future demands, resource adequacy, overhead costs, and long-term investments. PacifiCorp uses customer rates to recover a portion of operating and investment costs. If expenditures are not directly offset by any associated project revenues or cost reductions, the utility's rates increase, subject to regulatory approvals.</p> <p>As part of the process for relicensing the hydroelectric facilities on the Klamath, PacifiCorp must provide fish passage and meet numerous other conditions required by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and other state and federal statutes. PacifiCorp has concluded it would cost less to remove the hydroelectric facilities than it would cost to relicense them. These costs must be borne by ratepayers if the facilities are relicensed. The economic reality of implementing fishways and meeting CWA 401 Certification at the facilities combined with the prospect of annual loss of revenue, and the protection of prudent and reasonable utility rates for its customers encouraged PacifiCorp to enter into collaborative discussions with basin stakeholders to identify ways to improve basin fisheries. These discussions resulted in PacifiCorp signing the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). (Executive Summary 2.2.2)</p>	No

Comment Author Walter, Matt
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Potential electric rate impact to ratepayers is discussed for each alternative in Section 3.15.4.2. Under the KHSA implemented in the Proposed Action (Alternative 2) and Alternative 3, PacificCorp's ratepayer liability is capped at \$200 million. PacifiCorp has added an approximately 2 percent surcharge to customer rates in Oregon and California to cover costs of dam removal. Under the Proposed Action and Alternative 3, customer rates would not likely increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs (Section 3.15.4.2). Under Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 fish passage and other mandatory terms and conditions required as part of dam relicensing could result in increased energy rates for PacifiCorp customers. PacifiCorp estimated that costs to develop fish passage consistent with the Mandatory Conditions imposed by the DOI and the United States Department of Commerce (DOC) would cost more than implementation of the KHSA (OPUC 2010).</p> <p>In its ruling to approve KHSA surcharges, the OPUC concluded that PacifiCorp "has demonstrated that customer costs under the KHSA are capped below projected costs to relicense and continue operation of the Klamath dams." The Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC) further concluded (quoted in Section 3.15.4.2) that Ratepayers "will be responsible for significant future costs for the Klamath Project (regardless of the disposition of the dams). The nature and scope of these costs has been unclear, however, since 2000 when Pacific Power [PacifiCorp] first provided notice of the Company's need to seek federal relicensing of the Project. We are persuaded that continued pursuit of the relicensing option would pose significant risks to ratepayers. The nature and scope of the costs involved with relicensing would remain uncertain and subject to significant escalation for a considerable period of time."</p>	
GP_MC_1019_176-3	Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1019_176-4	Master Response HYDP-2: Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
	Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.	
GP_MC_1019_176-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1229_1191

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:
Klamath@stn.to/racjon.gov

Fax:
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by ~~November 21, 2011~~
December 30, 2011

(Please print legibly)

Name: Anita Ward
Organization: Arc-en-Ciel
Title: President/Researcher
Address: 129 Southshore Lane
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9117
Email: warda@arcenciel.net

Comments:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Department of Interior Staff,
After attending various public hearings,
scoping meetings and researching alternatives,
I have concluded that Alternative 2 is the best
for the long-term environmental health and economy
of the Klamath River region along w/ KARA + KHSA.
The success of other dam removals, i.e.
Savage Rapids, Elwah, and Condit demonstratively
predict likewise success with the Klamath River
Dams.

← Comment 2 - Other/General

I would like to see consideration/compensation for Siskiyou Co + Shasta Tribe for their losses with flooding etc.

If possible, I request protection/diversion of Lost River Suckers and Shortnose Suckers in the upper reaches of the Klamath River by the Keno Dam/Reach in the transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation.
Sincerely yours, Anita Ward

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

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment Author Ward, Anita
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 29, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1229_1191-1	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 KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1229_1191-2	Section 3.6 evaluates potential effects from flooding and proposes mitigation measures.	No
GP_MF_1229_1191-3	Under State and Federal regulations, Federally listed suckers would receive full protection if Keno Dam is transferred to Reclamation.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. GEORGE WARNER: George Warner, W-a-r-n-e-r.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to

voice my opposition to both of these agreements.

To begin with, the present administration seems

eager to fund all kinds of green energy projects, many of

which are financially unsound because there is no public

demand for their products; as an example, look at

Solyndra, on which this administration has thrown away

about a half a billion, that's billion with a

"B," taxpayer dollars.

The dams on the Klamath River are already green

energy producers. There is a demand for the product of

these dams: We need their electricity, so allow the

electricity.

Some environmental hard-liners don't want

coal-fired plants and/or nuclear generating plants, others

don't want solar panels in the desert, disturbing the

native plants and animals, and others say that windmills

kill too many birds.

The brahmins in Massachusettes don't want their

view from their Cape Cod cottages spoiled by the off-shore

wind generators, and some Floridians don't want
oil-drilling platforms off there shores, even if they
could hardly see them and even when they find that the
public wants what they produce.

You have to want to see these dams to see them.

They don't spoil anyone's views and they already produce
electricity that we need.

Why would you approve the destruction of this
in-place, successful green operation? It doesn't make

sense. And if you do approve it, what will happen to all

the fish when that hot, algae-filled water from Klamath
Lake isn't allowed to cool off behind the dams? These

dams are deep, they have cold water to start with through
the winter, and this is water that I have seen at 78

degrees in the summertime. If that would just pour down

the river, it would kill the fish.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Have you ever considered letting out more water

down from the Trinity? The water from the Trinity Alps is

cold water. Fish love cold water, they don't like hot

water.

Now, I understand the farmers and ranchers

would like to settle the water problems so they can --

I've got to hurry --

Comment 4 - KHSA

I am a stakeholder because I am a ratepayer,

and I have already been paying for dam removal even before
the agreements that have taken place. We ratepayers have
been excluded.

Comment 5 - KBRA

What does the word, "restore," really mean?

That is, restore what? Just the fishery?

Among other things, the KBRA includes millions
and millions of taxpayer dollars for buying timberlands
and then giving them to the people who sold them for
taxpayer dollars years ago. Something seems wrong with
that. If I sell a truck to my neighbor, am I allowed to
force my neighbor to give me the truck back without
returning his money to him?

This kind of fuzzy thinking seems to abound in
the hallowed halls of Congress and in the White House, and
maybe even in Salem, but a lot of folks here don't think
they like it.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_152-1	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2: Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_152-2	<p>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches</p> <p>In addition, the sole water supply for Iron Gate Hatchery withdraws cold water from the deeper water of Iron Gate reservoir; depleting or exhausting this cold water pool during the summer would likely seriously impair hatchery operations during any year that such hypolimnetic releases occur (FERC 2007, p3-147). Alternative 1 does not include modification of outlets to use hypolimnetic water.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit all Salmonids</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 14 Expert Panel Resident Fish</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 15 Expert Panel for Lamprey</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 16 Benefits to Coho</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_152-3	<p>The Trinity River enters the Klamath River close to the Pacific Ocean; changes to Trinity River releases 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 Trinity River flows would not address the NEPA purpose and need or CEQA project objectives; therefore, they were not included as alternatives to the Proposed Action.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_152-4	<p>Master Response KHS-1 Negotiations of KHS and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_152-5	<p>In the context of the KBRA, restoration programs are largely focused on the restoration of fisheries habitats. As described in section 2.4.3.9 of the EIS/EIR, habitat restoration activities might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Floodplain rehabilitation work includes activities to improve or restore connections between channels and floodplains to create and maintain off-channel habitat accessible to overwintering juvenile salmonids. Floodplain rehabilitation could include activities such as riparian planting and understory thinning, to facilitate the development of mature riparian stands that would provide shading and large and small wood to stream channels and floodplains; wetland restoration; and levee setback or dike removal to reconnect floodplain hydrology.• Large woody debris placement could include both mobile wood and complex structures and could be used to create off-channel habitat or provide cover in pools.• Correction of fish passage issues could include culvert upgrades or replacement to meet current fish passage standards and correction of other fish blockages to provide access to new or historic habitats.• Cattle exclusion typically includes the construction of fencing to prevent cattle from trampling stream banks, which allows riparian vegetation to grow. Cattle exclusion is often conducted in conjunction with riparian planting.• Mechanical thinning and prescribed burning are used to mimic some of the functions and characteristics historically provided by a natural fire regime. Thinning and prescribed burning reduce the potential for more catastrophic fires and the erosion that often follows.• Purchases of conservation easements and land from willing sellers allow for more direct land management for habitat enhancement purposes.• Decommissioning of roads could reduce road densities in areas with a high potential for failure and could stabilize slopes. Road failures can be a major source of chronic sediment inputs into stream systems.• Gravel augmentation involves the direct placement of spawning-size gravel into the stream channel.• Most of the above activities would also reduce fine sediment inputs into stream systems. Treatment of fine sediment sources could include a broad array of actions including management of stormwater runoff from roads and other developed areas, agricultural and forestry management practices, and other specific actions depending on the sources of fine sediments.	No

GEORGE WARNER

GP_LT_1031_265

Thank you for the opportunity to voice my opposition to both of these Agreements !!

Duplicate of GP_MC_1018_152

~~REGARDING THE KHSA~~ * TO BEGIN WITH, THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION SEEMS EAGER TO FUND ALL KINDS OF "GREEN ENERGY" PROJECTS...

MANY OF WHICH ARE FINANCIALLY UNSOUND BECAUSE THERE IS NO PUBLIC DEMAND FOR THEIR PRODUCTS.

AS AN EXAMPLE, LOOK AT SOLYNDRA ...ON WHICH THIS ADMINISTRATION THREW AWAY ALMOST HALF A BILLION [THATS BILLION WITH A "B".] ~~DOLLARS OF~~ TAX PAYOR DOLLARS.

THESE DAMS ON THE KLAMATH RIVER ~~CAN~~ ^{ARE ALREADY} ALSO BE CONSIDERED "GREEN ENERGY PRODUCERS" THERE IS, HOWEVER, ~~NO~~ ^{MA} DEMAND FOR THE PRODUCT OF THESE DAMS. WE NEED ELECTRICITY!!

SOME ENVIRONMENTAL ~~EXTRIMISTS~~ ^{HARD WINERS} DON'T WANT COAL-FIRED PLANTS, AND/OR NUCLEAR GENERATING PLANTS. OTHERS DON'T WANT SOLAR PANELS IN THE DESERTS TO BE DISTURBING THE NATIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS.....AND OTHERS SAY WINDMILLS KILL TOO MANY BIRDS.

THE BRAHMINS IN MASSACHUSETTS DON'T WANT THE VIEW FROM THEIR CAPE COD COTTAGES SPOILED BY OFF-SHORE WIND GENERATORS.....AND SOME FLORIDIANS DON'T WANT OIL-DRILLING PLATFORMS OFF THEIR SHORES....EVEN IF THEY COULD HARDLEY SEE THEM.... AND EVEN IF THE PUBLIC WANTS WHAT THEY PRODUCE. YOU HAVE TO WANT TO ACCORDING TO OUR NEWSPAPER, WE RATE PAYORS WILL BE FORCED TO PAY FOR IT..... WHICH I ASSUME, MEANS NO FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS WILL BE INVOLVED. ~~REMOVAL~~

WHY WOULD YOU APPROVE THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS IN-PLACE, SUCCESSFUL "GREEN" OPERATION ???? AND IF YOU DO APPROVE IT, WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO ALL THE FISH WHEN THE HOT, ALGY FILLED WATER FROM KLAMATH LAKE ISN'T ALLOWED TO COOL OFF BEHIND THE DAMS, ~~AND~~ AND THEY HAVE TO LIVE IN IT?? HAVE YOU CONSIDERED LETTING MORE WATER DOWN THE TRINITY RIVER? THATS NOW ABOUT THE KBRA. COLD WATER

COLD WATER IS FISH FRIENDLY WATER. HOT WATER IS NOT

Comment 1 - General/Other

HAS

SO ABOUT ELECTRICITY

75-80

You Hope "ALL THESE THINGS WILL HAPPEN, BUT WHAT IF THEY DON'T. COULD YOU EVER PUT THESE DAMS BACK?"

← Duplicate cont

~~WE~~ ~~ALL~~

~~WE~~ UNDERSTAND THAT FARMERS AND RANCHERS WOULD LIKE TO SETTLE THE WATER PROBLEM SO THEY CAN KNOW WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS, ~~FOR THEM.~~

SOME OF THESE FOLKS APPROVE OF THE KBRA AND MANY SURELY DON'T. THE HERALD & NEWS CALLS THEM "STAKE HOLDERS" ~~AND I CAN SEE THAT THEY ARE.~~

BUT I AM ALSO A STAKE HOLDER BECAUSE I AM A RATE PAYER AND I'M ALREADY PAYING FOR DAM REMOVAL....EVEN BEFORE THE AGREEMENTS HAVEN'T BEEN APPROVED. AND IN MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THE MEETINGS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE, WE RATE PAYERS HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED.

WHAT'S THE WORD "RESTORE" MEAN?? THAT IS, RESTORE WHAT??? AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE KBRA INCLUDES MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF TAX PAYOR DOLLARS FOR BUYING TIMBER LANDS....AND THEN GIVING ~~IT~~ ^{IT} TO PEOPLE WHO SOLD ~~IT~~ ^{IT} FOR TAX PAYOR DOLLARS, YEARS AGO. SOMETHING SEEMS WRONG WITH THAT.

IF I SELL A ~~CAR~~ ^{TRUCK} TO MY NEIGHBOR, AM I ALLOWED TO FORCE MY NEIGHBOR TO GIVE ME ~~THE CAR~~ ^{THE TRUCK} BACK WITHOUT RETURNING HIS MONEY TO HIM ?? THIS KIND OF FUZZY THINKING SEEMS TO ABOUND IN THE HALLOWED HALLS OF CONGRESS AND IN THE WHITEHOUSE.....BUT A LOT OF FOLKS HERE, DON'T LIKE IT.

THANKS FOR LISTENING TO MY CONCERNS.

Just
the
fishery.
what
person
is
acute
now
that
ever
said
a
salmon
above
kelo.

WMADE IN
SALEM.

← Comment 2 - "conomic"

YOU TALKED ABOUT LOCAL COMMUNITIES - AND WENT THROUGH SOME NUMBERS OF JOBS = HOW DO YOU PROPOSE TO GUARANTEE THAT THE MAJORITY OF THESE JOBS GO TO PEOPLE WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES?

Comment Author Warner, George
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 31, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1031_265-1	Master Response 2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1031_265-2	The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment is modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to describe impacts, not to guarantee employment to certain individuals. 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.	No

October 18, 2011

PUBLIC HEARING RE:
DAM REMOVALS ON THE KLAMATH RIVER
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

Partial Duplicate of GP_MC_1018_136

My name is CAROL A. WARREN, and I have been following this issue for many months. I have yet to hear any good reason to tear down these 4 dams. And I am talking about good reasons for human beings, which come first in my book. I presume these dams were built in the first place to create cheap hydroelectric energy to enrich the lives of people, and to control flooding for the farmers and ranchers.

It simply makes NO sense to tear down these dams as long as they are producing "green" energy for humans. This is a clean, renewable energy source. Our monthly electric bills are sky-high now. Why would you encourage more costly generation of electricity? Just like gasoline, when the cost of basic electricity goes up, everything we use to maintain our standard of living goes up in cost.

Everything I've read is preceded by the word 'COULD'. To my mind, that means: no one really knows what the outcomes will be - there are no guarantees on future flooding, number of jobs created, how much our electric rates will rise, how many fish will make it to the ocean, etc., etc.

Comment 1 - Out of
Scope of EIS/EIR

It is unforgivable that state & federal authorities, along with private environmental organizations, would just allow those 30,000 salmon to die off in 2002. Were they too lazy to dredge Upper Klamath Lake to remove the toxic algae blooms, or was it just too hard?. The Columbia River, in northern Oregon, is dredged almost every year to remove foreign plant material, killer fish, sediment, etc. Why do you find it necessary to remove dams before you can remove toxic material?

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Comment 3 - KBRA

And lastly, I am sorry to tell you, we-the-people are not obligated to pay for the Tribes to acquire that private timberland, or more fish. I do feel empathy, and real sadness, that they still hold grudges for the way their ancestors were treated by our ancestors. But, it was their choice to sell the land those many years ago. If the federal government says the Tribes were cheated, then I cannot argue about giving their money back -- but nothing more. Please understand, it has nothing to do with me. We are all responsible for ourselves, our own families, and helping those who cannot help themselves. Nothing more. And so, I am asking, just this one time: put humans before the fish. Keep the dams.

Carol A. Warren
3003 Butte Street
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Comment Author ~ arren~Carol
Agency/Assoc. General Pu~ lic
Submittal Date October 1~ ~2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment coded - GP_MC_1018_136. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this comment document are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_MC_1018_136. Responses to comments provided in this comment document that were not also submitted as a part of GP_MC_1018_136 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_083-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_083-2	The intent of the proposed action is to improve salmonid recovery by removal of the dams. As a consequence of the proposed action, some sediments behind the reservoirs would be transported downstream along with associated contaminants. Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_LT_1019_083-3	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. CAROL WARREN: Hello, my name is Carol Warren, W-a-r-r-e-n.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

um, express my opinions. I have been following this issue

for many, many months and I have yet to hear any good

reason to tear down the four dams, and I'm talking about

reasons for human beings, which is first in my book.

I presume the dams were built in the first

place to create cheap electricity to enrich the lives of

humans and to control flooding for the farmers and the

ranchers.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

I have four points I'd like to make. It simply

makes no sense to tear down these dams as long as they are

producing this green energy that our administration loves

so much. This is a clean, renewable energy source, and

our monthly electric bills are sky high now. I hate to

think what is going to happen if they tear them down.

I do not understand why you would even

encourage more costly generation of electricity. Just

like gasoline, when electricity goes up, everything in our

lives goes up in cost.

Comment 3 - NEPA

Everything I have read is preceded by the word,
"could." To my mind, that means nobody really knows what
the outcomes are going to be, there is no guarantees on
future flooding, the number of jobs created, how much our
electric rates will rise, how many fish will make it to
the ocean, et cetera, et cetera.

Comment 4 - Algae

And I have to make a comment about the toxic
algae blooms. I spent a lot of time on the computer,
looking at the website and, uh, it seemed like the website
was blaming the dams for those 30,000 fish that died in
2002. I say, shame on the state, shame on the Feds, shame
on all these environmental agencies. Why didn't they just
dredge the lake? It could be done. You can't get rid of
everything but you can get rid of the toxic stuff. It's a
shallow lake. So now it's your fault that the fish died,
it's not ours.

Comment 5 - KBRA

Now, the last thing is not pleasant but it
needs to be said. Nontribal people are not obligated to
pay for the tribe's desire to purchase the forest land or
more fish. They need to negotiate with the Feds,
themselves, for this forest land or to create a hatchery,
whatever they want to do -- I'm in favor of it but don't
ask me to pay for it, I don't have the money.
So please understand, what the tribes want,

what the tribes need, is not my problem.

Comment Author Warren, Carol
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_136-1	<p>The Executive Summary provides a list of reasons for removing the Four Facilities on the Klamath River.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_136-2	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_136-3	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MC_1018_136-4	<p>As discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3 Habitat Attributes Expected to be Affected by the Project (pages 3.3-36 to 3.3-40), the September 2002 fish die-off of adult (primarily) Chinook salmon in the Klamath River downstream from Iron Gate Dam is attributed to fish disease (not toxic algae blooms). Although this die-off is also mentioned on page 3.3-39 of the Draft EIS/EIR, there is no discussion of the causative factors of the September 2002 adult fish die-off in the Draft EIS/EIR. There are two reports addressing the causative factors. In the fall of 2002, an epizootic outbreak of Ich and columnaris disease was associated with what proved to be the largest salmon die-off ever recorded in the western United States, which resulted in the mortality of tens of thousands of adult salmon (USFWS 2003; California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2004). It appears that conditions favoring explosive growth of Ich and columnaris were created that year due to high densities of returning Chinook salmon, low September flows and warm water temperatures that likely inhibited migration of adult fish further upstream (USFWS 2003). These causative factors have been addressed in the Final EIS/EIR (Section 3.3.3.3.9 Disease and Parasites). KBRA flows for the river are consistent with recommendations by CDFG to avoid flows and conditions that occurred when the 2002 adult fish die-off took place (Section 17.4 (p.5), KBRA Operations, Reclamation 2012c).</p> <p>It is unclear if the comment author is referencing dredging as a potential long-term management option for removing algal toxins in sediment deposits behind the dams or for minimizing short-term suspended sediment concentrations and potential exposure to associated contaminants in the Klamath River following dam removal. If the former, note that the fish die-off was not attributed to toxic algal material or algal toxins being transported from the Project reservoirs into the Klamath River. If the latter, while the Alternatives Formulation Report identified the option of mechanical</p>	Yes

Comment Author Warren, Carol
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>sediment removal as mitigation for sediment erosion impacts associated with removal of the dams, subsequent analysis found this measure to be infeasible (Lynch 2011) Lynch, D. 2011. Infeasibility of the mechanical removal of reservoir bottom sediments if Klamath River dams are removed in 2020. (http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf).</p> <p>See also Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	
GP_MC_1018_136-5	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

GP_WI_1201_950

From: cowboy444@myway.com[SMTP: COWBOY444@MYWAY.COM]
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 1:42:22 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wri nkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Randy Waters
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: I'd like to take this time to make my feelings known about the Klamath River Dam Removal.
I am against the removal of any of the Dams that are in place today.
They help control water flows and retain water for irrigation.
Removing Dams will flush millions of tons of sediment downriver choking fish and covering spawning beds killing billions of eggs and salmon fry.

DON'T REMOVE THE DAMS !!!

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

Comment Author Water, Randy
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 1, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1201_950-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1201_950-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_WI_1028_245

From: twearing@att.net[SMTP: TVWEARING@ATT.NET]
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2011 10:09:44 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: remove the dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tom Wearing
Organization: self

Comment 1 - Approve of Dam Removal

Subject: remove the dams

Body: I am a resident of Siskiyou County, California. I favor removal of the dams which now exist on the Klamath River.

Comment Author Wearing, Tom
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1028_245-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_1101_0

Edward Webb
5175 Patrick Creek Dr.
Mckinleyville, CA 95519-8022

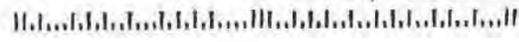


BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
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150
Sagey Mfg 11/2

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

Classification	P25-13
Project	12
Control No.	1108705123
Folder I.D.	1153134
Date Input & Initials	11/12/11

SCANNED



Date: Oct 28, 2011

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

Comment 1 - ~ ppro~e~
Dam ~ emo~al

I support Klamath Dam Removal as described in Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Faciliti°es Removal because:
it is the best option and
promotes salmon restoration
and the river habitat

Sincerely,

Name (printed clearly)

Edward Webb

Signature

EM Webb

Comment Author Webb, Edward
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 1, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1101_309-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1118_781

From: jweil@mac.com[SMTP:JWEIL@MAC.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 4:28:00 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam's
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Weil
Organization: Cal Trout, IEEE, IA - CLIA

Subject: Klamath Dam's

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam
Removal



Body: Because of Man's myopic vision and greed, fish are dying and land is being flooded. It is not too late to turn this around. Please respect the land and the gifts we have been given by removing the Klamath Dams.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_781-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No

GP_WI_1118_766

 From: pmw1@humboldt.edu[SMTP: PMW1@HUMBOLDT.EDU]
 Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 11:27:05 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri nkl edog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Public Comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Patrick Wenger
 Organization:
 Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Public Comment

Body: From: Pat Wenger, Ph.D.
 11/18/2011

2340 17th St.
 Eureka CA 95501
 Email: pmw1@humboldt.edu
 Ph. 707 443-8883

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

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

Dear Secretary of Interior and Reviewers:

I recommend in the strongest possible terms the immediate rejection of the DEIS and DEIR. An examination of these documents reveals that they have been drafted to clearly favor the interests of big money and of agricultural water use relative to the Klamath situation. The interests of sportsmen, of Native Americans and of Del Norte County have been excluded from major parts of the report preparation and appear to be excluded from management considerations for decades should these two documents be approved. I am sure that these documents can be challenged in court should they be approved, but when documents come before you with such blatant bias I implore you to reject them. Please reject the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and the Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement as the one-sided power-grabs that they represent. Additionally, the health of the Klamath River as a somewhat natural waterway will be greatly enhanced by letting the dam die a natural death, which it most surely do in the absence of the so-called agreements noted above. By rejecting the DEIS and DEIR and not enacting KBRA 15.3.9 you can take actions which both avoid a serious injustice to democratic society AND guide the Klamath basin toward a better natural health.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Yours Truly,
 Pat Wenger

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1118_766-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No

GP_MC_1020_210

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

MR. TOM WETTER: Tom, T-o-m, W-e-t-t-e-r.

The thing I want to point out is what's going on in this basin today is at the behest and direction of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Fish and Game.

How this all came to be was by implementing their plans and programs. I have concern just on general principle that this time they are going to get it right.

What I do know is that these dams and all of the

Comment 1 - Economics

structures put into the rivers and streams in this county were put there to enhance the environment, the economic environment of this county.

I'm not sure how you can tell me, if you read

Dr. Gallo's report closely, how that is going to impact or provide opportunities of Siskiyou County. It's not. What

Dr. Gallo's report says is that 78 percent of the benefits will accrue to Del Norte and Humboldt counties and coastal

fisheries.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Today you can't fish in the Shasta River or

Scott River. Today if you go to the Shasta River or the

Scott River, you have fences on both sides of the river,

not only to keep the cattle out but to keep the people out
as well.

So the issue is about the economy. We are the seventh poorest county in California. We had timber here until 1995. We had 22 operating mills. We had 6,000 living wage jobs. We have two mills left in this county, and I think there is something like 300 employees.

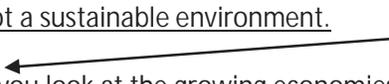
So I don't know how you can overcome that type of a loss. We lost dredge mining because of North Coast Regional Water Quality Control -- North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's actions and decisions about dredge mining.

Comment 3 - Economics



So all we have left is agriculture. It's a marginal place to run agriculture, it always has been. We only get water on average once every seven years, that is how often Lake Shasta even fills, every seven years. What we do need to be concerned about is sustainable economy, not a sustainable environment.

Comment 4 - Hydroelectric



If you look at the growing economies in this world. Brazil, the fastest growing economy in this world, 80 percent of their electrical power comes from hydroelectric.

if you look at China, that amazing economy you might know about, they are putting in hydroelectric to

power their economy. If you look at India, they are
putting in hydroelectric to power their economy.

I'm not sure how agriculture in this county is
going to be able to survive when they are forced to pump
water from wells to irrigate their fields and raise their
crops.

Thank you.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_210-1	<p>The regional economic analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic effects to various economic regions, depending on where economic activities occur in the Klamath Basin. Economic regions are made up of groups of counties and the analysis does not evaluate effects individually by county. Siskiyou County is included in the regional economic region for dam decommissioning, reservoir recreation, in-river sport fishing, whitewater boating, irrigated agriculture and KBRA effects. Section 3.15 also evaluates effects to property values and local revenues in Siskiyou County. Del Norte and Humboldt counties are in the economic region for commercial and ocean sport fishing analyses. Effects of the Proposed Action on ocean fishing would not be expected in Siskiyou County.</p> <p>The Gallo report focuses on major features of the KHSA and KBRA (construction, restoration) but does not (as Dr. Gallo himself notes) address all of the economic impacts associated with the two agreements. The Draft EIS/EIR is more comprehensive in this regard and is based on more definitive dam removal cost estimates, KBRA cost estimates, fishery projections and other information that were largely unavailable at the time of the Gallo report (Economic Impacts of the Klamath Settlement Agreements. Prepared by: Dr. David Gallo, October 2010).</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_210-2	The proposed project does not involve actions on the Shasta or Scott Rivers.	No
GP_MC_1020_210-3	Water supply at Lake Shasta is beyond the scope of the Draft EIS/EIR.	No
GP_MC_1020_210-4	Comment noted.	No

GP_WI_1111_561

From: silverstrand_inspector@yahoo.com[SMTP: SILVERSTRAND_INSPECTOR@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:07:01 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri nkl edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Iron Gate Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Whelan
Organization: Matilija Fly Fishers

Subject: Iron Gate Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: It would be such an event, and such a wonderful statement to our youth if those blockages could be removed or made to be part of a free flowing system in the Klamath River in upper CA and Lower Oregon. I've been there, and the complacent, still watered, areas above the dam seem out of place, along with the overall development around the dammed areas. Please vote to remove these systems of dams.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_561-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_144

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. MARY WHITE: Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Mary White. Last name is spelled W-h-i-t-e. I, again, want to thank you for this opportunity because there is no one in this Basin that loves water more than I do.

I'm president elect of the Friends of Crater Lake. And my great great grandfather was on the search party that found Crater Lake in 1853.

My heritage and my life, I pray every day, I Comment 1 - Alternatives

love all of these people. And I just think if we take a step back in this study that we could maybe come to a better agreement than removing our dams and the KBRA.

And I just want to thank everyone for coming here tonight because it is such an important issue.

And I just pray and hope everyone in this Basin will in God's love come to a good agreement.

I do not support the KBRA as written or Comment 2- Disapproves of Dam Removal

removal of the dam. Thank you.

Comment Author White, Mary
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_144-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as a Part of the Record	No
GP_MC_1018_144-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as a Part of the Record	No

GP_WI_1118_759

From: mike white[SMTP:LUMBERGUY73@HOTMAIL.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 7:39:34 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To the Bureau of Reclamation,

← Comment 1a - Disapproval of Dam removal

***I am against the destruction of the four perfectly-good,
hydro-electric dams
the Klamath River.***

← Duplicate of GP_M_111_2

The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough for 70,000 homes and businesses AND has potential to produce enough to power 150,000 — How will it be replaced? This is a true green electricity.

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

– Also, the settlement agreement does not appear to provide any assurances that the irrigation water inside or outside the Klamath Project will be delivered.

Please reconsider this experiment.

← Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam removal

Thanks for listening,

Mike White

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

Portions of this comment document are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment coded - GP_EM_1116_729. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this comment document are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1116_729. Responses to comments provided in this comment document 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_WI_1118_759-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_121

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DOUG WHITSETT: First, I want to thank you
folks for coming and taking the time --

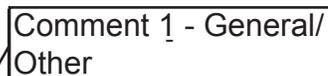
THE FACILITATOR: Could you speak up.

MR. DOUG WHITSETT: Yes. First of all, I would
like to thank you people for coming and listening tonight.

I think it is very important.

My name is Doug Whitsett, W-h-i-t-s-e-t-t.

Comment 1 - General/
Other



The decision to remove the dams on the Klamath

River is a political decision. It is not based on science

and certainly isn't based on economics.

An Associated Press article by Jeff Barnard best
describes the situation written in 2009. He was
interviewing PacifiCorp vice-president and general counsel
Dean Brockbank. He said the turning point for removing
four Klamath River dams in Oregon and California came in
the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Folks, that wasn't in Oregon or in California or
Klamath Basin. In Virginia.

It goes on to say Michael Bogert, an aide to then
Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne, summoned

representatives of PacifiCorp, and the governors of Oregon and California, to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Conservation Training Center there in May of 2008. They would find a way to find peace in the Klamath after decades of battling over water, fish, power and farming.

Mr. Brockbank is quoted as saying: We re-license our hydro projects. That is the regular course of business.

In this case Governor Ted Kulongoski, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Secretary Kempthorne made it very clear from the public policy point of view that they did not want these dams to be licensed, they wanted the dams removed.

It goes on to say: Once that became abundantly clear, we shifted our framework from re-licensing to settlement involving possible dam removal framework.

Up until that point people talked aspirationally about taking dams out, but PacifiCorp was not going to take the dams out, end of quote.

The Federal Department of Interior, the same agency now in charge of the science, related to dam removal. That same agency was instrumental in politically forcing PacifiCorp into the position of agreeing to dam removal as

a matter of public policy.

The same political motivation drove SB76 through the Oregon legislature. That bill required \$200 million to be collected from PacifiCorp to pay for the removal of the dams. That debate focused upon economics, sediment, and liability, liability inherent to the 200,000 and 20 million cubic yards of sediment behind the dams.

Two years later nothing has changed. Still no one knows any answers but the political motivation to remove the dams remains.



Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I believe that Congressman Tom McClintock says it best when he says the removal of four perfectly good hydroelectric dams of the Klamath River is insane. Thank you.

Comment Author Whitsett, Doug
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_121-1	<p>Section 3.15 evaluates economic effects.</p> <p>Master Responses GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>Additional detail on economic effect of dam removal are provided in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report prepared by the Brueau of Reclamation. (Available of www.klamathrestoration.gov)</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_121-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP_MC_1020_190

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

MR. DOUG WHITSETT: Thank you for being here
tonight.

I think it's important that you listen to the people.

D-o-u-g, W-h-i-t-s-e-t-t.

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

The FERC report points out that there is an
estimated 20 million cubic yards of sediment accumulated
behind the four hydroelectric dams. The CBA report
worries that that may a gross underestimate of the actual
amount of sediment.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement does
not appear to mitigate that sediment away. In fact, the
Department appears to be planning on just blowing the dams
and allowing the sediment to go down the river and see
what happens. As the good doctor said, a grand experiment
to see what happens to our river.

Dennis, you and I go back a long time. I have
to question your science on this. That amount of sediment
is equal to two million ten yard dump trucks of river
sediment, silt and organic material. Two million dump
trucks, regular ten wheelers, lined up from head to heel,
will stretch about 12,500 miles. Halfway around the

planet.

If you look at it in a different way, if you were to dump one truck load every five minutes, every day, every week of every month of every year it would take nearly 20 years to dump all that sediment into the river.

It appears that our government has two sets of standards, two sets of regulations. One of them for our private citizens wherein they hold the private citizen to a standard that severely restricts and virtually bars their activities in or near rivers.

That standard holds private citizens legally responsible for contaminating the rivers with sediment or other lead products.

The other standard essentially allows the government to do whatever they wish so long as that purpose is politically correct and adheres to the desires of the environmentalist's agenda. The standards simply chose to ignore the potential liabilities.

It further attempts to absolve PacifiCorp and all authorities of a legal responsibility for all that sediment. How can we justify dumping the equivalent of two million dump trucks of sediment into the Klamath River to expedite the politically correct demolition of the Klamath River dams, while at the same time citing and

prosecuting foresters, farmers and lands owners and
cattlemen for stirring up a little sediment for making a
living.

Thank you.

Comment Author Whitsett, Doug
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_190-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_11_1018_118

Senator Doug Whitsett

R- Klamath Falls, District 28

Phone: 503-986-1728 ■ 900 Court St. NE, S-303, Salem, Oregon 97301

Email: sen.dougwhitsett@state.or.us

Website: <http://www.leg.state.or.us/whitsett>



E-Newsletter 10/11/11

Turbidity is a measure of water clarity. The loss of clarity is usually caused by mud, silt, organic material and chemical precipitates suspended in the water column.

Turbidity has been measured in Oregon in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) since 1990. That method essentially measures how deep into a water column we can see with the naked eye. An average person can see an object nearly three feet under water at a turbidity level of 5 NTU. That also happens to be the normal allowable standard for drinking water. In contrast, relatively clear lakes often have turbidity of 25 NTU, visibly muddy water may measure 100 NTU, and at 2,000 NTU water is virtually opaque.

Current standards (OAR 340-041-0036) set allowable summer turbidity in Oregon water bodies at levels less than or equal to the established 5 NTU drinking water standard. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has set about the minimum level for the protection of aquatic life and their habitats. In many Oregon water bodies this standard leaves little if any margin for anthropogenic activities. In fact, the preponderance of eastern and southern Oregon water bodies may have normal background levels that already exceed that standard during much of the summer and fall.

The ODEQ is currently in the process of adopting new administrative rules regarding that allowable turbidity in Oregon water bodies. I have deep concerns regarding the Department's process in creating the new rules, their proposed level of enforcement, and the apparent lack of consistency in exerting their current enforcement power.

In my opinion the proposed composition of the committee is heavily weighted toward representatives of government agencies and environmental organizations. The committee will not operate under consensus but will function under majority rule. Those expressing minority positions will have the opportunity to have their concerns noted.

Moreover, ODEQ staff will create the background legal and environmental frameworks from which the committee will work. They will suggest the content of draft rules, and will edit any of the committee's proposed changes in the rule drafts. The staff will record committee positions on flip charts and then develop brief summaries of those positions for the committee and the public. There is no mention of requirements to either record the meetings or to keep accurate and comprehensive minutes of the meetings.

The protocol makes clear that ODEQ may or may not accept the committee recommendations. In my opinion, ODEQ staff has a long history of systematically ignoring public input that does not support their intended actions. The too familiar structure of the committee protocol suggests that will not change.

ODEQ staff will then recommend their draft rules that are supposedly blessed in this manner by the public committee, to the Environmental Quality Commission. The final rules adopted by the EQC must then be approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Comment 1 - e~iment ~ran~port

The Savage Rapids and Gold Ray dams on the Rogue River were demolished without regard to the decades of sedimentation that had accumulated behind the dams. That sediment was summarily turned loose down the River for the people and the aquatic species to deal with. Many people who live on the Rogue River have stated that they believe that the River below the dam sites is sick, being smothered by that sediment plume moving down river. I know of no government studies even attempting to measure either the amount of the sediment behind those relatively small dams or the damage that the sediment may be causing.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently issued by the Department of Interior proposes the demolition of the four hydropower dams on the Klamath River without regard to an estimated 20 million cubic yards of sediment accumulated behind those dams. They propose to simply let nature take its course and wash the sediment downriver. That amount of sediment is equivalent to about 2 million ten yard dump truck loads of silt, sediment and organic muck. To put that amount into perspective, lined up head to tail, 2 million dump truck loads of river muck would stretch about half way around the planet. Another report previously commissioned by the Department of Interior, the Camp, Dresser & McKee report, suggests the 20 million cubic yard estimate may be a gross underestimation of the actual amount of sediment accumulated behind the dams.

Comment 1 cont~

It appears that our government regulations have two standards.

One standard holds private citizens to a standard that severely restricts, or virtually bars their activities in or near water bodies. Removal and fill activities, recreational mining, as well as forest road construction and maintenance require obtaining expensive time consuming permits. Often the permits are denied citing too much potential sediment disturbance and release. We are told that large fines are routinely levied for minor infractions of the sediment and turbidity rules.

The other standard allows government entities to do pretty much whatever they wish so long as their purpose is politically correct and adheres to the desires of the environmentalist agenda.

How can we justify dumping the equivalent of two million dump truck loads of sediment into the Klamath River to expedite the politically correct demolition of hydroelectric dams, while at the same time citing and prosecuting foresters, agriculturalists and recreationalists for stirring up a little sediment in their pursuit of family entertainment?

Please remember, if we do not stand up for rural Oregon... no one will.

Best Regards,

Doug

Comment Author Whitsett, Doug
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_348-1	Master Response WQ-11. Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects. Master Response AQU-1. Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2. Sediment Dredging. Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No

GP_MC_1018_123

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. GAIL WHITSETT: My name is Gail Hildreth Whitsett, W-h-i-t-s-e-t-t.

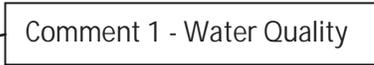
I'm a geologist by education

and profession. My area of expertise is in stratigraphy

and sedimentation. The following represents my opinion.

The EIS, EIR is based on geologic data that is

Comment 1 - Water Quality



partially incorrect. The Upper Klamath Lake TMDL is a

flawed document regarding both the original of the

elemental phosphorus, which is the primary nutrient

causing the overgrowth of algae and poor water quality

throughout the Klamath River System; and the sediment

stratigraphy used in the TMDL's, which are being used to

support dam removal.

The Upper Klamath Lake TMDL stratigraphic science

was based upon one single small sediment lake core taken

in the late 1990s. The author of the report on the core

failed to write in his report for subsequent peer review

that the core was contaminated with living and migrating

Chironimid (midge) larvae. This single core is the basis

for determining not only the TMDL's for the upper

watershed, but for the USGS -- excuse me, US Fish and

Wildlife Biological opinions on the sucker and salmon and
the water quality basis for removal of the Klamath dams.

The author attempted to delineate stratigraphic
boundaries by year for sediment deposition in the lake
from anthropogenic causes, but in reality stratigraphic
delineation would be impossible from an actively
bioturbated core, such as the one used.

The TMDL for Upper Klamath and the Klamath River
should be re-done and new cores should be taken before any
determination can be made on dam removal.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

The ODEQ, which is responsible for the TMDL's in
Oregon, has spent about \$500 million in the ensuing decade
on its budget but has failed to find enough money to redo
even one single core to correct the stratigraphic science
of the multiple TMDL's upon which dam removal is based.

In addition to the incorrect stratigraphic science
in the TMDL's, the ODEQ and the California Water Quality
Control Board have failed to attribute the correct
origination of phosphorous in Klamath Lake and the Klamath
River system.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral
Industries commissioned a Ph.D. geochemist from Franklin
and Marshall College in Pennsylvania to collect bedrock
from the uplands surrounding Upper Klamath Lake. This

geochemist provided detailed chemical analyses showing phosphorus assemblages which have been eroding in to Upper Klamath Lake over the last 100,000 years.

The phosphorus will continue to erode into Upper Klamath Lake as long as there are mountains surrounding the lake and no significant reduction in phosphorus can ever be expected in either Upper Klamath Lake or the Upper Klamath River System whose water supplies the Klamath dams.

THE FACILITATOR: If you could finish your time.

MS. GAIL WHITSETT: I would just like to say as a former member of the Hatfield group, I do not agree with Jim Carpenter. I do not support the removal of the Klamath dams.



Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Whitsett, Gail
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_123-1	<p>The comment implies that phosphorus loading from natural sources is so large that the water quality in Upper Klamath Lake cannot be improved. Furthermore, the comment implies that removal of the dams (KHSA) and implementation of KBRA will not meet the objectives of fish recovery because of the problem of large natural phosphorus sources to the lake.</p> <p>It is important to note that the KHSA and KBRA are not a direct result of the Oregon and California Klamath River TMDLs. These agreements were developed as a response to FERC relicensing, among other factors. PacifiCorp has recognized that meeting the likely conditions of relicensing would cost more than the amounts set out in the KHSA, and that dam removal is therefore in the interests of their ratepayers. KBRA is a separate, but complimentary agreement to the KHSA, and PacifiCorp is not a party to the KBRA. Implementation of the TMDLs is a separate process under the jurisdiction of the states of Oregon and California and the USEPA.</p> <p>Implementation of the KHSA and KBRA is expected to improve water quality downstream of the reservoirs regardless of changes in Upper Klamath Lake, as described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2 Proposed Action (Water Quality) relative to Water Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, and pH, all of which are critical for fish. However, the draft EIS/R also acknowledges that Upper Klamath Lake is an important contributor to water quality in the river downstream, and improvements in water quality exiting the lake are important to future prospects for fish recovery in the upper basin. The draft EIS/R analysis of nutrient conditions in Upper Klamath Lake considers peer reviewed research conducted by J.M. Eilers, J. Kann, J. Cornett, K. Moser and A. St. Amand and published in the journal Hydrobiologia and a separate study by J.P. Bradbury, S.M. Colman, and R. L. Reynolds and published in the Journal of Paleolimnology. These publications are cited in FINAL EIS/R [Appendix] Section C.3, page 3-20).</p> <p>Based in part on the findings of these scientific studies, a more general discussion of anthropogenic impacts to water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Klamath River is presented in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see page 3.2-19). While not originally cited in the Draft EIS/EIR, peer-reviewed research by S. M. Colman, J. P. Bradbury and J.G. Rosenbaum and published in the Journal of Paleolimnology ("Paleolimnology and paleoclimate studies in Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon, 31: 129-138, 2004) is also relevant to the scientific understanding of human impacts on nutrients and water quality in the Klamath Basin. Based on more than 40,000 years of continuous paleoclimatic record for Upper Klamath Lake, Colman</p>	Yes

Comment Author Whitsett, Gail
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>et al. (2004) concluded that both diatoms and remains of blue-green algae mark progressive eutrophication of the lake in the 20th century, especially after about 1920. Colman et al. (2004) state: "These conclusions are compatible with a parallel study of recent limnological changes by Eilers et al." Further, Colman et al. (2004) conclude: "The results also provide a comparison between natural conditions in Upper Klamath Lake and current, anthropogenically disturbed conditions, and show that the lake has been significantly impacted by human activities." A citation for Colman et al. (2004) has been added to the Final EIS/EIR to supplement existing citations to Eilers et al. (2004) and Bradbury et al. (2004). Based on these studies, it is reasonable to conclude that future improvements in Klamath Basin water quality can be achieved if anthropogenic, external loading is controlled, although it may take decades. Funding provided through KBRA is intended to help accelerate this process, as described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, page 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath River Basin Resulting from KHSA, KBRA, and TMDL and NPS Reduction Programs" can be found at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies ODEQ staff responded to similar comments during the TMDL development process (see Response to Public Comments, Upper Klamath Lake Drainage TMDL/Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) at http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm).</p>	
GP_MC_1018_123-2	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analysis of nutrient conditions in Upper Klamath Lake considers research published in peer reviewed journals and based on multiple sediment cores (Bradbury et al. 2004, Eilers et al. 2004). While not originally cited in the Draft EIS/R, another study by Colman et al. (2004) has been added to citations used in the final document. Comments very similar to this one have already been addressed by ODEQ during development of the Upper Klamath Lake Drainage TMDL (2002) (see http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm) and the Upper Klamath and Lost River Subbasins TMDL (2010) (see http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/docs/klamathbasin/uklost/KlamathLostRTC.pdf). ODEQ staff have also met with Whitsett, Gail and Joe Eilers on several occasions to discuss issues with the sediment core analysis.</p> <p>It is important to note that the KHSA and KBRA are not a direct result of the Oregon and California Klamath River TMDLs. These agreements were developed as a response to FERC relicensing, among other factors. PacifiCorp has recognized that meeting the likely conditions of relicensing would cost more than the amounts set out in the KHSA, and that dam removal is therefore in the</p>	Yes

Comment Author Whitsett, Gail
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_123-3	<p>interests of their ratepayers. KBRA is a separate, but complimentary agreement to the KHSA, and PacifiCorp is not a party to the KBRA. Implementation of the TMDLs is a separate process under the jurisdiction of the states of Oregon and California and the USEPA.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR does not dispute the fact that volcanic geology in the upper Klamath Basin is a natural source of phosphorus to Upper Klamath Lake. The Draft EIS/EIR analysis of nutrient conditions in Upper Klamath Lake considers peer reviewed research conducted by Eilers et al., (2004) and a separate study by Bradbury et al. (2004). These publications are cited in Draft EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, page 3-20). Based in part on the findings of these scientific studies, a more general discussion of anthropogenic impacts to water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Klamath River is presented in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see page 3.2-19).</p> <p>Although the agencies readily acknowledge that there are abundant natural sources of phosphorus in the basin, we disagree with the commenter's assertion that "no significant reduction in phosphorus can ever be expected in either Upper Klamath Lake or the Upper Klamath River System". The geochemical work that the commenter refers to was carried out by Dr. Stanley Mertzman of Franklin and Marshall University, who has published numerous reports on age-dating and geologic mapping of the Klamath Basin. One paper that includes rock chemistry data was published by Mertzman (2000); none of Dr. Mertzman's papers address phosphorus loading to the aquatic systems in the Upper Klamath Basin, nor were they intended to. Officials from The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality addressed this question directly in 2008 (Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, 2008). They stated:</p> <p>"These geochemistry data indicate that many rocks in the area have a relatively high concentration of phosphorus, although the areal distribution of high phosphorus rocks was not determined. This initial result has been widely reported as a determination by DOGAMI that phosphorus concentrations in water are an outcome exclusively of the geology of the basin, and that no other sources of phosphorus are relevant to water quality. This interpretation is incorrect The recently published work by DOGAMI did not have as its goal an estimate of phosphorus partitioning from solid (rock) phase to water or particulate phosphorus transported downstream to Agency and Upper Klamath Lakes. No water samples were collected as part of this work. Further, DOGAMI scientists never</p>	Yes

Comment Author Whitsett, Gail
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>made this direct connection, although there were some general comments made about the likelihood of high phosphorus concentrations associated with this composition of rock. Consequently these data do not lead to the conclusion that Upper Klamath Lake water quality problems are caused entirely by naturally occurring phosphorus, and do not contradict assumptions made by DEQ regarding levels of naturally occurring phosphorus and contributions of phosphorus by land use activities”.</p>	
	<p>While not originally cited in the Draft EIS/EIR, peer-reviewed research by Colman et al. (2004) is also relevant to the scientific understanding of human impacts on nutrients and water quality in the Klamath Basin. Based on more than 40,000 years of continuous paleoclimatic record for Upper Klamath Lake, Colman et al. (2004) concluded that both diatoms and remains of blue-green algae mark progressive eutrophication of the lake in the 20th century, especially after about 1920. Colman et al. (2004) state: "These conclusions are compatible with a parallel study of recent limnological changes by Eilers et al." Further, Colman et al. (2004) conclude: "The results also provide a comparison between natural conditions in Upper Klamath Lake and current, anthropogenically disturbed conditions, and show that the lake has been significantly impacted by human activities." A citation for Colman et al. (2004) has been added to the Final EIS/EIR to supplement existing citations to Eilers et al. (2004) and Bradbury et al. (2004).</p>	
	<p>Based on these studies, it is reasonable to conclude that future improvements in Klamath Basin water quality can be achieved if anthropogenic, external loading of phosphorus to Upper Klamath Lake is controlled, although it may take decades. Funding provided through KBRA is intended to help accelerate this process, as described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, page 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath River Basin Resulting from KHSAs, KBRA, and TMDL and NPS Reduction Programs" can be found at http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies ODEQ staff responded to similar comments during the TMDL development process (see Response to Public Comments, Upper Klamath Lake Drainage TMDL/WQMP at http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm).</p>	
	<p>As an additional note, the commenter’s assertion regarding erosion and phosphorus control implies that soils transported to Upper Klamath Lake via erosion are the main transport mechanism to the lake. One reasonable conclusion of such a hypothesis, combined with the peer reviewed research indicating</p>	

Comment Author Whitsett, Gail
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	that the lake's chemistry has been significantly changed by human activities (i.e., wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions), is that control of soil erosion in the upper Klamath Basin is critical to returning the lake to a more natural chemistry and nutrient regime. This conclusion is consistent with efforts by natural resource management agencies to control human sources of erosion and phosphorus in the basin.	
GP_MC_1018_123-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1114_661

From: waterouzel16@yahoo.com[SMTP: WATEROUZEL16@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 1:43:57 PM

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

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Falls Resident Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Thomas Whittemore

Organization: private citizen

Subject: Klamath Falls Resident

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Salmon runs should be restored as a historic and traditional native run of fish in the Klamath Lake and William River system. Historically, tourist trade will increase with the restoration of Salmon runs and will offset any economic losses due to the removal of the Dams.

Comment Author Whitemore, Thomas
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_661-1	<p>Section 3.3 evaluates effects to fisheries. Section 3.15 evaluates economic effects, including tourism and recreation.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No

GP_EM_1121_846

From: Matt_Baun@fws.gov[SMTP:MATT_BAUN@FWS.GOV]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 1:44:40 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Fw: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams
Auto forwarded by a Rule

----- Forwarded by Matt Baun/R8/FWS/DOI on 11/21/2011 12:44 PM -----

Mark_Wiest@yahoo.com

To matt_baun@fws.gov

cc

11/21/2011 11:44 AM

Subject Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams

Sum: 3

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: Please DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS ON THE LOWER KLAMATH RIVER!!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



My family has sixty acres of river frontage on the Williamson River southwest of Chiloquin. It is the last place on the ditch in the Modoc Point Irrigation District. We have owned the property for over fifty (50) years and we are very disturbed/concerned about this removal plan. I can not see how it can not be detrimental in numerous aspects to our water right, allocation, etc.

Please DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS ON THE LOWER KLAMATH RIVER!!

Thank you,

Mark W. Wiest

541-261-1088

From: Mark_Wiest@yahoo.com

Phone: 541-261-1088

Comment Author Wiest, Mark
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_846-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal. Removal of the Four Facilities on the lower Klamath River will have no affect on water rights or allocations of water users recieveing water from Modoc Point Irrigation District.	No

GP_EM_1116_695

From: James Wineteer [SMTP: JIMJUNA@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:41:04 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd
Cc: Mark Johnson
Subject: Dam removal:
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Dear sirs:

I live in Grants Pass, Oregon. We recently had two, long time dams removed from our river (irrigation dams, on Rogue river). I have lived in a river frontage home on the Rogue for fifty five years (three different homes in close proximity). I strongly urge you to be extremely skeptical about any dam removal. When our dams were removed, large amounts of silt moved down stream, settling in spawning beds, and in large new sand bars. Two of our boat ramps are nearly unusable because of silt and mud that has been washed downstream from the dam sites. It remains to be seen what affect the silt will have on our salmon runs, but this year the salmon started spawning much later than usual, and I have witnessed salmon spawning in areas where they were not seen before, and much fewer numbers in areas where they typically are seen. Our irrigation water is now delivered by electric pumps that are problematic, and expensive (and also energy consuming, instead of energy neutral).

Thank you for your time and consideration;

James L. Wineteer

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_695-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP_WI_1111_527

From: paul.winkler@sotech.com[SMTP: PAUL.WINKLER@SOTECH.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:36:36 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@winkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: removal of klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: paul winkler
Organization:

Subject: removal of klamath dams

Body: These Dams are inefficient, are throttling the fish population and the resulting economic effects that industry could have which would benefit local economies and indian tribes, AND the dams cause toxic releases of blue green algae that make the river unusable for everyone. Clearly they need to be removed, and the only argument against it is a dent to a company's profitability. Time to start putting profits ahead of common sense, human welfare, and basic river ecology .

←
Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_527-1	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 KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP_EM_1121_849

 From: Kathi Wolfsohn[SMTP:KATHI@G-2.COM]
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 3:30:38 PM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
 Subject: Proposed demolition of four dams on the Klamath River
 Auto forwarded by a Rule
 Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am writing to oppose the destruction of four dams on the Klamath River, for several reasons. The first is that the ranchers and farmers, who live in the area and are most effected by said destruction have not been included in the discussions. They stand to lose their homes, their property and their livelihood. This is a clear violation of their emminent domain rights.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

Comment 3 - Fish

Destroying the dams will not protect the Coho salmon (the alleged reason for the desstruction), but will instead render its habitat unliveable because of volcanic pollutants from the Klamath Basin and the increased temperature of the water. The Coho was introduced into the Klamath River about 100 years ago, so it isn't even native to the area.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Seventy thousand homes will lose their electricity should the dams be destroyed. There seems to be no plan to replace that.

I urge you to consider all of the damage you will create should you destroy the dams.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kathi Wolfsohn'
 Millbrae, CA'
kathi@g-2.com

Comment Author Wolfsohn, Kathi
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_849-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_849-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1121_849-3	<p data-bbox="532 665 1287 783">Concern #1 Destroying the dams will not protect the Coho salmon (the alleged reason for the destruction), but will instead render its habitat unliveable because of volcanic pollutants from the Klamath Basin and the increased temperature of the water.</p> <p data-bbox="532 814 1287 1050">While Coho salmon are the only threatened or endangered salmon species in the Klamath Basin, dam removal is being considered as a potential action that could improve multiple impaired beneficial uses in the Klamath River, including (very broadly) water supply, recreational use, cultural use, shellfish and support of fisheries for Coho salmon, as well as Chinook salmon, steelhead, and several other fish species (see Table 3.2-2, pages 3.2-4 to 3.2-6 for a listing of designated beneficial uses in the Klamath Basin).</p> <p data-bbox="532 1081 1287 1430">Existing data and numeric models described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2 (pages 3.2-76 to 3.2-125) indicate that dam removal will improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam by decreasing late summer/early fall water temperatures and returning the river to its natural thermal regime, increasing seasonal dissolved oxygen concentrations, decreasing seasonal pH levels*, and decreasing or eliminating high seasonal chlorophyll-a and algal toxin concentrations (see also Table 3.2-14, pages 3.2-149 to 3.2-161). Contrary to the comment, the anticipated improvements to water quality following dam removal would be generally beneficial for fish species, including coho salmon.</p> <p data-bbox="532 1461 1240 1493">Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho</p> <p data-bbox="532 1524 1287 1724">Access to habitat within the 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 2006).</p> <p data-bbox="532 1755 1287 1869">*Summer time increases in pH levels and daily variability could occur in the Klamath River immediately downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to periphyton colonization. These increases would be less-than-significant.</p>	No

Comment Author Wolfsohn, Kathi
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Concern #2 The Coho was introduced into the Klamath River about 100 years ago, so it isn't even native to the area.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 4 Coho are Native</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	
GP_EM_1121_849-4	Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power.	No

GP_EM_1121_860

From: shirley wood[SMTP:REDO409@LIVE.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 6:34:09 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Do not destroy the Klamuth river dam!!
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam
Removal

I am writing today to urge you to NOT destroy the Klamuth river Dams.

Duplicate of GP_EM_1118_800

How will taking out dams improve water quality? Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream. Years of built up, toxic sediment will be released Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers Toxicity of river and acquifers may last 100 years or more. How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

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

.Salmon breed and grow in cold water near the mouth of the river. During global cooling the salmon will become more prolific. Blowing the dam has nothing to do with salmon.

Again, I urge you to NOT remove these dams!!

Comment 2 - Fish

Shirley Wood

Comment Author Wood, Shirley
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Portions of this email are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment coded - GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this email are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP_EM_1118_800. Responses to comments provided in this email that were not also submitted as a part of GP_EM_1118_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_860-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_860-2	<p>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.</p> <p>Evidence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hamilton et al., 2005 o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al. ' , • On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, page 12). o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath River basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, page 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, page 12). o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, page 12). 	No

Comment Author Wood, Shirley
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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, page 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, page 32).	
	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	

GP_WI_1210_1016

 From: hwdwr@gmail.com [SMTP: HWDWRD@GMAIL.COM]
 Sent: Saturday, December 10, 2011 7:13:49 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
 Subject: Web Inquiry: In Support of Removal of all Four Lower Dams on the Klamath
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Hope Woodward
 Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: In Support of Removal of all Four Lower Dams on the Klamath

Body: As a professional wildlife biologist tasked with the management, protection, and restoration of the wildlife on over half a million acres of public lands in the mid Klamath watershed in California, I am writing to support the proposed removal of all four lower dams on the Klamath River.

Removing all the dams on the Klamath supports fish, wildlife, plants, and restoration of the ecosystem. It also supports human uses of the river for economic, cultural, social, and spiritual values for both tribal and non-tribal members, recently arrived and visitors alike.

The Klamath watershed has suffered catastrophic damages since the 1800s in the form of hardrock, dredge, and in-stream mining, logging (including using the riverways and streams as log skids), genocide (effect of removal of a top predator that respectfully took non-human life and practiced restoration and subsistence, not market extraction of resources), water removal and diversions, and contamination of water quality.

Removal of the lower four dams will, in a significant way, begin the recovery of Klamath watershed health, and thereby the health (in the largest sense) of all its occupants and users.

Comment Author Woodward, Hope
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 10, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1210_1016-1	Comment Noted. Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_MC_1018_161

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

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STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JEFF WOODWICK: I'm Jeff Woodwick. I'm chairman of the local Republican party, W-o-o-d-w-i-c-k. Apparently the fish have a very powerful lobby in this agreement. They come out -- a lot of thought has been put into what would benefit them over human interest. We have entered into a very expensive trend of elevating the scientific experiments aimed at returning long-gone and imagined pristine ideal like ecosystems.

And I've been struck by the sheer amount of resources that's expended at that agenda. It is vast, a lot of very well paid government jobs, lobbyists, consultants, all aimed at restoring what I think are imagined or idyllic ecosystems.

Comment 1 - Costs

This is an enormously expensive tact to take.

Unless your study takes into account the full costs that you pursued into, of the dam removal, estimates range from 250 million to four or five billion, depending how you mitigate all of the results of removing the dams.

I don't think you really have a sound basis on

which to judge the decision.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

I think there are probably unintended consequences

in the silt that alone would probably disqualify at this

point.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

To be specific, I think building fish ladders and

making them a workable passage for fish is in everybody's

interest. It's a win-win for everybody.

That's basically what I have to say. That's my

position. And I thank you all for having us here.

Comment Author Woodwick, Jeff
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_161-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_161-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_MC_1018_161-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

CONCERNS ABOUT REMOVAL OF DAMS ON KLAMATH RIVER

GP_LT_1011_024

We have lived in Klamath 59 years. Dale worked in timber industry, first at Crescent Plywood, then Arrow Mills and then Simpson Timber Co for 28½ yrs. until retirement time, after spotted owl got his job.

When we came here they had everything we needed, so didn't need to go to Crescent City for anything. There were grocery stores, motels, restaurants, bars, service stations, garages, school, churches, drug store, movie theater, hardware store, baseball field, Greyhound bus service, a very close knit area with air field for service in case of fires etc..

In 1953 there was a flood. We lived in Terwer Valley, Klamath Glen area in a 1 bedroom cabin with 2 yr. old daughter. When the flood came, friends came to stay with us. Some homes were lost of river side of air landing strip.

In 1955 we lived north of Klamath at Camp Marigold. All homes by air field were lost & many on river side of Terwer Riffle Road, and lots of damage and homes lost in Klamath town site. We helped people and businesses clean up to get back in business. In 1956 our 3rd child was born, a daughter.

In 1958 we bought property in Klamath Glen, at our present location and lived in a trailer while we built our own home as we could afford it. We move into it about Xmas in 1962, still had mop boards and door and window trims to c

At Xmas time in 1964 another flood hit us. It wiped out everything on bot sides of air field and river side of Terwer Riffle Road and a few others.

54 We had 54 inches of water in our house. Our front window was broken out and back sliding glass door. Our living room furniture floated out and into garage, the living room door. We didn't have a door on garage yet. Our Tv was out back by the shed and lots of stuff floated around and found things by river later. 1964 flood washed Klamath out and we need it back.

We had 2 ft. of mud inside the house. We scooped it up and threw it out the windows to haul off later. We had to take off sheet rock and take out the insulation in the inside walls. Then we had the fire truck come in and hose out all of the inside of the house after we had everything moved out of the house. It had to dry before we could replace anything. All drawers were warped and had to build new drawers. We had to do it all as we got the money to do it. We had mud all under house and had to build a sled to take under and fill and pull out and haul the mud out. The whole ground in all of the valley was 2 foot or more taller than before from mud and stuff floating down the river from all the other damage above us, many river banks washed out so much all along.

They brought in trailer houses from Knob Nester, MO. and we lived in it until we could move back into the house. It was 2½ or 3 yrs. to have enough money to buy and time to re do everything. No money to hire help, all our own.

We had friends from Eureka came up and helped us pull mud from under house. It washed out part of the bridge, so had to come in and out on ferry crossing the river.

We had to throw all food away that was in water, that wasn't in tin cans as it could get into all things that were not mechanically sealed, lots got some poisoning from not throwing out.

Please do not take the dams off the river as no one will be safe and fishing will be bad from all the silt coming down the river, it won't help fishing.

All people should be considered & it has been much better since the dams were built to keep us all safer.

We know many of the Indian families were in the flood too and all would be washed away and nothing of Klamath left.

The dams are the best thing that has happened for Klamath to still be on the map. We get our power from there too and that will be very damaging to all of us physically, mentally and financially.

WE are urging that you all work against removing the dams and see that it does not happen, Leave the dams up and keep us safe and dry.

Yours truly,

Dale and Delores Worker

*Dale Worker
Delores Worker*



Mr. Dale F. Worker
471 Terwer Riffle Rd
Klamath, CA 95548-9306

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal



Mr. Dale E. Worker
471 Terwer Rifle Rd.
Klamath, CA 95548-9306

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BURENA, CA 955

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Bureau of Reclamation
C/o CDM
2295 Gateway Oaks Dr.
Suite 240
Sacramento, California

955334210

95833

Comment Author Worker, Dale & Delores
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1011_024-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP_MF_1020_287

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth VasquezBureau 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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: MARSORIE Wyett**Organization:****Title:** love the land + water**Address:** 2413 HAWAY 3 ETWA CA 96027**Email:****Comments:** DEAR MR KEN SALAZER,

↓ We the people of Siskiyou County
Do Not want the DAM'S REMOVED

I Nov. of 2010 We the people voted

79% to Keep the DAM'S. Do you

hear us? I hope so.

Thank you
Marsorie Wyett

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 Wyett, Marjorie
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1020_287-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1111_522

From: wyroco@comcast.net [SMTP: WYROCO@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:19:10 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Wyro
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: I support the dam removal program and restoration of the fish habitat.



Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_522	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

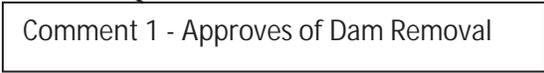
GP_WI_1111_544

From: gyandel1@me.com[SMTP: GYANDELL@ME.COM]
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:17:52 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wriinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: George Yandell
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).
I am an avid fisherman and businessman. We can have both a vibrant fishery and a strong economic community.
Please remove the dams now.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_544-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_0928_012

From: yee.erin@gmail.com[SMTP:YEE.ERIN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 1:25:18 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wri.nkl.edog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Hope this gets approved Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Erin Yee
Organization:

Subject: Hope this gets approved

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal



Body: I this this is a long overdue project, and I sincerely hope that the river gets restored to its natural state as soon as possible. I'm sympathetic to the plight of the homeowners who may see the value of their homes depreciate, and the people whose jobs may be lost if the dam is removed. However, the benefits of removal seem to far outweigh these costs, and Californians will reap the benefits of the dam's removal for years to come.

Comment Author Yee, Erin
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date September 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_0928_012-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1218_1087

From: jbyost@gmail.com[SMTP: JBYOST@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, December 18, 2011 11:13:11 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath EIR
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Yost
Organization:

Subject: Klamath EIR

Body: Having studied the alternatives and being very familiar with the Klamath as a rafter, hiker and fishermen, I believe that alternative 2 is the best choice-- complete removal--in the long run. In the short run the cost savings of 3 has some merit, but we should be thinking of seven generations, not just a few years!



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Yost, John
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1218_1087-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_EM_1116_1077

 From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]
 Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:00:58 AM
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd
 Subject: Fwd: Dam removal
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Denise Young <damsel1950@yahoo.com> 11/16/2011 7:19 PM >>>
 Mr. Gordon Leppig,

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I have listened to many comments some professional, some emotional, some rude, and some with thought behind the comment. What strikes a cord with me is the ability to work with nature and the environment to enhance our planet and further mankind.

The dam system in it's present form supplies a level of green and earth friendly power that has the potential with further research to supply a great deal of energy.

I started caring about the coexistence of our land and the fact that man inhabits parts of it in the 70's. I am sixty-one now and have not changed from that position except in one area. That area is alternative avenues of energy production.

I recently purchased a hybrid vehicle. Most people who know me thought that would never happen. People and things change. I see the worth of opening up my thought process to areas of energy less traveled.

I have spent most of my life teaching people how to talk to each other in an open forum of ideas and discussion. Please look forward and beyond a comment that might seem derogatory to your methods and see past it to the bigger picture.

There are people I have met that just want what they want. But there a far more people that do want the same thing and that is a clean, protected, safe, and reasonably regulated landscape where hiker and hunter dwell in harmony.

Destroying something already green just doesn't seem to fit the description.

Thank you for the opportunity to give my opinion. I wish you luck in your endeavors,

Deni se Young

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

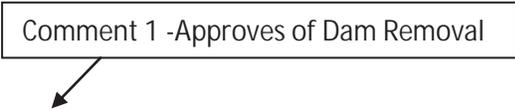
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_1077-1	Comment noted.	No

GP_WI_1113_628

From: geraldcyoung@gmail.com[SMTP: GERALDCYOUNG@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 11:14:57 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gerald C. Young
Organization:

Comment 1 -Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath restoration

Body: The Klamath has been " chained" by the dams in question for far too long.
Let's implement the agreements and get rid of those dams!

Comment Author Young, Gerald
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 13, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1113_628-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1107_378

From: jaz.zaitlin@gmail.com[SMTP: JAZ.ZAITLIN@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 4:51:43 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: J.A. Zaitlin
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2 - full dam removal and to improve fish habitat and, to increase jobs.

Comment Author Zaitlin, J.A.
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 7, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_378-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

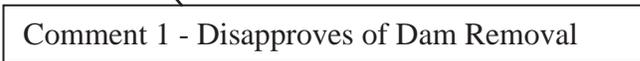
GP_EM_1109_411

From: Connecipperly@aol.com[SMTP:CONNIECIPPERLY@AOL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 11:35:35 AM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd
Subject: Dam removal
Auto forwarded by a Rule

We really need more bright people to get involved in saving "America" and her freedoms. We ask that you gather together a group of brilliant minded souls who love God and Country and wish to conserve what our Nation was founded on. What is happening now is socialist/communist trying to take control and take away our rights and freedoms and this must be taken seriously and stopped quickly.

Please see diligence in saving our lands, our dams and our freedoms.

Thank you,
D & C Zipperli



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment Author Zipperli, D and C
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date November 09, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1109_411-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP_WI_1215_1040

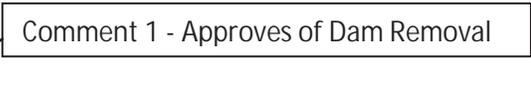
From: zoe@humboldt.net [SMTP: ZOE@HUMBOLDT.NET]
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2011 1:01:26 PM
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com
Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:

Organization:

Subject: Salmon

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: If you don't act SOON and take down all the dams, there won't be any SALMON left to worry about. It's called extinction.

Comment Author Zoe
Agency/Assoc. General Public
Submittal Date December 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1215_1040-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal. Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	No